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ORANGE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

NO: 8902

DATE: Oct,
1982

ORANGE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA
NO: 3603
DATE: 3/17/86

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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VOLUME III

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Published under the direction of

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New York

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WADE, William,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Masterful and impressive figures were the industrial magnates of old Pittsburgh, and as, through the gathering mists of years, their commanding forms rise before our retrospective vision, none looms larger or more majestic than that of the late William Wade, for many years a member of the firm of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, one of the oldest iron manufacturing houses in the city. Mr. Wade, as a capitalist, was inseparably identified with Pittsburgh during the long years of a useful and honorable life, and in his work as a philanthropist he was no less intimately associated with the city of his birth.

The Wade family is an ancient one, and the fact that its motto is in the Welsh language is reason for supposing it to be of Cambrian origin. Following is the description of its escutcheon: Arms—Azure a cross argent saltire between four escallops proper. Crest—A rhinoceros passant proper. Motto—*Y fynno dwy y fydd*.

(I) Benjamin Wade, founder of that branch of the family known as the "Jersey Wades," was born in 1646, in Pembroke-shire, Wales, as seems probable, although tradition has always claimed England as his birthplace. The year of his emigration is not stated. He married Ann Looker, by whom he had three sons—Robert, mentioned below; John, born in 1688; and Benjamin. Benjamin Wade, the father, was a farmer of the better class, and died in 1700.

(II) Robert, son of Benjamin and Ann (Looker) Wade, was married twice. The names of his wives are unknown, and the record of the first marriage is incomplete.

The children of the second marriage were five sons, including Robert, mentioned below, and three daughters.

(III) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) Wade, served under General Wolfe in the French and Indian War, dying in a French military prison. He married, and among his children was James, mentioned below.

(IV) James, son of Robert (2) Wade, was born October 10, 1730, and was known as Captain Wade. He married Hannah Hinman, and they had, among other children, Isaac, mentioned below. Captain Wade died June 4, 1774.

(V) Isaac, son of James and Hannah (Hinman) Wade, was born February 19, 1763, and married, November 15, 1786, Lois Osborn, born February 9, 1766. They were both natives of Union township, Essex county, New Jersey, and soon after their marriage removed to the adjoining town of Springfield, where they became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born December 15, 1787, died August 1, 1847; William, mentioned below; Phoebe, born November 15, 1791, died December 26, 1891; Jane, born March 12, 1794, died February 6, 1814; James, born February 18, 1796, died April 3, 1800; Elias, born September 25, 1798, died in 1880; Sarah, born August 21, 1800, died January 19, 1890; Hannah, born August 28, 1802, died January, 1853; Mary B., born November 23, 1804, died June 12, 1862; and Isaac E., born October 13, 1807, died April 21, 1850. Isaac Wade, the father, died from an accident. Among his various business interests was a tannery, and on the refusal of his men to skin a cow which had died on his place, he performed that office himself,

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dying in consequence of blood poisoning, September 14, 1809. His widow passed away August 9, 1830.

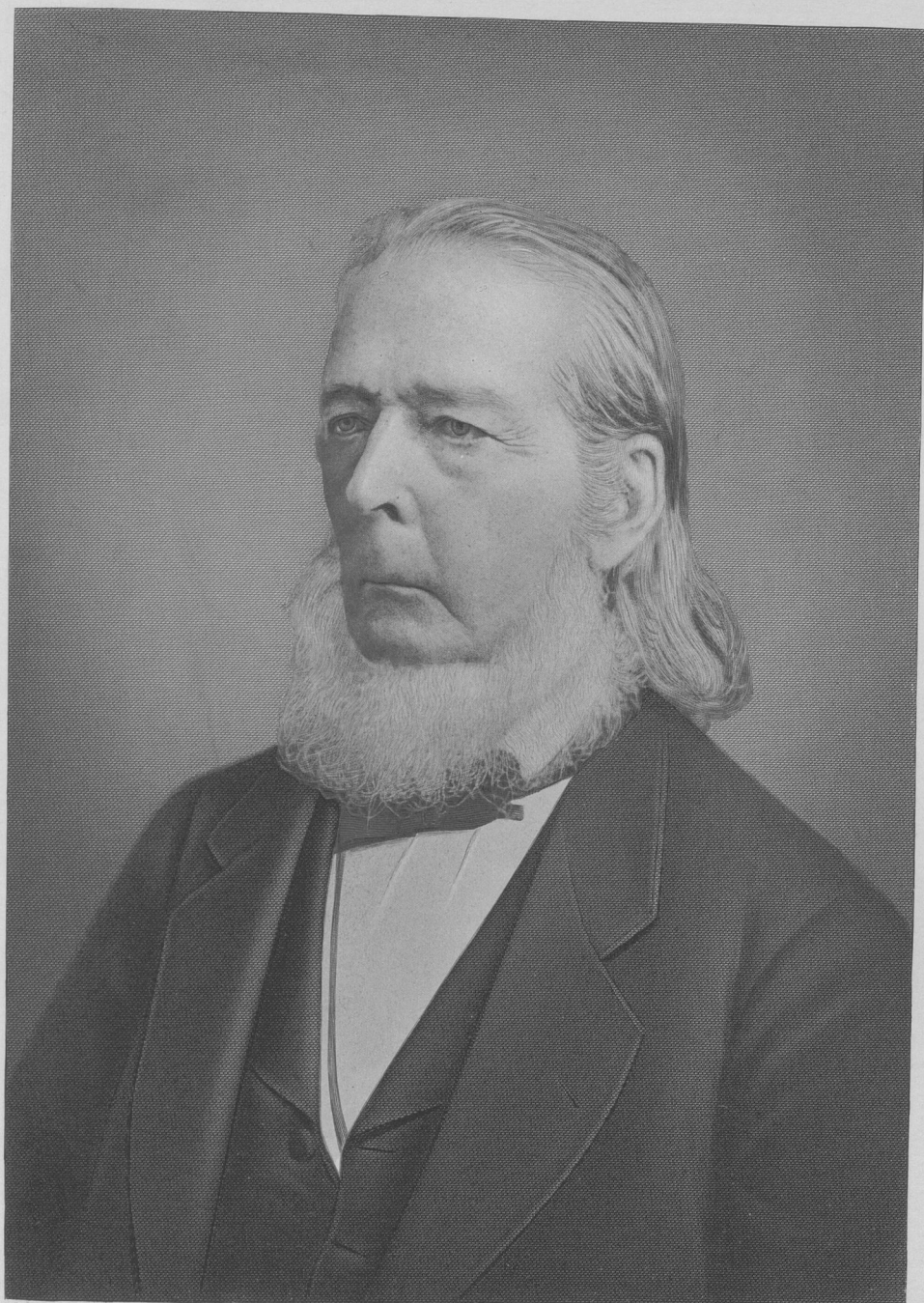
(VI) William, son of Isaac and Lois (Osborn) Wade, was born November 17, 1789, in Springfield, New Jersey, and was wont to say that the earliest historical events of importance which he distinctly remembered were the death of General Washington and the first election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States. The boy was educated in the village school, becoming especially proficient in mathematics, and in his thirteenth year began to assist his father in the tannery and in shoemaking. On reaching his fifteenth year he told his father that he should prefer the trade of a carpenter, and in 1804 he was apprenticed to the son-in-law of a Springfield neighbor who had recently removed to New York. In the autumn of that year yellow fever appeared in the city and its vicinity, and his father went to New York and took the lad home. After the alarm had subsided he returned to the city, but his employer declined to receive him and he entered the service of Joel Chapman, a house carpenter. In 1806 Mr. Chapman returned to Peekskill, where he had formerly lived, and the youth accompanied him, residing five years in his family and receiving the kindness and attention which would have been accorded to a son or a brother.

Among the customers of Mr. Chapman was General Pierre Van Cortlandt, a descendant of one of the ancient Dutch families of New York and a son-in-law of George Clinton, then Vice-President of the United States. In 1809 General Van Cortlandt made extensive alterations and repairs in his house, which stood in the midst of a large landed estate in the neighborhood of Peekskill, and Mr. Wade was placed in charge of the work. The manner in which he executed it was extremely pleasing to General Van Cortlandt, and was highly approved by Vice-President Clinton, who was

then visiting the family. This incident in the career of the young man exerted an important influence on his future life.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wade was active in other directions. He organized a night school for the farmer boys who were his equals in years but his inferiors in knowledge. The school was continued during the winter months for two years, and Mr. Wade acquired local renown by his proficiency in mathematics, being distinguished among the youths of the neighborhood as the "larned one." In May, 1810, Mr. Wade's term of apprenticeship expired and he went to New York, where he entered the service of John Fream, who was a very active party politician of the Jefferson school and a member of the Tammany Society, to a branch of which Mr. Wade had belonged at Peekskill. He now became a zealous member of the New York society, and assisted in laying the cornerstone of the renowned Tammany Hall, which was later so conspicuous in the political history of the City and State of New York. He was not, however, in sympathy with the organization, and felt that his time was better spent at his work, in which he was making rapid advancement. Mr. Fream obtained a contract from the city authorities to make the window sashes for the new city hall in the park. About one-half the sashes had circular heads and these, as the most difficult to construct, were assigned to Mr. Wade and all the window sashes of that description, now in that building, are the work of his hands.

In June, 1812, Congress declared war against Great Britain, and Mr. Wade, who had for three years belonged to the New York militia, applied for an appointment in the Ordnance Department. Before doing so, however, he wrote to General Van Cortlandt, who was then a member of Congress, soliciting his recommendation. In answer to this he received from General Van Cortlandt a very strong testimonial to his character and abilities, enforced by the quota-



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tion of some words of approval from Vice-President Clinton. Armed with this powerful weapon, he presented his application, and in March, 1813, he received an appointment as first lieutenant of ordnance, having meanwhile served in the vicinity of New York as a volunteer sergeant of artillery. One of Lieutenant Wade's first duties was the superintendence of the building of the Pittsburgh Arsenal, and he also conducted a body of troops from that city to Plattsburg, New York.

After remaining in the service nearly twenty years, Lieutenant Wade, in 1832, tendered his resignation, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the foundry business as a member of the firm of McClurg, Wade & Company. In 1839 he was sent by the United States Government to Europe as a member of a commission to examine the foreign systems of ordnance, and on his return he reentered the service as superintendent of construction of cannon. For several years he was employed in this capacity at various gun factories in the United States in the examination of metals and processes, devising, testing machines, superintending proof, and similar operations. Under authority of the Government he published the results of his researches in a volume, "Experiments in Metals for Cannon," a work which led to the great improvements made by the Ordnance Department in the material used in cannon construction.

In 1852 Mr. Wade again went into business, retiring in 1857. In politics he was first a Whig, and later a Republican, and at one time served as a highly valued member of the Pittsburgh city council. He was appointed by the Governor a member of a commission to fix and declare the high and low water marks of the rivers in Allegheny county. During the last few years of his life he spent much time in writing, at the request of the Ordnance Department, "Ordnance Notes," a work so highly appreciated that the Government caused it to be printed

as part of a series to be preserved among the archives of the department, and also to be circulated by special distribution. During his business career he was one of the proprietors of the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry. In the service of the Government he rose to the rank of major.

Major Wade married Susan, daughter of Nicholas King and granddaughter of Robert King, of Pickering, Yorkshire, England, who came in 1797 to Washington, D. C., but in three or four years returned to his native land and died in Yorkshire. Major and Mrs. Wade were the parents of a son, William, mentioned below.

The death of Major Wade, which occurred January 24, 1875, removed one who for the space of half a century had played an important part in public affairs and had rendered distinguished services to his city, his State and his Nation. The following article, which appeared in the Pittsburgh "Gazette," is expressive of the esteem in which he was held:

No man that has lived or died among us for many years was more venerated for his intelligence and virtues. He was, during his long life, the exemplar of all the attributes of a noble manhood. His mind was a storehouse of knowledge, an encyclopædia of general and especially of practical scientific intelligence. His life was one of constant study and research as well as of business in the various private enterprises and public services in which, from time to time, he was engaged. He was a gentleman whom it was always pleasant to meet and profitable to know. He possessed much mechanical genius and admired this trait when he found it in the humblest laborer or artisan. He was accessible to all such and was glad to converse with and aid them. His society was much sought and greatly enjoyed by the eminent men who were his contemporaries.

Take him all in all, we have never known a man more blameless, symmetrical, even tempered and pure, whether in public or in private life, in the thoroughfares of business or in the sanctuary of his family and home. The public, scarcely less than the stricken family, will always mourn when such a man is gathered, even at so ripe an old age, to his fathers.

(VII) William (2), son of William (1)

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and Susan (King) Wade, was born November 29, 1837, on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, and was educated in public and private schools of his native city. After a short time spent as clerk in the offices of the Fort Wayne railroad, he became associated with the manufacture of iron, acquiring a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business and maintaining his connection with it to the close of his life. Early developing those remarkable abilities by the exercise of which he was destined to achieve distinction, he advanced steadily and rapidly. As a member of the firm of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company his industry and energy, his clear sighted judgment and his aggressive yet wisely conservative methods were of inestimable value in building up the business and enlarging the scope of its transactions. His integrity was never questioned. His word was as good as his bond and his name was a guarantee of honorable dealing.

It is seldom that a man as active and successful in business as was Mr. Wade takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs which he ever manifested. Citizenship was to him a term indicating individual responsibility as well as privilege. Identified in politics with the Republicans, he never took any active part in public affairs, but associated himself to some extent with local matters, at one time serving as a member of the borough council. He steadily refused to accept any other office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the important matters of business which constantly claimed his attention. He was a director of the First National Bank of Verona, Pennsylvania, and his advice in regard to questions of finance and business was frequently sought, his far-sighted conservatism rendering him a safe counsellor. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, serving for many years as a vestryman of St. Andrew's, Pittsburgh, and later associating himself with St. Thomas', at Oakmont.

It is a mistake to think of Mr. Wade chiefly as a business man. The fact that his exceptional success never interfered with his steadfast devotion to the highest purposes of his life is, to those who know human nature, the strongest proof of his commanding intellect and capacious heart. He was, in the unobtrusive manner characteristic of his essentially modest and unassuming disposition, a philanthropist of sound judgment and comprehensive sympathies. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, but such was his abhorrence of publicity in matters of this nature that the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known to the world.

Notable among Mr. Wade's philanthropic acts was his deep interest and assistance in the education of Helen Keller, whose achievements, in view of the fact that since early childhood she has been bereft of sight, speech and hearing, constitute one of the marvels of the modern world. Miss Keller frequently visited Mr. Wade at his Oakmont home, and the interest with which she inspired him extended to others similarly afflicted. Mr. Wade encouraged their education and efforts to be useful, supplying them with books, typewriters, sewing machines, printing presses for raised print, and becoming well acquainted with many through personal correspondence. Their teachers, also, were frequently remembered with gifts. Nor did his benefactions stop with the blind-deaf. In a number of schools which he visited there were deaf children who regarded him almost as a loving father, and not only did he maintain a voluminous correspondence with the blind-deaf and their teachers, but for years he contributed to the papers published at schools for the deaf throughout the country articles upon every conceivable subject. A number of years ago, after obtaining all the information possible in regard to the blind-deaf and the steps taken for their education, he published the result in a beautifully gotten-up



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John Wade

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book which he called a monograph. Becoming interested in the double-hand alphabet, he secured all the variants of the letters known and used in this country and England and had cuts struck of them which he distributed among the schools.

Another of Mr. Wade's philanthropies originated in his interest in old-fashioned coverlets. After collecting several it occurred to him that the art of weaving them might be revived and his search for a weaver was rewarded by the discovery in New York of a Swedish woman competent to undertake the work. She procured a loom from Sweden and now instructs classes in weaving at a Kentucky college with the hope of providing a cottage industry for the mountain people.

The personality of this large-hearted and many-sided man conveyed the impression of immense force of character combined with a genial, optimistic disposition that illumined the ever-widening circle of his influence. This union of qualities was plainly written on his strong, noble, sensitive face and found eloquent expression in the dark eyes whose glance was at once so keenly searching and so tenderly sympathetic. His snowy beard and moustache and calm, dignified bearing invested him with an air of singular distinction and his unvarying courtesy and kindly consideration for others attracted and won all who approached him. In public and in private he was actuated by one high motive, the welfare of all whom he served and of all with whom he served. With faith in his friends—and they were numberless—and in humanity, with a purpose to make the best of everything and to see the good that is in all rather than the evil, with a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, he won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

Mr. Wade married, March 1, 1864, Elizabeth, daughter of John R. and Lydia (Gibbons) Hoopes, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylv-

vania, and they became the parents of the following children: Lydia Lois, wife of George S. Macrum, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Joseph H., who died in childhood; John Ross, of California; and William A., of Kentucky. Mr. Macrum was born in 1856, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having borne the name of William. The family was transplanted to this country from county Armagh, Ireland. Mrs. Wade, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her. She is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion, but a trusted confidante. Mr. Wade was devoted in his family relations, ever finding his highest happiness in his own home. For many years he resided on the North Side, moving thence to "Robinswood," a beautiful estate of thirty acres at Oakmont. He was an enthusiastic horticulturist and a noted breeder of fine mastiffs and bob-tail sheep dogs. He had at "Robinswood" a kennel of mastiffs, many of which were prize-winners, and he was also interested in horses and ponies and fond of hunting, holding the office of president of the National Fox Hunting Association. After his retirement from business he divided his time between his Oakmont home and his summer home in Maine. Possessed of a rich fund of information on many subjects, he was an instructive and interesting conversationalist, even as he was a concise, virile and logical writer. With fine native ability and liberal education and culture, he was, in the broad sense of the term, an exceptionally well informed man, and in regard to the education of the deaf he was probably the best known and best posted man on the continent who was not actively engaged in the work.

On April 22, 1912, Mr. Wade passed away, "full of years and of honors," leav-

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ing the memory of an upright life—the life of one honorable and generous in business, sincere and true in his friendships, radiating the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character.

The life of William Wade was consecrated in its entirety to the service of humanity. Able business man, public-spirited citizen—these he was, as his city can testify, but his noblest title is that of “one who loved his fellowmen”—

And till Time ends, may his name grandly shine
On the great Roll of Greathearts and their deeds.

TRIPP, George Brown,

Prominent Electrical Engineer.

The story of the life of George Brown Tripp, vice-president and general manager of the Harrisburg Light & Power Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and an operating executive of the various companies controlled and operated by the United Gas & Electric Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, New York City, is one of steady and persistent effort toward worthy ambitions, and of the success which has been won by his industry and talents. Occupying a recognized and enviable position among the well known citizens of Harrisburg, he might point with pride to the fact that he has gained this place owing to no favor or accident, but to his own native ability and good judgment, and to the wise foresight by which he carefully fitted himself for the work toward which his inclination directed him. High ideals have been coupled in him with that tenacity of purpose and with that force of character which inevitably bring forth fruit in a well merited success.

The early history of the Tripp family is one full of conservative achievement, first, as members of a band of settlers from Connecticut and Rhode Island, who purchased land from the State officials of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and then settled on the same. This property was located in the famous valleys of the Lackawanna

and the Wyoming. Second, as farmers who developed the agricultural resources of this rich section. And third, as business men, the natural result of the general development of the northeastern part of the State of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Tripp, grandfather of George Brown Tripp, was born in the City of Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1812.

William Henry Harrison Tripp, son of Benjamin Tripp, was born in Scranton, December 19, 1839, and was engaged in general commercial business in that city and in Philadelphia. He married Jeannette L. Oram, and raised a family.

George Brown Tripp, son of William Henry Harrison and Jeannette L. (Oram) Tripp, was born in Scranton, June 18, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and Scranton, and also at the School of Lackawanna, in the last mentioned city. His electrical career commenced when he took a practical course of instruction in the shops of the Weightman Electric Company of Scranton, which included work in the foundry, the machine and electric shops of this concern. In 1891 he accepted a position in the Engineering Department of the Edison General Electric Company, of New York, which was afterwards consolidated with the Thomas-Houston Company, of Lynn, Massachusetts, thus forming the General Electric Company.

During 1894 he was employed as an engineer with the Howard Electric Company of New York, which during its short existence, started the development of the long burning enclosed arc lamp which has done so much since to revolutionize the arc lamp industry. Since that time Mr. Tripp has been engaged in Central Station work, serving in various official capacities with the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; as general manager of the Colorado Springs Electric Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado; also as an official of other electric companies in Colorado, including the Central Colorado Power Com-



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pany, the Leadville Light & Power Company and the Las Animas Electric Company. The high esteem in which Mr. Tripp and his services were held is shown in the following extract from a Colorado newspaper, printed at the time when Mr. Tripp was about to leave the city in order to take up his duties in the East:

Mr. Tripp has been in this city (Colorado Springs) since 1901 and his approaching departure is viewed with regret in business circles. The Harrisburg company was recently purchased by the same New York interests which control the Colorado Springs Light, Heat & Power Company, so that Mr. Tripp's new position is merely in the way of a transfer. In all schemes for the advancement of the city's interests Mr. Tripp has played a foremost part in the last ten years, and in club life he has been equally prominent. He is a trustee and treasurer of the El Paso Club, and has the honor of having inaugurated the annual dinner feature that, for the last eight years, has been such a success. He is one of the governing board of the Elks' clubs and was formerly president of the Colorado Polytechnic Society. He is a member of the Board of Control of the Chamber of Commerce, and was active in the reorganization of that body, and its amalgamation with the other civic bodies, last winter.

Mr. Tripp was elected as the first president of the reorganized commercial body of business men of Harrisburg, called the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, and is now occupying that honored position. He was also president of the Colorado Electric Light, Power and Railway Association of Colorado. Among other business organizations of which he is a member may be mentioned: The National Electric Light Association, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Gas Institute and the National Commercial Gas Association. His social affiliation is with: Colorado Springs Lodge, No. 309, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Harrisburg and Harrisburg Country clubs; Engineers' Club of Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in his political opinions, and the

members of his family belong to the Baptist church.

Mr. Tripp married in Pittsburgh, September 2, 1896, Katharine, a daughter of Dr. Henry S. and Lida (Smith) Hibbard, and they have children: George Brown Jr., born May 1, 1901; John Hibbard, born February 3, 1908.

HUNT, Alfred E.,

Distinguished Metallurgist, Soldier.

Among the distinguished Pittsburgh business men of the last quarter of the nineteenth century whose names have now passed into history, there is one whose memory is invested with a unique and peculiarly inspiring interest. It is that of Captain Alfred Ephraim Hunt, founder of the great Pittsburgh Reduction Company and commander of the famous Battery B, National Guard of Pennsylvania. For twenty years Captain Hunt was a resident of Pittsburgh, and his record as skillful engineer, able business man and brave soldier, constitutes one of the most brilliant episodes of that period. He was born in East Douglass, Massachusetts, March 31, 1855. His father was Leander B. Hunt, of East Douglass. His paternal grandfather established the Hunt Axe and Edge Tool Works at East Douglass; another ancestor served with distinction in the Revolution; and it would thus appear that his fondness for metallurgical and military matters was inherited. He was descended in the eighth generation from William Hunt, who in 1635 came from Salisbury, England, and was one of the original settlers of Concord, Massachusetts. His mother was Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, well known from Maine to California for her devotion to the cause of temperance.

Captain Hunt was prominent in the membership of various technical societies; he had been president of the Engineers' Soci-

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ety of Western Pennsylvania; vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; and was a member both of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1893 he received from the last named society the Norman gold medal for his paper on methods of testing structural steel. He was also a member of the British Iron and Steel Institute and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain.

He took an active part in the promotion of good government in Pittsburgh, was influential in starting the movement for purification of its public water supply, and at the time of his death was associated with the eminent scientist, John A. Brashear, on a commission appointed by the city to investigate remedies for the smoke nuisance. He was urged by prominent men of both parties, on his return from Porto Rico, to accept the nomination for mayor of Pittsburgh, but declined, feeling that, with the pressure of his private business, his health would not stand the strain. He was in all ways a most thoroughly alive man. Quick to see the signs of renewed commercial activity, on returning from the war he at once began upon enlargements of the already extensive works of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, doubling the capacity of their rolling mill near Pittsburgh and of their electric smelting works at Niagara; he was planning also the development of new bauxite mines in Arkansas, and worked without ceasing, almost until he dropped. He realized that his strength was impaired, and arranged to take a few days' recreation with his wife and mother, and had started for Atlantic City, when, stopping for a few days in Philadelphia, he was taken seriously ill, rapidly became worse, and passed away, April 26, 1899, before the friends who had witnessed his constant activity had realized that he was not a well man.

In his student days at the Institute of Technology he became warmly interested in the course in military science and tactics

given by Lieutenant (later captain) E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, and was given command of one of the companies in the Institute Battalion. Before graduation he had enlisted in the Ninth Massachusetts, and rose rapidly from private to corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain. He resigned on removal from Boston to Nashua, but soon enlisted in the New Hampshire militia, was appointed first sergeant, six months later was made lieutenant, and a month later captain; resigning on moving to Pittsburgh in 1881. About fifteen years before his death he organized in Pittsburgh Battery B, enrolling first as a private and soon being elected captain. Under his captaincy this quickly became one of the best military organizations in the State. In the effort to bring the discipline of his battery to the highest standard, he visited, as opportunity offered in the course of business travel, the militia of other States, and repeatedly attended battery drill of the United States Regulars and inspected the English military evolutions at Aldershot. In forming this battery an unusually excellent grade of men was recruited; the drivers were many of them young, active teamsters, thoroughly familiar with the care and training of horses; the gunners and men who manned the Gatlings were recruited largely from the good mechanics in which Pittsburgh abounds. The battery had recently been equipped with modern steel guns, and when mustered into the national service it had among the United States volunteers no superior in equipment, discipline, or personnel.

Within twenty-four hours of President McKinley's call for troops, its members had met, and every man, without a single exception, voted "Yes." The battery was thus the earliest to volunteer for the Spanish War. Captain Hunt himself had large business interests which, owing to the long commercial depression were just at that time in a critical condition, and imperatively demanded his personal care, but his patriotism

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was instant and supreme. Himself a skilled chemist and sanitary expert, he sought unremittingly from the first day of camp life to inculcate, encourage and command complete obedience to sanitary precautions. Although himself worn out and invalided home from Chickamauga, and again overcome with malarial fever in Porto Rico, he had the deep satisfaction of bringing back with him to Pittsburgh every man that he led away. The peculiar resources of this command, with an experienced engineer in charge, and a corps of trained and skillful bridge erectors in the ranks, were found useful at the landing at Arroyo, where they promptly constructed a long pier on which the guns were taken ashore, and at a deep ravine on the line of march across Porto Rico, through whose waters the skillful teamsters of Hunt's Battery were the first to lead the way. A day later, Hunt, his bridge crew supervising and with many willing hands assisting, constructed in about eight hours' time a crude bridge over this ravine, strong enough to withstand a troop of cavalry at full gallop, and over which the remainder of the army train crossed with comfort and ease. At the request of the editors of "The Technology Review," he presented a brief outline sketch of some of these experiences, in the issue of March 2, 1899.

At the close of the war, the members of this battery were actors in a very dramatic incident, described in the first number of "The Technology Review." The Spaniards were disputing the way of General Brooke's division; the Mauser bullets were already whistling; this battery had the head of the line, and was drawn up for action, with guns loaded, and with the intention of opening fire immediately in what promised to be a very active engagement, when a messenger, hastening forward, handed General Brooke a cablegram announcing the protocol and cessation of hostilities. "Harper's Weekly" published a lifelike illustration of this scene. Captain Hunt's likeness does

not appear in this picture, because of the fact that the artist was some miles in the rear when the event occurred, and when the battery, at the request of the artist, posed for its photograph some days later, the captain was flat on his back with malarial fever. He was, in fact, standing at the side of General Brooke, and in front of his battery, when the cablegram was received.

Captain Hunt will be long remembered as the leading personality in the development of the aluminum industry, but his whole professional life had been active, broad, and useful to an unusual degree. He was graduated with the class of 1876. During the latter part of his senior year he busied himself during the afternoons with analytical and metallurgical work for the Bay State Steel Company of South Boston, and continued with them for some time afterward, assisting in the erection of the second open hearth steel plant in the United States.

Soon after graduation, at the suggestion of the manager of these works, he was sent West to investigate some newly discovered ore deposits in Northern Michigan, and his favorable reports had an important bearing on the development of mines which are a part of those now forming the most active and profitable iron mines of the world. In 1877 he went to the Nashua Steel Company as metallurgist, and continued there in charge of chemical and metallurgical work for their open hearth department until 1881, when he resigned to become metallurgical chemist and superintendent of the heavy hammer department for Park Brothers & Company's Black Diamond Steel Works at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1883 he resigned, and, associated himself with Mr. George H. Clapp, who had also been trained in the Park Brothers' Works, established a chemical and metallurgical laboratory, acted as consulting metallurgists for many of the mills about Pittsburgh, and did the chemical work for

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the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, established in the same year by William Kent and W. F. Zimmerman; Hunt & Clapp later bought the complete control of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and greatly enlarged its field of work. This testing laboratory may be regarded as the pioneer establishment of its class. Under Captain Hunt's earnest and aggressive management the business became highly prosperous, a corps of fifty or more chemists, metallurgists, inspectors, and assistant engineers being at times employed. Notwithstanding the demands of business on his time and vitality, Captain Hunt always retained the most lively interest in technology affairs, found openings for many of its students, extended warm hospitality to any "Tech" man that he found in Pittsburgh, and for years conducted the local examinations at Pittsburgh for entrance to the institute.

Meanwhile Captain Hunt's services as a skillful chemist and metallurgist were in constant demand in the courts, in consultation, and in the perfecting of metallurgical processes, and it was in the latter capacity that he had the Hall Process for the reduction of aluminum brought to his attention. He was quick to see its merit, although a very prominent metallurgical concern had, after trial, given it up. So soon as he had convinced himself of its possibilities, he organized a company among his personal friends to purchase the control of patents and erect the first works of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company. As illustrating his marvellous energy and quickness of action, as well as the confidence of his friends in his judgment and integrity, it may be mentioned that it was only half a day from the time that he decided to try to secure the rights to this process until he had the subscription of funds and the assignment of the patent rights secured and a plan of operation outlined. Aluminum was then selling at fifteen dollars per pound; to-day, the ingots sell at twenty cents per pound. It was then a very rare metal, occa-

sionally used in a small way by an instrument maker for some service demanding special lightness; to-day, the concern of which Captain Hunt was president is making over fifty million pounds per year. The name of the concern has been changed from the Pittsburgh Reduction Company to Aluminum Company of America. The metal is to-day actively disputing the place of copper and brass for large long-distance electric conductors, kitchen utensils and hundreds of minor purposes. He was quick to see that the lower the cost, the greater might be the profit, and that if any large output was to be sold, it must be manufactured at a price to compete with copper; therefore, by persistent search for the best mineral, the cheapest power, and the best factory appliances, he brought the price down to from ten to twenty per cent. below that of brass or copper, measured bulk for bulk, or for equal electric conductivity. While due credit must be given to the profound chemical skill of Mr. Hall, in inventing and perfecting the process, it was Captain Hunt's marvellous energy, combined with bold business judgment and scientific knowledge, that secured the commercial success and brought about the widely extended use of this metal.

Few men had so wide a circle of acquaintances and friends, and it is as a friend and for his rare personal qualities that the loss of Captain Hunt was widely felt. Never too busy for a quiet joke or a hearty laugh, with no bitterness or malice toward those who had crossed his path in business, a joyous good nature was the safety-valve that relieved the high pressure at which he worked. If sometimes his enthusiasm made him appear for the moment visionary, if once in awhile he was forced to cover a broad subject too quickly to study it deeply, there was a sincerity and openness in the statement of his views which saved misleading. For his straightforward integrity, open as the day, free-hearted generosity and kindness, of which pages might be filled

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with anecdote by those who knew him most intimately; for a fervent loyalty to his country, his *alma mater*, his family, and to his friends; for a merry and hearty spirit which lightened the work of all around him, all those who knew him loved him and mourn his loss.

Captain Hunt married, October 29, 1878, Maria T., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lund) McQuesten, of Nashua, New Hampshire, Mr. McQuesten being one of the prominent citizens of that place. Captain and Mrs. Hunt were the parents of one son—Roy Arthur, born August 3, 1881. A devoted husband and father, Captain Hunt was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, passing his hours of greatest enjoyment in the home circle and the companionship of his friends.

Roy Arthur Hunt is now superintendent of the Aluminum Company of America and a director of the Aluminum Castings Company, the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company and the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory Company. He is also a member of various clubs. Mr. Hunt married, June 11, 1913, Rachel McMasters, daughter of Mortimer C. and Rachel (McMasters) Miller. As a young business man of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hunt is worthily following in the footsteps of the distinguished man whose talents he inherits and ably maintaining the honorable traditions of the old colonial family of which he is a representative.

While still in early middle life, and with all his splendid powers at their zenith, Captain Hunt passed away. Thus vanished from the scene of his activities one who had at all times stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement—a high-minded man of noble aims who, realizing that he would not pass this way again, conformed his life to the loftiest standards, and left a record wholly in harmony with the history of an honorable ancestry.

Among the many tributes to the life and

work of Captain Hunt was the following, which formed part of an editorial in a Pittsburgh paper: "Captain Hunt, besides being a soldier, was a business man of conspicuous ability. As the moving spirit in the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, he may be regarded as the originator of the aluminum industry, which has grown to vast proportions. He will be mourned here, at his home, by thousands of friends who had learned to appreciate him, and his memory will be honored wherever it is known. Pittsburgh has suffered a great loss in his death in the prime of his mature manhood."

The active career of Captain Hunt was less than a quarter of a century in duration, but into that comparatively brief period he compressed much—an amount of achievement which seldom results from the labors of fifty years. Two States were entitled to feel a just pride in the man and his work. By birth and lineage he belonged to old Massachusetts, but Pennsylvania, by right of association with his scientific attainments and his military achievements, claims him with eager and affectionate exultation, and in Pittsburgh, the city of his home, his memory is cherished in the hearts of his friends and neighbors and his fellow soldiers.

JEFFERIS, Plummer Edward,

Master Builder, Financier.

A resident of Chester county, Pennsylvania, from early youth, Mr. Jefferis has been identified with the borough of West Chester from his seventeenth year. He has in the years since elapsed risen to a high position in the regard of his townsmen, and is now serving them as chief executive. In business he has risen from apprentice boy to master builder, and in other departments of borough life fills positions of trust and honor.

Plummer Edward Jefferis was born near the city of Wilmington, Delaware, December 27, 1851. When he was quite young his

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parents moved to Newlin, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools and resided until seventeen years of age. He then located in West Chester, where he served a regular apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, working as learner and journeyman until 1879 when he began contracting. He has been very successful as a master builder and is firmly established in public esteem as a capable, honorable contractor and builder. He has erected many of the fine residences in West Chester and vicinity and public buildings of importance, including the public school building on High street and some of the buildings forming the State Normal School group. He has for a long time been associated with the Dime Savings Bank as trustee; with the First National Bank as director; with the West Chester Building and Loan Association, of which latter he is now president; and with the Penn Fire Insurance Company, of which he is treasurer.

Despite the demands of business as here indicated, he gives much of his time to public affairs of church and borough. He is a trustee of the Baptist church; trustee of the West Chester State Normal School; trustee of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and the present chief burgess, elected in 1909. He is a man of great energy and high purpose, of a genial and generous nature, helpful and upright, and one looked up to as a leader. In fraternal life he is connected with the Masonic order, Red Men, and Junior Order of American Mechanics. A Republican in politics, he has always been active and influential, representing his district in the House of Assembly in 1896, and being returned by his constituency in 1898. He served with credit as a legislator, was unceasing in his efforts to serve his State with fidelity and retired with an untarnished record. As chief burgess of West Chester, he is zealous in behalf of the best interests of the borough and applies to town affairs the same careful business methods as in his own private enterprises.

Wherever tested he has proved his mettle and has earned by faithfulness and zeal his position as a recognized leader.

Mr. Jefferis married, in 1876, Fannie, daughter of Elwood C. Hickman, of West Chester; children: Jay H., Charles Rodney and Mary H.

MARRON, John,

Lawyer, Prominent Citizen.

The history of the legal profession in Pittsburgh is the history of a force not less potent than that of its factories and furnaces. The members of the bench and bar of the Iron City, as factors in the moulding of her destiny, have been the equals of her steel kings and her oil magnates. Among the foremost of those engaged in practice for years, and prominently identified with affairs of his city, was the late John Marron, for many years head of the law firm of Marron & McGirr.

John Marron was born on Fulton street, Pittsburgh, August 27, 1854, son of James and Elizabeth (McKeown) Marron. He was educated in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny (now Northside, Pittsburgh), and graduated from the high school, in all of which he proved himself a bright student. He then entered the law offices of John Emery, and later the office of Judge Charles F. McKenna, and completed his studies in the office of Marshall Swartzwelder. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in December, 1875, and immediately gave evidence of legal talent which later developed so strikingly. For several years Mr. Marron was the partner of William Readon, with offices in Grant street, near Diamond street. Later he formed a partnership with F. C. McGirr, which existed until Mr. Marron's death. In the preparation of his cases Mr. Marron was very thorough and painstaking, and displayed keen analytical power, logical reasoning and careful deductions. Few men were his equal as a brilliant and



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effective speaker. He was counsel in some of the most famous criminal cases in the Allegheny courts, but during later years he assumed the practice of civil cases, being equally successful in this branch of the law. He and Judge John C. Haymaker were special prosecuting attorneys in charge of the reform wave in old Allegheny some years ago that resulted in many officials being convicted. One of the most marked characteristics of Mr. Marron was his persistency. He seldom failed to accomplish a purpose.

Ever alert and enterprising, Mr. Marron took a keen interest in municipal affairs, lending his hearty coöperation to all plans having for their object the welfare and advancement of his home city. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and took an active part in many campaigns. In the best sense of the term, Mr. Marron was a prominent Pittsburgher; sound, cool and unafraid, he was a man to trust and a friend on whom to rely. A lover of books outside of the law, he was an authority on many phases of literature, science and history. A lover of flowers, he had a collection of many rare specimens in his Sewickley garden, which was a veritable beauty spot. Of genial nature, he was a member of the Crucible Club of Pittsburgh, the Knights of Columbus, and Columbus Club. He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Northside, and was engaged in a movement at the time of his death to form Bible classes among the Catholic laymen.

Mr. Marron married, June 9, 1897, Miss Gertrude, daughter of James D. and Margaret C. (McCloskey) Kelly, of Pittsburgh. By this marriage Mr. Marron gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman and an ideal helpmate. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Marron: Gertrude; Frances; and Eleanor Marron.

On January 9, 1914, Mr. Marron passed away. He was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community as a public-spirited citizen whose penetrating

thought had often added wisdom to municipal movements and measures and as a large-hearted man who had endeared himself to all who were in any way associated with him, irradiating the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. The bar of Pittsburgh, distinguished from the beginning, has reason to be proud of the late John Marron, for many years one of its most brilliant members.

MUSSER, Frank B.,

Transportation Official.

Every community has its leading citizens in whom are focused the enterprise, the dignity and the upbuilding of the place; men whose efforts and deeds are matters of public interest, and whose memory will live long after they shall have been laid in the dust. Worthy to hold an important position in this class is Frank B. Musser, president and general manager of the Harrisburg Railways Company.

Andrew J. Musser, his father, was born March 2, 1841, and died February 16, 1914, at Columbia, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and one of the organizers of the Fairview Milling Company, of which he was president until he resigned from that office. For many years he was also president of the Central National Bank of Columbia, but resigned from that office. He was a director of the Columbia Trust Company, and prominent in a number of other enterprises in his section of the country. He was in active service during the Civil War, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Welsh Post, No. 118, of Columbia. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliated with the Methodist church. He married Cassandra E. Shenberger, of Lancaster county.

Frank B. Musser was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February

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19, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was still a youth when he formed a connection with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, which was uninterrupted for a period of nine years. He was then one of the organizers and assisted in erecting the plant of the Columbia Light and Power Company, becoming superintendent of said plant, and holding this position for three years. In 1889 Mr. Musser was appointed superintendent of the East Harrisburg Passenger Railway Company, remaining with them until 1895, and was then superintendent of the Harrisburg Traction Company till 1903, when he became president of the Central Pennsylvania Traction Company. This was merged into the Harrisburg Railways Company, which had been organized to take in all the underlying lines of surface railways operative on the Dauphin county side of the Susquehanna river. In 1913 Mr. Musser was elected vice-president and general manager of this federation, and March 2, 1914, was elected president, an office he is filling at the present time, and in which he has displayed executive ability of an unusually high order of merit. His political support has always been given to the Republican party, and his fraternal relations are with Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the office of master in 1903; Perseverance Council, Royal and Select Masters; Harrisburg Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Harrisburg Engineers' Club, of Harrisburg. He is also a member of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce and of its board of directors. Mr. Musser married, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1886, Susanna R. Nowlen.

It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Musser possesses the respect and confidence of the business world. Sound judgment and exceptional capacity for business are combined in him with public spirit and high-mindedness. In his intercourse with his business associates his opinions are delivered in short, decisive remarks, which verge

upon abruptness, yet contain an element of good fellowship. Any enterprise which he undertakes to support, is certain to have this given in a whole-hearted and vigorous manner, which invariably makes for success.

MUSSER, John S.,

Leader in Electrical Supplies Industry.

In the various lines of business that have claimed the attention of John S. Musser, whether it was mercantile pursuits, the legal profession, or manufacturing, one characteristic has always prevailed, his faculty for imparting a measure of his own vigorous energy into the enterprise with which he has been connected, infusing strength into its arteries or in rousing it from its torpid somnolence. Such has been his record with the Dauphin Electrical Supplies Company, the following chronicle dealing with his business life that has led him to the presidency of that concern.

John S. Musser, son of Andrew J. and Cassandra E. (Shenberger) Musser (see preceding narrative), was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1862, and obtained a public school education. In young manhood he became associated with his father in the upholstering business, continuing so until 1884, in which year he established in the same line independently, moving to Aurora, Nebraska, in 1889. He here entered the law offices of ex-Lieutenant-Governor A. W. Agee and E. J. Hainer as a student, being admitted to the bar at Aurora in 1891, after passing successfully the tests of the examiners. His profession claimed him for but four years, at the end of which time he returned to the eastern part of the country, making his home in Philadelphia, where for four years he was engaged in his former business, upholstering. In 1897 ill-health compelled his abandonment of this line and, purchasing a farm near Emporia, Virginia, he spent the three following years in the open, following

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agricultural pursuits. Nature's remedies were, as always, effective, and, restored to health and strength, in 1901 he disposed of his Virginia property and came to Harrisburg, becoming identified with the Arrowsmith Electrical Company in the capacity of general manager. This position he held until 1905, in which year he purchased the interests of the members of the Arrowsmith Company, incorporating the business the following year as the Dauphin Electrical Supplies Company, being elected president and, because of his familiar acquaintance with the processes and systems of the concern, retaining his former position as general manager. Since that time the company, which under its former title led but an unstable and lethargic existence, has steadily grown and waxed strong in a new era of prosperity and progress, holding a leading position among establishments of its kind, and favorably regarded as a concern pursuing advanced methods, animated and controlled by individuals with a high sense of business and personal honor. Mr. Musser holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, of Columbia, Pennsylvania; the Modern Woodmen of the World; the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, and the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Harrisburg Rotary, of which he is president, and the Colonial Country. He is a Lutheran in religious belief, and belongs to the Camp Hill Church of that denomination.

Mr. Musser married, February 18, 1896, Gertrude, daughter of William and Matilda (Beaverson) Kerr, of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Kerr is prominent in banking circles, and vice-president of the Wrightsville National Bank. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Musser: Cassandra E., Gertrude, Andrew J., and Franklin B.

DALZELL, William S., **Prominent Lawyer.**

The bar of Pittsburgh, distinguished from the beginning, has grown in lustre

with the passing years, and among those of its members who now stand for all that is best in jurisprudence, practice and culture William Sage Dalzell, senior partner of the widely known firm of Dalzell, Fisher & Hawkins, holds a foremost place. Mr. Dalzell has thus far throughout his entire career been identified with his native city, and is an earnest promoter of all her best interests.

John Dalzell, father of William Sage Dalzell, was born April 19, 1845, in New York City, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (McDonnell) Dalzell, who, about 1840, emigrated to the United States from county Down, Ireland. In 1847 they removed to Pittsburgh, and it was in the common schools of that city that the boy received his preparatory education, passing thence to the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) and at the age of twenty graduating from Yale University. He read law with John H. Hampton, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, at once beginning practice in partnership with his preceptor. For twenty years he acted in association with Mr. Hampton as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its western leased lines, and was also solicitor for numerous corporations, among them those in which George Westinghouse Jr. was a moving spirit. He is a director of the Braddock National Bank and is interested in other progressive and profitable institutions of the county.

In 1886 Mr. Dalzell was elected by the Republicans a member of the Fiftieth Congress and at once distinguished himself in that body, being returned in 1888 by a large majority. In 1912 Mr. Dalzell was defeated for reelection, and in April, 1913, being again approached on the subject, declared, "My period of public service is finished." That it has been a period of honor and usefulness his fellow citizens can abundantly testify. Mr. Dalzell married, in 1867, Mary L., daughter of Peter Duff. Mr. Duff is the founder of that widely known institution, Duff's Business College.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell are the parents of the following children: William Sage, mentioned below; Bessie M.; Samuel; and Robert D. Mr. Dalzell's home is at Swissvale, where he and his family attend the Presbyterian church. A flourishing social and political club, called the Dalzell Republican Club, is established in handsome quarters in this pleasant suburb of Pittsburgh.

William Sage Dalzell, son of John and Mary L. (Duff) Dalzell, was born August 17, 1868, in Pittsburgh, and received his preparatory education in the schools of his native city, afterward entering Yale University and graduating with the class of 1891. His legal education was acquired in the law schools of Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania, and he also read law in the office of George Tucker Bispham. In 1893 Mr. Dalzell was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, building up, by force of innate ability joined to thorough equipment and enforced by strict adherence to principle and unremitting devotion to duty, a large and lucrative clientele and a reputation which has steadily increased with the lapse of years. In 1898 he became a partner in the firm of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon. In February, 1906, in consequence of the death of Mr. Scott, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Dalzell becoming senior member of the firm of Dalzell, Fisher & Hawkins. Mr. Dalzell is a member of the Allegheny Bar Association, the State Bar Association, and the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country clubs. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church.

As a true citizen Mr. Dalzell has ever been loyal in his support of all measures calculated to promote the best interests of Pittsburgh, and her benevolent and charitable institutions have always received from him substantial aid and influential encouragement. The personality of Mr. Dalzell is essentially that of the successful lawyer.

He has the legal mind which finds enjoyment in exact statements, nice distinctions, the formation of principles and the definition of rights and duties. Also, he possesses the judicial instinct—perhaps the most valuable weapon in the whole legal armory—which makes its way quickly through immaterial details, seizing infallibly upon the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn. In argument Mr. Dalzell is logical, forcible and, above all, convincing. An earnest student and a prodigious worker, he yet keeps closely in touch with every phase of life, and his countenance is expressive of the breadth of thought and liberality of sentiment thus engendered and cultivated. His eyes are at once keen and reflective, and his manner, dignified and genial, conveys the impression of the astute lawyer and the polished gentleman.

Mr. Dalzell married, October 4, 1893, Mary Ruth, daughter of Joseph T. and Zettie B. (Bishop) Hough, and they are the parents of the following children: Frances; Katharine Hough; John (2); and Marjorie. By his marriage Mr. Dalzell gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education for the duties of her social position, and withal of an ideal domesticity. The beautiful home in the East End over which she presides is a centre of hospitality, it being one of the chief pleasures of Mr. Dalzell's life to entertain his friends. In taste and feeling he is thoroughly domestic, passing his happiest hours at his own fireside. Mr. Dalzell has, by his own unaided efforts, made for himself a position in the front ranks of the bar of his native city. Unlike his father he has never entered the political arena. Were he to do so honors would doubtless be his and his record as a lawyer justifies the belief that in his chosen profession further distinction awaits him in the future.



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NISSLEY, John C.,

Lawyer, Lecturer.

Among those whose abilities class them with the leading lawyers of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is John C. Nissley, who has gained a foremost place at the bar by reason of his force in argument, his logical deductions, his familiarity with the principles of law and his devotion to the interests of his clients. He is a direct descendant of Jacob Nissley, the original settler of the family in this country. Jacob Nissley emigrated from the Palatinate, Germany, in 1719, when Lancaster county was formed by Dauphin and Lebanon counties together, and was naturalized in 1729. He resided in Mount Joy township, Lancaster county, married, and had children: John, Martin and three daughters.

John C. Nissley was born near Hummels-town, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1856. The district schools of his native town furnished him with an education until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he commenced teaching schools, and was thus occupied four years. He then matriculated at the State Normal School at Shippensburg, and at the end of four years became a student at the State Normal School, Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he prepared himself for college. Entering Bucknell University in 1879, he was graduated in the class of 1883, and in 1891 the honorary degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred upon him. He then commenced reading law in the office of Mumma & Shoop, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1886, and commenced the active practice of his profession in association with the late Elias Hollinger. During the first year of this association, Mr. Nissley prepared a series of popular lectures which were highly commended by those best able to judge. Of his lecture on "Great Men," Dr. Edward Brooks, of Philadelphia, said: "It is a worthy effort; spicy, practical, interesting, and executed in a pleasing manner,

with unusual vigor and earnestness." Mr. Nissley is a clear thinker, and a forcible and graceful speaker. As a criminal lawyer he has frequently won laurels, is widely known and deservedly popular. As a public speaker he has been in frequent demand at religious gatherings and is widely known. At political meetings, and to render memorial addresses, whether in English or Pennsylvania Dutch, he is equally eloquent. For more than twenty years he has been president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church of Harrisburg, and for twenty years superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention, a charter member of the convention, and instrumental in the formation of the Harrisburg Association of the Baptist Church, serving as its clerk since its organization. He was one of the first in Dauphin county to take an active interest in the construction of good roads. His fraternal affiliations are with Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisburg; Corn Planter Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Nissley married, November 10, 1909, Sarah, a daughter of Isaac Stauffer, a descendant of an old Mennonite family of Dauphin county. They have one son: Joseph, born October 15, 1910. At the primary election of May, 1914, Mr. Nissley was nominated by a very large vote on the Republican ticket in the Second Legislative District of Dauphin county for member of the Legislature. His life has been well spent in conformity with the rules of moral conduct, and his professional and social associates entertain for him the highest regard. He is a broad-minded man, of strong character and pleasing personality.

DULL, Andrew Jackson,

Iron Master, Financier.

Andrew Jackson Dull was born near McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1830, son of Casper and Jane

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(Junkin) Dull. He is of German and Irish descent—German through the Dulls, who came from Hesse-Darmstadt to America in 1739 and settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; of Irish descent through the Junkins, who came from the North of Ireland in 1740 and settled in the Juniata Valley, Pennsylvania.

His early education was received in the common schools and he was fitted for college at Tuscarora Academy, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and in Strasburg Academy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He entered the sophomore class of Princeton in the beginning of the second session, graduating with the class of 1852. While in college he was a member of Clio Hall and of the Chi Psi fraternity. For several years he was engaged in the construction of public works, and built part of the Washington Aqueduct under Captain Meigs. In 1863 he joined in forming the firm of Reese, Graff & Dull, to erect mills for the manufacture of iron in Pittsburgh. The business was largely extended, and before Mr. Dull retired from the firm, was manufacturing all grades of iron and steel, and had made and fitted the plates for two of the celebrated Monitors. The firm joined with Graff, Bennett & Company and Robinson, Rae & Company in organizing the Grafton Iron Company, and built a large blast furnace at Grafton, Ohio. Mr. Dull was made president of the company. Owing to overwork and failing health, he sold out his entire interest in the firm and retired from business in 1870. Mr. Dull has been president of the Chicago & Block Coal Railroad Company, of Indiana; vice-president of the Corpus Christi, San Diego & Rio Grande Railroad Company, of Texas; director of the Kansas City, Topeka & Western Railroad Company, of Kansas, and of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, of Virginia; president of the Pulaski Iron Company, with blast furnace at Pulaski, Virginia, and coal and coke works in the Pocahontas region, West Virginia; president of the

Virginia Mining Company; president of the Empire Lumber & Mining Company; vice-president of the Pulaski Mining Company. Mr. Dull is giving less attention to the details of the iron and coal business of late, and is giving more attention to the separation of magnetic and non-magnetic minerals. He is president of the Electric Ore Separator Company. He has been a member of the board of managers of the Harrisburg Hospital for many years.

Mr. Dull helped to organize and was president of the Harrisburg Club for several years, and is a member of the Ingle-nook Club and the Country Club of Harrisburg, and also of the Union League and Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia.

DEWHURST, James B.,

Prominent Merchant and Citizen.

The commercial prosperity of Pittsburgh, like that of every other great city, has always depended upon the ability and integrity of her business men, and both the past and the present abundantly prove that the metropolis of Pennsylvania has been richly blessed in this class of her citizens. In their foremost ranks, for over a quarter of a century, stood the late James D. Dewhurst, of the widely known firm of Haworth & Dewhurst, one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Pittsburgh. Mr. Dewhurst was a lifelong resident of his native city and was closely and influentially identified with her most essential interests.

James B. Dewhurst was born November 16, 1838, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and was a son of Richard and Eliza (Cubbage) Dewhurst. Mr. Dewhurst died November 17, 1890, aged eighty-two years. James B. Dewhurst was educated in schools of his native city and his first business position was that of confidential clerk to the firm of R. Robison & Company, wholesale grocers on Liberty street and during the sixties one of the most prominent houses of the kind in the city. The



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experience which he gained here stood him in good stead in after years, developing the ability by which he was always distinguished and imparting added strength to those principles of rectitude which constituted the foundation of his character.

After spending several years with R. Robison & Company, Mr. Dewhurst formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Jehu Haworth and a Mr. McDonald, of Wells-ville, under the firm name of Haworth, McDonald & Company, wholesale grocers. The enterprise was successful, but shortly after its inception the firm was reduced by the death of Mr. McDonald. A reorganization was effected with the style of Haworth & Dewhurst, and under this name the business flourished for many years. The fact that it flourished was mainly due to the remarkable sagacity, clear judgment and unwearied energy of Mr. Dewhurst who, for a number of years previous to his death, sustained the whole burden of its management, Mr. Haworth, owing to advanced age, being unable to take any active part.

In all concerns relative to the welfare of Pittsburgh, Mr. Dewhurst ever took a keen and helpful interest and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain. In politics he was a Republican, but never manifested any ambition for office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the important matters of business constantly claiming his attention. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church. With business ability of a high order Mr. Dewhurst combined those personal qualities which attached men to him and gained for him the warm affection of a host of friends. His countenance was expressive of strength of intellect, force of character and kindness of heart, his eyes, keen and searching though they were, were yet gentle and benevolent, and every one who met him felt the influence of his good will. He was a true and kindly gentleman and an upright, courageous man.

Mr. Dewhurst married, October 23, 1873,

Amanda M., daughter of Edwin and Susan (Jones) Miles, and they became the parents of two daughters, who died young, and one son, Richard M.

Exhausted by the ever-increasing burden of the extensive business the responsibilities of which devolved solely upon him, Mr. Dewhurst closed his career almost in the prime of life, passing away March 27, 1898. He left to his native city a record over which there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil—that of a man who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. An able merchant, a public-spirited citizen, a noble man. To these simple but comprehensive words what could be added? We meet, now and then, with a life which is its own eulogy and such a life was that of James B. Dewhurst.

KNISELY, Archibald Gribble,

Financier, Man of Large Affairs.

During an exceedingly active and useful life, Archibald Gribble Knisely stood as one of the leading and influential residents of Harrisburg, his extensive and important business interests giving him recognition as a representative of importance in many directions. His native talent led him to large worldly successes through the opportunities which are the pride of our American life. His success, however, was not to be measured by material standards alone, for he developed that type of character which makes for high ethical ideals in business and in society.

Mr. Knisely, who was a son of Levi G. and Mary Crull (Herman) Knisely, was born at Siddonsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1859, and died suddenly January 22, 1913. He received a thorough common school education in the public schools of Harrisburg, and was still very young when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of bookbinding, in which he became so proficient that he was considered

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as one of the best artisans in that line in the State. In later years Mr. Knisely, who was of an enterprising and far-sighted turn of mind, realized the possibilities to be found in the real estate business, and, turning his attention in that direction, gave it his best effort and soon came to be recognized as a first authority in that line. It was largely through his efficient work that Allison Hill and the western section of Harrisburg were developed. After the passage of the Capitol Park Extension Bill, Governor Tener appointed Mr. Knisely one of the three members of the Harrisburg Public Park Commission, of which he was chosen president, and in that capacity he took the initiative and directed the negotiations for the purchase of the Eighth Ward realty, the area added to Capitol Park. His labor in connection with the park was a life work, into which he threw his whole soul, and without any compensation. He was also a member of the Fort Hunter Road Commission, now out of existence. Mr. Knisely was primarily instrumental in the development of all that section of the western part of the city of Harrisburg from Maclay street to Division street, and in the laying out of the streets, their grading, and in beautifying that portion of the city—labors which amply testified to his wise judgment, and appreciation of the public needs.

For a number of years and until his death, Mr. Knisely occupied the position of county prison inspector, under appointment by the Dauphin County Court. He had previously (1892-94) represented the Fourth Ward of Harrisburg in the Common Council, and he was later elected county treasurer, in which important office he acquitted himself with fidelity and signal ability. Throughout his active career he was a leader in various important enterprises—one of the incorporators and directors of the Harrisburg Trust Company; a director of the East Harrisburg Railway Company, the first electric railway in the county; and he took a leading part in the

merger of the East Harrisburg, Citizens', and Harrisburg Traction and Central Pennsylvania Traction Companies with the Harrisburg Railway Company, of which he was a director, and a member of the executive committee. He was a member of the Harrisburg Board of Trade; a director of the Lalance Grosgens Tin Plate Company, the Morehead Knitting Company, the Gordon Manufacturing Company, the Pennsylvania Surety Company and the People's Bridge Company; a director and the treasurer of the Harrisburg & Hummelstown Street Railway Company, and a director in the Linglestown & Blue Mountain Railway Company. His religious affiliations were with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a member of the advisory board and of the board of directors of the Children's Industrial Home. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Harrisburg Club. He married Emma Pennebecker, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Kuhn) Pennebecker, and to them were born children: Albert P., Mary E., Archibald G. and Elizabeth Knisely.

Mr. Knisely was a man of strong intellectual qualities, and his attention was by no means confined exclusively to his business affairs. He was a close observer of men and events, and his reading covered a wide range. In business transactions he was notably prompt and exact, reliable and energetic, forming his plans clearly and readily, and following them to their consummation with determination. He acquired wealth, but this was not the only goal for which he was striving, as the advancement of the general prosperity was one of his first purposes, and to which he was loyally devoted throughout his life.

WENDT, John S.,

Prominent Lawyer.

Among the lawyers of the Allegheny county bar who have attained distinction

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John S. Wendt.

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and success is John Scott Wendt, who for the last fifteen years has been prominent in the practice of his profession.

Frederick Wendt, great-grandfather of John Scott Wendt, emigrated from Hanover, Germany, after the Revolutionary War, and prior to 1800, settling for a short time in New York, and then coming to Pittsburgh, where he was employed in the glass works of James O'Hara. Later, in association with several others, among whom were William Eichbaum and Christian Ihmsen, he established the Birmingham Glass Company, at what was then Birmingham, but is now known as the South Side, Pittsburgh. The enterprise was successful, and Mr. Wendt maintained his connection with the business to the close of his life. He acquired a large amount of South Side real estate and was identified with various concerns. Mr. Wendt married (first) Charlotte Eichbaum, a sister of William Eichbaum, and (second) Nancy Gates, of Hagerstown, Maryland, a niece of General Horatio Gates, becoming by this marriage the father of several children.

(II) Frederick (2), son of Frederick (1) and Nancy (Gates) Wendt, was born in 1799, in Birmingham (now South Side, Pittsburgh), and succeeded his father in the glass business. He married Almira Taylor Brock, a relative of General Brock, of the English army, and they became the parents of two children: Almira, who married John W. Patterson; and Christian I., mentioned below. Mr. Wendt died April 22, 1848, having been engaged all his life in the manufacture of glassware, and leaving the highest reputation for business probity.

(III) Christian I., son of Frederick (2) and Almira Taylor (Brock) Wendt, was born July 24, 1840, in Birmingham (now South Side, Pittsburgh), and practiced medicine in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1875 he was elected by the Republicans to represent his district in the

State Legislature. Dr. Wendt, on May 2, 1867, married Agnes, daughter of John and Mary (Walker) Scott. Mr. Scott was an associate judge of Beaver county, and prominent in the affairs of that county. He was descended from James Scott, of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War and settled for a short time in Pittsburgh, afterward moving down the Ohio river and making a home on land which he had acquired on the Broadhead road, in Beaver county. His wife, Mary Walker Scott, was a granddaughter of William Ewing and Major Isaac Walker, both early settlers in Robinson township, Allegheny county. Dr. Wendt and his wife had the following children: John Scott, mentioned below; Edwin F., now a member of the board of engineers engaged under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the physical valuation of the property of interstate common carriers; Charles I., a physician of Pittsburgh; and Almira, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Dr. Wendt died October 23, 1883. He was a man much respected both in and out of his profession, and his record in politics was an honorable one. His widow passed away January 29, 1912.

(IV) John Scott, son of Christian I. and Agnes (Scott) Wendt, was born March 29, 1868, at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and after receiving an excellent preparatory education in the high school of his native town entered Geneva College, graduating in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Choosing to follow the profession of the law, he studied in Pittsburgh under the guidance of William R. Blair, Esq., and in 1890 was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Since that time Mr. Wendt has practiced continuously in Pittsburgh, building up a large clientele and establishing a reputation second to none for honorable dealing and devotion to duty. From 1897 to 1904 he was associated with D. T. Watson and Johns Mc-

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Cleave. A biography and portrait of Mr. Watson appear elsewhere in this work. In 1904 Mr. Wendt formed a partnership with Johns McCleave under the firm name of McCleave & Wendt, the organization being counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and at the same time conducting a general practice. In 1909 the connection was dissolved and Mr. Wendt has since practiced alone.

Politically Mr. Wendt has generally adhered to the Republican party, but his independence has caused him never to hesitate in opposing the tenets or candidates of that party when he deemed them inimical to the welfare of the State and Nation, and while he has never consented to hold office, has ever been interested in public affairs and has lent his support to measures calculated to benefit the city and State and promote their substantial development. He belongs to the University, Union and Duquesne clubs. His paternal ancestors were mainly Lutherans and his maternal ancestors Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and early in life he joined the United Presbyterian church, of which his parents were members. In later years his religious sympathies and convictions have broadened, and he has not been a strict adherent of any particular sect.

Although fond of books, music and some sports (principally lawn tennis), the personality of Mr. Wendt is essentially that of the lawyer—the lawyer destined by nature and education to achieve success in his profession. He possesses the judicial instinct, and his mind is keenly analytical, his conclusions being based on his own logical deductions. His countenance is expressive of these intellectual qualities and also of the self-reliance which is one of his salient characteristics. The eyes have the clear, direct and yet thoughtful look which denotes at once the astute observer and the profound reasoner. Always considerate and courteous, and in disposition frank, sincere and genial, he is liked most by those who know him best.

GEORGE, Charles T.,

Prominent Pharmacist, Public Official.

Charles T. George, a well known business man of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whose drug store is one of the finest and largest in the State, has been a prime mover in many affairs which have tended to the improvement and advancement of the community. The cause of religion has been especially furthered by him, to the great advantage of the city in many ways. His family was an old and honored one in Germany, where his grandfather, Frederick George, was killed in battle at a time of French invasion. His father, Theodore George, was born in 1812, and died in Harrisburg in 1897. Although married, he came to this country alone in 1849 in order to make a home for his wife and children, which he succeeded in doing, revisiting Germany in 1851 in order to bring them safely to their new home. He was occupied in various business enterprises until 1869, in which year he associated himself with his son, Charles T. George, in the drug business, and was connected with this until advancing years compelled him to lead a retired life. He was a Democrat, and a member of St. Michael's German Lutheran Church. His wife was Antoinette, daughter of Augustus Scheffer, and they had seven children.

Charles T. George was born in Homberge, Landgravate of Kuhr-Hessen, Germany, February 2, 1845. He was but six years of age when he came to this country, and had attended the schools of his native land only a very short time, so that practically his entire education was acquired in this country. The first public school he attended in Harrisburg was under the supervision of a Miss Bailey, while the high school was under Professor Daniel Burns. Having decided upon pharmacy as the profession he wished to follow, Mr. George found employment in the drug store of J. Martin Lutz, with whom he remained for one and a half years, during this time ob-



Chas. T. George Ph.M.

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taining a practical knowledge of the rudiments of the profession. He went to Philadelphia in 1861, and there found employment with Henry Cramer, who conducted a pharmacy at No. 320 Race street, and remained with him until 1869. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy, April 6, 1895. Upon his return to Harrisburg he established himself in the drug business independently, purchasing the store of Dr. D. Wagner, at Fourth and Walnut streets. The following year he removed to No. 1306 North Third street, where he is still carrying on the business. He had his entire establishment remodeled and newly equipped in 1900, every modern appliance known to the business being installed, and his store is one of the largest and most complete in the city. His line of drugs and kindred supplies can not be surpassed in any store in the trade, and in addition he carries a full line of fancy articles pertaining to the toilet, etc. After the death of his father-in-law, John Pyfer, he purchased the property of the latter, and is also owner of a quantity of other valuable property in the city. Mr. George has a number of other business affiliations, among them being the C. Day Rudy Company, manufacturers of ornamental glass and church frescoping, in which he is a stockholder, and also in the Central Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, and secretary for twenty years; was president of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, 1885-86; member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; honorary member of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and of the Alumni Association of the University of Western Pennsylvania. His fraternal associations are with Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; Perseverance Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Harrisburg Council, Royal and Select Masters; Harrisburg Consistory, An-

cient Accepted Scottish Rite; Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Harrisburg Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been treasurer from its founding. He was one of the leading organizers of Bethlehem Lutheran Church, and served continuously as a trustee for a quarter of a century, and still occupies that position. His interest in the Sunday school has been constant and useful. He has been a teacher of the Bible class since the church was a mission, a period of more than thirty years. Education in every form has always made a strong appeal to him, and he has done all that lay in his power to advance that cause. He was a member of the Board of School Directors of Harrisburg from 1871 to 1877, and served as president during the last year of his official term. Strong in his individuality, Mr. George never lacks the courage of his convictions; but there are, as dominating elements in this individuality, a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity which, taken in connection with his sterling integrity and nobility of character, have gained for him the respect and confidence of men.

Mr. George married, December 13, 1870, Sarah C., daughter of John and Catherine (Reel) Pyfer. Their only child died in infancy, and Mr. and Mrs. George adopted a daughter, Bertha M., who is now the wife of Raymond E. Reed, a druggist, and they have two children—Sarah Helen and Charles T. George Reed.

Mrs. Sarah C. George passed away September 17, 1913, aged seventy-one years. She had been connected with Bethlehem Lutheran Church from the time it was founded as a mission, and for many years taught the girls' class in the Sunday school. She was a liberal contributor to the Children's Industrial Home, and a charter member of the Ladies' Guild of Bethlehem Lutheran Church, to the maintenance of which she generously contributed. Her death was deeply mourned by the many friends with

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whom she was associated during her long and useful life and the tributes to her memory were fervent and many, and of which the following may serve as examples:

Dear Dr. George: I have thought of you a great deal since your sorrow came, and every thought is one of very tender sympathy. It is hard to think she is gone, and Bethlehem has lost a jewel surely. Yet why should we sorrow as those who have no hope? Is not our hope in Christ the sure ground to rest upon, the unfailing strength in times like these? We shall see her again. You suffer her loss a great deal, dear friend. Nothing, no one, can take her dear place. I trust you will be brave, and I pray God's comfort to keep your heart steady and strong. With all kind regards, your sincere friend, Rev. J. Henry Harms (President Newberry (S. C.) College).

Dear Mr. George: I have learned with real personal sadness of the passing away of your dear wife, and my sympathies are with you at this time of heaviness and sorrow. How well I remember her, and how well I recall her many kindnesses to me. She was a noble woman, an "elect" lady. By sore experience I know through what long hours of loneliness you are passing, and my heart goes out to you. I wish I could be with you to give you a strong handgrip, and assure you that I sorrow with you in your grief. May He who has cared for you through all the years give you grace to sustain you, and may He have you and all your loved ones forever in His keeping. Cordially yours, W. H. Fishburn (a former pastor of Bethlehem Church, now of Los Angeles, Cal.)

Dr. George: My dear, dear friend: I cannot tell you how much I was shocked to-day when Mrs. Kline told me the sad news she had learned from Mrs. Cox. Our hearts go out in deepest and sincerest sympathy to you and your family, for you have all been sorely bereaved of Heaven's precious gift—a devoted wife and a loving mother. I have always thought of your dear sainted wife as an ideal Christian, wife and mother, devoted to her husband, her home, her family and her church, living absolutely for these and for these alone. She was an example to the whole community by her beautiful life and character—quiet, unassuming, genial, kind to everyone, her life was one most rare, and one that we shall sorely miss. Never will I forget her loving kindness to me when I was your and her pastor in all those years. Her kindness and Christian love were unfailing, and I shall always treasure you and her memory as most precious.

Thank God, she was His child, and so we "sorrow not as others which have no hope." She has just gone "home" a little while before you, to make ready the Heaven Home for you. This was her chiefest earth joy—to make you a home, and she will be as always, "Over There." To you and your loved ones Mrs. Kline joins me in tenderest sympathy. Your friend in Christ, Marion J. Kline (former pastor of Bethlehem Church, now of Altoona, Penna.)

OENSLAGER, John Jr., Physician, Surgeon.

Among the eminently successful and thoroughly equipped physicians and surgeons of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who have achieved distinction as a result of their unremitting labors, is John Oenslager Jr., M. D. During the twenty years of his practice he has not alone earned the confidence of a large number of patients, but his efficient and conscientious work have gained him the esteem of his professional brethren.

John Oenslager Sr., his father, was a son of George Oenslager, of Rimbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born in that town, February 20, 1820, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1898. He emigrated to America in 1833, locating in Harrisburg three years later, and there learned the trade of making watches, clocks and mathematical instruments. Later he owned a jewelry store on the present site of the Bergner building. He was an ardent Abolitionist, assisting escaping slaves on every opportunity, and served several terms as a member of the common council. He married Harriet, a daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Richards) Freaner; granddaughter of John Freaner, of Hagerstown, Maryland; great-granddaughter of Dr. James and Eva Maria (Sattelthalerin) Freaner, the former a sergeant in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, and a dragoon in Stephen Moylain's troop of cavalry; and great-great-granddaughter of John Freaner, who came to America in the ship "Jamaica Galley," from Rotterdam, in 1739. In the maternal line, Mrs. Oen-

slager was a granddaughter of Jesse and Katharine (Hoomer) Richards; and great-granddaughter of Aquilla Richards, born in Wales in 1723, an associator, a member of Captain William Bell's company, Fourth Battalion, Lancaster county militia.

Dr. John Oenslager was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1868, and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city. This was supplemented by attendance at the Harrisburg Academy, and the Philips Exeter Academy, which he entered in 1885, and from which he was graduated in 1887. He obtained his Bachelor's degree from Harvard University in 1891. Having prepared himself for his professional work at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in the class of 1894, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in the city of Harrisburg, where his reputation has been a constantly growing one. He has served as president of the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the Dauphin County and Pennsylvania State Medical Associations, and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He is a member and vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and a member of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 629, Free and Accepted Masons; Harrisburg Consistory, and Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Oenslager married, April 22, 1897, Jane Laura, a daughter of George W. and Anna (Willard) Connely, and a lineal descendant of Simon Willard, the founder of Concord, Massachusetts. Another direct ancestor of Mrs. Oenslager was General Joseph Dwight, who was made a brigadier-general for his services during the expedition against Louisburg. Another ancestor is Rev. John Sherman, of Watertown, Massachusetts. Still others are: Colonel William Pyncheon, one of the first inhabitants of Springfield, Massachusetts; George

Wyllys, Governor of Connecticut in 1642; Samuel Willard, president of Harvard College, and the second preacher at Old South Church, Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. Oenslager have had children: John Willard, born March 1, 1898; Donald Mitchell, March 7, 1902; Beatrice Ross, July 26, 1905. The time of Dr. Oenslager is generally busily employed with his professional duties, but such leisure hours as are at his disposal are spent in study and the reading of current literature in connection with his chosen profession.

EASTBURN, Hugh B.,

Lawyer, Educator, Banker.

The surname of Eastburn, originally de Eastburne, has its origin in the Manor Esteburne, created in Yorkshire, England, in the eleventh century, the name signifying east stream; the proprietors of the manor, prior to the common use of surnames, being known as de Eastburne, signifying "of" Eastburne, which soon after the date above mentioned became a fixed family name. The name being frequently written in early Pennsylvania records Eastbourne, some members of the family have concluded that that was the original mode of spelling, but this does not seem to be borne out by the English records.

Robert Eastburn, the first Pennsylvania ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was a son of John Eastburn, of the parish of Thwaite-Keighley, Yorkshire. He married, May 10, 1693, Sarah, daughter of Jonas Preston, of the parish of Rostick, near Leeds, and eight of their nine children were born in Yorkshire. On February 6, 1713-14, Robert Eastburn secured from Brigham Friends Meeting, Yorkshire, a certificate for himself, his wife and children to Friends in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling near Abington, now Montgomery county, where he died September 24, 1755, and his widow, Sarah, August 31, 1752. Their eldest son Benja-

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min was Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, 1733-1741, and as such participated in the Indian Walk of 1737 from Wrightstown, Bucks county, to the summit of the Blue mountains in Carbon county, by which the younger proprietaries secured the Indian title to the lands about the "Forks of the Delaware." Robert Eastburn, the youngest son, was captain of a company in the French and Indian War of 1756-58, and in 1756 was captured by the Indians and carried to Canada. He, however, escaped, and returning to his command in November, 1757, was able to assist in wresting the country south of the Great Lakes from French dominion. He also was active in the patriot cause at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Samuel Eastburn, third son and fifth child of Robert and Sarah (Preston) Eastburn, born in Yorkshire, April 20, 1702, seems to have been more faithful to the peaceful tenets of the faith of his fathers than his brothers. He married, in 1728, Elizabeth, daughter of Yeamons Gillingham, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, and in the following year removed to Solebury, where he acquired 250 acres of land about Centre Hill. He brought his certificate from Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends to Buckingham Monthly Meeting in 1729, and soon thereafter became an elder, and eventually an accepted minister of the society, travelling extensively "in the service of Truth," visiting meetings in New York, New Jersey and the southland. He was an early and earnest advocate of education, and one of the earliest public school houses in Solebury was erected on land donated by him. He died in 1785.

Robert Eastburn, youngest son of Samuel above named, was born in Solebury, August 23, 1739, inherited a part of his father's plantation and lived thereon until his death in 1816. He married (first) November 23, 1763, Elizabeth Duer, and (second) Rachel Paxson.

Moses Eastburn, second child and eldest

son of Robert and Elizabeth (Duer) Eastburn, was born in Solebury, April 1, 1768, inherited his father's plantation in Solebury and was an active and consistent member of the Society of Friends, filling the position of elder of the Solebury Monthly Meeting and taking a more or less active part in public affairs, filling a number of local positions of trust. He married Rachel, daughter of John and Mary Knowles, and granddaughter of Robert Sotcher, a son of John Sotcher and his wife Mary Lofty, Penn's faithful stewards at Pennsbury Manor House. John Sotcher was also a justice of the county courts and a member of the Provincial Assembly. Mercy Brown, the wife of Robert Sotcher, was the youngest daughter of George Brown, who came from Leicestershire in 1679, and settled in Falls township. He was the first justice of the peace of Bucks county, and served as a justice of the court at Upland in 1680, before the grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn.

Moses Eastburn, son of Moses and Rachel, was born in Solebury, May 9, 1815, and died there September 27, 1887. He was a worthy representative of a very worthy family, possessing in a marked degree the best elements of good citizenship, quiet and unassuming in character, but unswerving in his devotion to principle and right. Though never a public officeholder, he held many positions of trust, and was active in the promotion of local enterprises. He was an ardent supporter of the public school system, and served many years as a director of the local schools. He was for many years manager and for a time president of the Bucks County Agricultural Society; a manager and president for many years of the Doylestown and Buckingham, and of the Lahaska and New Hope Turnpike companies; manager and many years president of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Insurance Company, and manager of Lambertville National Bank. He was one of the organizers and most active members of the Solebury Farmers Club. Like



Henry B. Eastburn.

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his ancestors, a consistent member of the Society of Friends, he filled the position of clerk of Solebury Monthly Meeting for a number of years. He married Mary Anna, daughter of Hugh B. and Sarah M. (Olden) Ely, of Buckingham, and, inheriting the farm on which he was born, spent his whole life there.

Hugh B. Eastburn, the subject of this sketch, is the only son of Moses and Mary Anna (Ely) Eastburn, and was born on his father's farm in Solebury, February 11, 1846. He was educated at the local schools and at the Excelsior Normal Institute at Carversville, in his native township. He taught in the Boys' Grammar School and Central High School of Philadelphia for a few years, in the meantime taking up the study of law in the office of Hon. D. Newlin Fell, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who had been his school mate and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1870. At this time, however, Mr. Eastburn had no intention of practicing law. On his admission to the bar he returned to Solebury, intending to take up agricultural pursuits. Fate decided otherwise, and in the autumn of the same year he was induced to accept the appointment by State Superintendent Wickersham to the position of superintendent of public schools of Bucks county, to fill an unexpired term of two years. At the end of the term in 1872 he was elected to the same position without opposition for the full term of three years, and again in 1875. These elections were the first to go uncontested since the creation of the office in 1854, and therefore constituted a recognition of the eminent fitness of the incumbent to fill the position. He resigned in July, 1876, and after a year's course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania was admitted to the Bucks county bar in 1877, and at once began the active practice of his profession, which has continued to the present time.

Always actively interested in political affairs, Mr. Eastburn was elected to the office

of district attorney in 1885, on the Republican ticket, by the handsome majority of seven hundred and sixty-eight votes, though the county was then normally Democratic by a small majority. In 1888 and 1889 he was chairman of the county committee, and successfully managed those two campaigns. He has also been a delegate to several State conventions of his party, and a delegate to the national convention of 1896 which nominated William McKinley for the Presidency. He was for many years county solicitor; is vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and of the Bucks County Bar Association, and has been for many years president of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Insurance Association, one of the largest local mutual insurance associations in the State. Mr. Eastburn was one of the organizers of the Bucks County Trust Company in 1886, and was one of the original board of directors; he became its trust officer in 1892 and its president in 1895, and has filled both positions to the present time.

Though for thirty-seven years a lawyer in active practice, and for many years one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar, Mr. Eastburn has devoted much of his time and energy to the advancement of education. During his six years incumbency of the office of county superintendent he did much to raise the standard of the public schools, and his interest in their welfare and improvement has never abated. On removing to Doylestown in 1890 he was elected to the borough school board, and has continued a member of that board to the present time, serving for many years as its secretary and for the last twelve years as its president. It is needless to say that the high standard maintained by the Doylestown High School is largely attributable to his loyal and untiring efforts in its behalf. He was president of the State School Directors Association in 1899-1900; was for many years a trustee of the West Chester Normal School before it passed to the control of the State,

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and was one of the first board selected by the State authorities. He has been one of the committee in charge of the George School at Newtown since its establishment, and his voice and pen have been enlisted in every movement for the advancement of popular education in the county and State at large since his school days.

Reared on the farm, Mr. Eastburn has maintained to a marked degree his interest in the tilling of the soil, and he gives much personal attention to the management of his Solebury farms, and is one of the most active and earnest members of the Solebury Farmers Club, one of the oldest and most practically efficient institutions of its kind in the State.

Mr. Eastburn was married, in 1885, to Sophia, daughter of the late John B. Pugh, Esq., and his wife, Elizabeth S. Fox. Their two sons, Arthur M. and Hugh B., are both members of the Bucks county bar.

ATKINSON, Thomas Ogborn,

Banker.

Of the families representing the solid conservative people who accompanied William Penn, the great founder, to the shores of the Delaware and assisted in founding the Province of Pennsylvania on principles of equality and toleration, which their descendants so perpetuated and perfected that they became a part of the concrete law of the United Colonies, quite a number have survived the vicissitudes of two and a half centuries and continue to represent the same solid conservatism in the social, political, religious and business life of the founder's own county of Bucks. This is especially true of the Atkinson family and of the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Ogborn Atkinson, of Doylestown, Bucks county, was born in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1834, on the homestead plantation at Penns Park, that had been the home of his paternal ancestors since 1744.

He is a son of the late Edmund S. and Ruth (Simpson) Atkinson, and a descendant in the eighth generation from William Atkinson, of Scotforth, Lancashire, who was one of a little group of converts of George Fox, who, while holding a religious meeting at Swarthmore Hall, Lancashire, on January 24, 1660-61, were arrested and confined in Lancaster Castle for holding an unlawful conventicle; seventh in descent from John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson, of Scotforth, who after purchasing of William Penn, in 1698, land to be laid out in Philadelphia, secured from the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Lancaster, for themselves and their three children, letters recommending them to the care of Friends in Pennsylvania, and in April, 1699, embarked for the Delaware river in the ship "Brittanica," but both died on the voyage.

John Atkinson, son of John and Susanna, born in Lancashire, November 25, 1695, with his brother and sister, was cared for by the Friends of Middletown Meeting in Bucks county, under the guardianship of his maternal aunt, Alice (Hynde) Stockdale, during his minority, and on October 13, 1717, married Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith, and settled on a large plantation in the Manor of Highlands, Upper Makefield township, most of which was until recently in the tenure of his descendants. William Smith, the father of Mary Atkinson, came from Lancashire, and arriving in the Delaware river September 28, 1682, in the ship "Friends' Adventure," was one of the first settlers in Wrightstown township. His wife, Mary Croasdale, accompanied her parents, Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome," with William Penn, in the autumn of 1682.

Through the intermarriages of his later paternal ancestors, Thomas Ogborn Atkinson is seventh in descent from Thomas Canby, from Thorn, Lancashire, one of the most eminent Pennsylvanians of his time, a leading minister of the Society of Friends;



Thomas Ogborn Atkinson

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justice of Bucks county courts, 1719-1741; and member of Colonial Assembly, 1721-1740; seventh in descent from Edmund Kinsey, another eminent minister of the Society of Friends, by his wife, Sarah Ogborn; sixth in descent from Joseph Fell, many years a justice of Bucks county courts, and member of Colonial Assembly, 1721-1734; sixth in descent from Robert Smith, a prominent surveyor of Colonial times, and his wife Phebe Canby, also an eloquent minister of the Society of Friends; and sixth in descent from Thomas Iredell, of Horsham, now Montgomery township, who brought a certificate from the monthly meeting at Pardsay Cragg, county Cumberland, England, dated June 17, 1700. Thomas Atkinson, son of John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson married October 18, 1744, Mary Wildman, of another prominent family of lower Bucks, and in the same year located on a plantation of two hundred acres in Wrightstown, which still remains in the tenure of his descendants and was the birth-place of the subject of this sketch.

On the maternal side, Thomas Ogborn Atkinson is a great-great-grandson of John Simpson, of Scotch ancestry, born in the North of Ireland in 1712, who came to Pennsylvania at the age of eighteen years, and in the year 1736 married Hannah De la Plaine, born May 4, 1714, died June 16, 1803, daughter of Jacques (James) de la Plaine and his wife Hannah Cock, of English ancestry, and granddaughter of Nicholas de la Plaine, a native of France, who married in Holland, Susanna Cresson, daughter of Pierre (Peter) Cresson, also a native of France, and emigrated to Long Island with other Huguenots. Jacques or James Delaplaine, as the name came to be known, was married to Hannah, daughter of James Cock, at a Friends' Meeting in New York, in 1692, but soon after removed with his mother's relatives, the Cressons, to Germantown, where John Simpson met and married their daughter. John Simpson erected and operated the mill on the Dela-

ware river at the lower point of Solebury township long known as Neeley's Mills, and died there in the autumn of 1747, leaving a widow Hannah, who married Robert Thompson, and five children—two sons, John and James; and three daughters.

Hannah Delaplaine had one child by Robert Thompson, Elizabeth, who married William Neeley, the ancestor of the subsequent owners of the mill. Both John and James Simpson, sons of John and Hannah, became eminent ministers of the Society of Friends. John, born December 23, 1739, lived in Solebury until within a few years of his death, when he removed to Ohio, where he died August 30, 1811. He married, June 13, 1764, Ruth Whitson, born March 23, 1733, died March 21, 1805, daughter of David Whitson and his wife Clemence Powell, both natives of Long Island, where both the Whitson and Powell families were among the earliest English settlers. David Whitson and his family removing from Long Island to Solebury in 1761.

John Simpson, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the third child of John and Ruth (Whitson) Simpson, and was born in Solebury township, August 5, 1769, and died October 4, 1835. He married, October 14, 1795, Elizabeth Blackfan, a descendant of Edward Blackfan and his wife Rebecca Crispin, daughter of Captain William Crispin, and his wife Ann Jasper, sister to Margaret, the mother of William Penn. The marriage certificate of Edward Blackfan and Rebecca Crispin, dated October 24, 1688, signed by William Penn, is still in possession of their descendants in Solebury. Captain William Crispin, an uncle of the great founder, was named by him as his first commissioner in Pennsylvania, but died on his way to Pennsylvania to assume the duties of that office in 1681. Edward and Rebecca Blackfan were for a time residents at Pennsbury Manor House, but Edward died soon after his arrival, and his widow

later married Nehemiah Allen. Her son, William Blackfan, married Eleanor Wood and settled in that part of the Manor of Highlands lying in Solebury township, in which township the family have since been seated. Ruth Simpson, the mother of Thomas Ogborn Atkinson, was the eighth child of John and Elizabeth (Blackfan) Simpson, and was born December 26, 1808. She married Edmund S. Atkinson, November, 1831, and died March 5, 1839.

Thomas Ogborn Atkinson was reared to manhood on the homestead farm in Wrightstown, and acquired his education at the local schools under the care of Friends, finishing at Tremont Seminary, Norristown, conducted by the noted educator, Rev. Samuel Aaron. He remained on the home farm until the age of twenty-four, but for several years taught in the public schools, working on the farm during his vacations. In August, 1858, he joined his brother, J. Simpson Atkinson, in a mercantile venture in Mound City, Kansas, but returned to Wrightstown in December, 1859, and took charge of the general store at Penn's Park, near his old home. He was proprietor of this store and did a large business until 1871, when he sold out and removed to Doylestown, where he has since resided. He engaged in the real estate business in 1871 and continued until 1886, doing a large business in the sale of real estate, negotiation of loans, and the transaction of general business along these lines. In the latter year, with the late Judge Richard Watson and a few others, he was one of the active men in organizing the Bucks County Trust Company, of which he became the first secretary and treasurer, filling those positions to the present time. He has served several terms as president of Doylestown borough council, and filled many other positions of trust. Like all his ancestors for nine generations, he is a member of the Society of Friends and is an elder of the local Monthly Meeting of that society. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Atkinson,

as before stated, is a true representative of a worthy ancestry, who belonged to the influential office-holding class during the first century of the history of Pennsylvania, and from that time to the present have constituted the conservative element in business and political life. One of the best known business men in his native county, he stands deservedly high in the estimation of the people as a man of sterling worth and integrity, and a business man and banker of wide experience and exceptional ability.

Mr. Atkinson married, in March, 1861, Mary B. Heston, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Smith) Heston, who was in the true sense of the word his helpmate until her death, February 19, 1905. They had no surviving children. He married (second) October 5, 1914, Miss Eleanor D. Smith.

EMMERLING, Charles H.,

Physician, Author.

The Old World, as the parent of the New, has given lavishly of her wealth for the enrichment of her offspring, and among the historic lands which have sent of their best across the sea Germany stands preëminent. Not only has she given us men who have developed our industries and built up our financial institutions, but from her universities have come scientists and members of the learned professions to extend our knowledge and broaden our intellectual horizon. In this respect no city in the United States has been more highly favored than Pittsburgh and among the men of learning and enlightenment who have come to her from the Fatherland none stands higher than Dr. Charles Henry Emmerling, the dean of the Pittsburgh medical profession by right of having been for more than half a century in active practice in the Iron City. During his long residence there, Dr. Emmerling has stood in the front rank of her sterling citizens, giving to all her most vital interests loyal and public-spirited support.

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Charles Henry Emmerling was born January 31, 1834, in Rudolstadt, Germany, a son of August Wilhelm and Wilhelmina (Weiss) Emmerling, the former a landowner in his community. The early education of Charles Henry Emmerling was received in the vicinity of his home, and later he entered Jena University, graduating in 1857 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also took a special course at the University of Berlin, and thus thoroughly equipped determined to seek his fortune in the New World. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Emmerling came to the United States, bringing with him no capital but his education and \$135 in money. For a man of his type, however, this was ample provision—his energy and ability would more than supply all that was lacking. And so it proved. Settling in Butler, Pennsylvania, he built up, within six months of his arrival, a good practice, but after six years, discerning greater possibilities in Pittsburgh, he removed in 1863 to that city, where he has since been continuously engaged in the active duties of his profession. To these he has devoted his life and the success with which he has been rewarded has never been purchased at the expense of science and truth, but is the result of patient, arduous, unrelenting toil, unflinching courage and unwavering loyalty to the highest ideals. For over seventeen years Dr. Emmerling served on the staff of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and also on that of the East End Hospital. During these years of labor his pen was not idle, and he frequently contributed to medical magazines articles of distinguished merit. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Allegheny Medical Society and the German Leseverein Reading Society.

Politically Dr. Emmerling is an Independent Republican, but has never been induced to become a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his energies on his professional responsibilities. His charities are

numerous but unostentatious. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. Of strong convictions and possessing the courage of those convictions, Dr. Emmerling is a man of many kindly impulses, and his countenance is expressive of all these characteristics. His strong and resolute features bear the imprint of a powerful and luminous intellect and all his life he has been a diligent and thoughtful student, not only keeping well abreast of the times, but often finding himself in advance of his contemporaries. His moustache, beard and side whiskers have been whitened by time, and are a silver gray, and his eyes, patient, kindly, humorous and philosophical, are rich and wise with the life which they have looked upon. Of dignified presence, he has a most magnetic personality, attracting all who approach him and inspiring at once the most profound respect and the sincerest affection. Among the younger members of the medical fraternity of Pittsburgh he is known as "The Beloved Physician."

Dr. Emmerling married, April 21, 1858, in Butler, Pennsylvania, Wilhelmina, daughter of John and Wilhelmina Lange, and they are the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, widow of John K. Ahl, has three daughters—Willa, Caroline B. and Marie E., and one son, Charles; Henry C., in feed business, Pittsburgh, married Charlotte Froehlich and has two children—Louisa W. and Charles E.; Karl August, physician of Pittsburgh, married Julia Anne Mackey, and has one child, Julia Anne; and John Frederick, architect, Pittsburgh, married Margaret Jane Beeson, and has two children—Gretchen W. and John Frederick. Mrs. Emmerling, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, who takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her, is an ideal helpmate for a man like her husband, the governing motive of whose life is love for his home and family and who is never so happy as at his own fireside, where he delights to enter-

tain his friends. He has been abroad three times, on each occasion visiting his old home and university.

Dr. Emmerling is a true German, and a staunch American citizen, loyal alike to the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. In both he is affectionately honored and the city which has been, for more than half a century, the scene of his labors and his achievements, cherishes his record with peculiar pride. There is in all Pittsburgh no man more deeply loved and venerated than Dr. Charles Henry Emmerling.

GORGAS, William Luther,

Prominent Man of Affairs.

One of the most popular and widely known citizens of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is William Luther Gorgas, and his life history is one of great interest. It shows a mastery of expedients and utilization of opportunities that have enabled him to overcome difficulties and conquer obstacles in the path to success. Tracing his career, we note the persistent purpose with which he has attended to the duties that various positions have entailed upon him, and find that his fidelity was rewarded. The family from which he is descended came to this country from Holland, and the line is here given.

John Gorgas, born in Holland, came to this country prior to 1708 with his brothers and located in Pennsylvania. He settled at Germantown and became a member of the Mennonite church. He married Sophie Rittenhouse, whose paternal grandfather was William Rittenhouse, who established the first paper mill in this country.

Jacob Gorgas, son of John and Sophie (Rittenhouse) Gorgas, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1728, and died at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1798. During the War of the Revolution he served as sergeant in Captain John Jones' company, Colonel Peter Grubbs' battalion, Lancaster

County Association. He was famous for the eight-day clocks of his construction, many of which are still in excellent running condition. He married Christina Mack.

Solomon Gorgas, eldest son of Jacob and Christina (Mack) Gorgas, was born at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1764, and died in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1838. He removed to the last mentioned county in 1800, settling on a farm he had purchased near White Hill. He was a prosperous farmer, and a stone barn which he erected is still standing, bearing the inscription "Solomon Gorgas, 1833," on its gable, and is considered one of the landmarks of the section. He was also the proprietor of a country store, which he conducted successfully, and represented his county in the Legislature. He married Catherine Fahnestock.

Hon. William Rittenhouse Gorgas, son of Solomon and Catherine (Fahnestock) Gorgas, was born in Lower Allen township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1806, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1892. His education was acquired at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. For some years he had charge of the management of the homestead farm, then turned his attention to politics as a staunch supporter of Democratic principles. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1836, was reelected twice, serving through the period known as the "Buckshot War." He was elected State Senator in 1841 from Cumberland, Adams and Franklin counties, and after the expiration of his term devoted his time to the affairs of business life, for which he had marked ability. He was one of the founders and first directors of the banking firm of Merkle, Mumma & Company, which later became the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, and was a director of the Harrisburg National Bank from 1845 until his death. He held numerous other official positions in the financial world, among them being those of director in the



William L. Gorgas

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Harrisburg Bridge Company, the West Harrisburg Market House Company and the Harrisburg City Passenger Railroad Company; president of the Allen and East Pennsboro Fire Insurance Company and the Harrisburg Burial Case Company. He removed to Harrisburg in 1877, and five years later was the Democratic nominee there for the Legislature; the city was generally Republican by a plurality of five hundred votes, but owing to the business and personal popularity of Mr. Gorgas, he lacked only eight votes of election. He was a member of the Park Commission of Harrisburg, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Children's Industrial Home. His religious allegiance was given to the Seventh Day Baptist church, of which he was a devout member. Mr. Gorgas married, March 5, 1840, Elizabeth Hummel, of Harrisburg, and among their eight children now living were: William Luther, George Albert, Kate F. and Mary E.

William Luther Gorgas, son of Hon. William Rittenhouse and Elizabeth (Hummel) Gorgas, was born in Lower Allen township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1848. The public schools of that section furnished his preparatory education, and he then became a student at the Cumberland Valley Institute, at Mechanicsburg. He was remarkably gifted as a teacher, and spent several terms in this occupation in Cumberland county. He had inherited the mechanical ability of his lineal ancestors, and in furtherance of this line of industry, commenced an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade with Daniel Drawbaugh, the supposed inventor of the telephone, at Eberly's Mills, Cumberland county. Subsequently he abandoned mechanics for a line of work which would give more occupation to his mental powers, which are of an unusually high order. In 1869 he became teller of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, and filled this position capably until 1873, at which time he resigned it in favor of a clerkship in the Harrisburg National Bank,

which had been tendered him. From this he was advanced to the still more responsible office of cashier in 1892, which position he still retains. He was one of the organizers of the Harrisburg Trust Company in 1893, and was elected secretary and treasurer of the corporation. His other official positions are as follows: Director in the Harrisburg Bridge Company, the Harrisburg National Bank, and the West Harrisburg Market House Company; treasurer of the Harrisburg City Passenger Railroad Company, first underlying company of the Harrisburg Railways Company, and of the City Hospital; president of the Harrisburg Burial Case Company and the Camp Hill Cemetery Association.

Like his father, Mr. Gorgas is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. In the Congressional District composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry counties, which is one of the strongholds of the Republican party, he was defeated by a very much reduced majority when he was a candidate for Congress in 1890. He was elected a member of the Select Council of Harrisburg in 1883, served six years, and during the first three terms was honored with election to the presidency of this honorable body. From 1901 to 1905, inclusive, he was a member of the Board of Public Works of Harrisburg, and during this period the Paxton Creek Intercepting Sewer and the Filter Plant on Hargest Island were constructed. The plan was also formulated for the construction of a dam in Wildwood Park to prevent the flooding of lands along the Paxton Creek, and the necessary property acquired. In 1913 Mr. Gorgas was elected a member of Harrisburg's first City Commission, his term expiring January 1, 1915, and he is serving as secretary of Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Gorgas is a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. He was formerly connected with the Knights of Honor,

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and his present fraternal affiliations are extended ones. He became a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1871; junior warden, 1876; senior warden, 1877; master, 1878; admitted to Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1886; served as worshipful master, 1887. Was appointed district deputy grand master of the Second Masonic District, December 27, 1888, and served in this office until December 27, 1905, at which time he was installed as junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; December 27, 1907, he was installed as senior grand warden; December 27, 1909, installed as deputy grand master; December 27, 1911, installed as grand master of Masons of Pennsylvania; retired from this office, December 27, 1913. He has taken an active interest in the establishment of a home for the relief of Masons, their wives, widows and children, and while in office as grand master dedicated, June 5, 1913, the home established for this purpose at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. Plain and unassuming in his manner, Mr. Gorgas is a gentleman whose sterling worth has gained him the esteem of all with whom he has had dealings, whether of a public or private nature. He is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the public welfare, and is a faithful and devoted friend in social life.

EDMONDS, George W.,

Man of Affairs, Congressman.

George W. Edmonds was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1864, and received his education in the Philadelphia public schools, including the Central High School, of which he is a graduate. He is also a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (1885). He was a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia for six years. He is treasurer of the North-

eastern Hospital Association, member of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, the Columbia, Twentieth Century, City and Auto clubs of Philadelphia; also the Manufacturers' Club, Free and Accepted Masons, and Independent Order of Americans.

For many years Mr. Edmonds was best known as the head of the George W. Edmonds Coal Company, one of the city's largest enterprises of the kind. Later Mr. Edmonds combined the interests of this concern with the George B. Newton Coal Company, and has since then been a director of that company as well as many other leading and important manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

While Mr. Edmonds has held progressive ideas and is always ready to urge such legislation as he considers best for his State and country at large, his politics are those of a Republican, although when he was first nominated to the Sixty-third Congress during the strenuous campaign of 1912, he was endorsed by the Republican, Keystone, Lincoln and Washington parties, and at the election he received twice as many votes as did his three opponents combined.

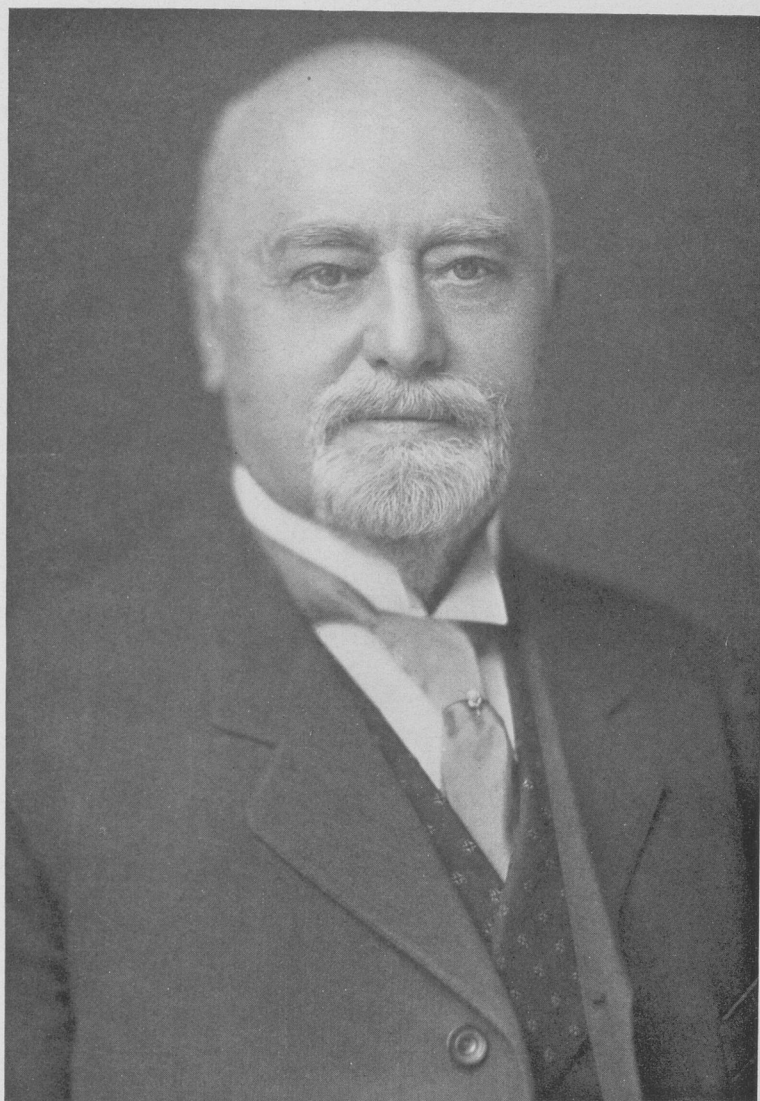
Mr. Edmonds was married a little over fifteen years ago. He has three brothers—Samuel, John and Frank Edmonds—who are actively engaged in business and legal circles of Philadelphia.

EHRET, Michael,

Manufacturer, Financier.

A conspicuous figure in the business life of Philadelphia for over half a century was the late Michael Ehret. He was born May 12, 1838, son of Michael and Sophia (Ring) Ehret. His grandfather, also of the same name, was the original ancestor in this country, having come from Germany in the year 1810. He became a well known builder in and about Philadelphia, and one of the buildings erected by him was forty years later occupied by the grandson.

Mr. Ehret received his early education in



Michael Elnut

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the public schools of Philadelphia, and while still in his teens began his business career, being associated with his father as a builder until the age of twenty-two. During these years he came to realize the need of a much more substantial roofing than what was then in use and, being of an ingenious turn of mind, he invented what has ever since been known as "Ehret's Slag Roofing." He began the manufacture of this material at the age of twenty-two on capital loaned him by an uncle, Colonel John Neukumet. The first place of business was located at 1922 North 7th street, and in 1876 was removed to 13th and Cumberland streets. The roofing proved its merit, and Mr. Ehret achieved success and fortune from its manufacture. Moreover, that it was a roofing material of great value, has been fully attested by its extensive use throughout the country.

In 1883 Mr. Ehret became interested in the manufacture of coal tar in a large way, and with the late George D. Widener and George W. Elkins as partners formed the firm of M. Ehret Jr. & Company. They were pioneers in the manufacture of coal tar materials, and later were merged into the Barrett Manufacturing Company and the American Coal Tar Products Company. He did not abandon the manufacture of the slag roofing, but the same year he organized the coal tar concern, he formed the Warren Ehret Company, which continued the manufacture of the roofing material.

While the foregoing gives Mr. Ehret's more important business connections, it by no means measures the full extent of his activities. He had many and varied interests and aided many enterprises with capital and coöperation. He was president of the Excelsior Brick Company, now out of existence; was an official of the Crew Levick Company; the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company; Houston Manufacturing Company; Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company; director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, and many other organizations.

His recreation was given over to various sports. He was a great lover of horses and owned a number of them. Nothing gave him keener delight than a brush on the road with one of his favorite trotters. He was devoted to both hunting and fishing as well, and often went on extended trips by way of diversion from his business cares. These habits of outdoor life no doubt fitted him to cope the more successfully with the many arduous tasks that claimed his attention. He was a man of tremendous business capacity, an incessant worker, and one of that generation of inveterate plodders who are fast passing away. He possessed indomitable energy, was quiet but keen and the very essence of integrity.

Mr. Ehret was married February 12, 1860, to Miss Ellen Cathcart, of Philadelphia; she died in July, 1893. Their five children survive them—Mrs. Charles Clipperton, of Rouen, France; Harry S.; Mrs. Edwin J. Sellers; Alvin M.; and Mrs. Henry E. Howell, of Philadelphia. Mr. Ehret was married the second time to Mrs. Douglas Hilger, formerly Anna Ridgway Worrell, of Philadelphia. Their marriage took place on January 6, 1897, at St. James Church, 22nd and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Mr. Ehret held membership in the Union League, Historical Society, and Country Club. He was also a member of the Columbia Club, and one of its founders.

A business associate of Mr. Ehret for many years has given the following estimate of his life and character:

I was in business with him for thirty years and associated with him in several companies as director. I have met many men in the course of my business and private life, men of high and low degree, men of wealth, men of education, men in every walk of life, but never met a finer character than Michael Ehret. He was a man of great tenacity of purpose, and once he made up his mind to follow a certain course nothing could change him or influence him; always considerate of the opinion of his associates and ready to acknowledge his faults when shown to his satisfaction that he was wrong. Impulsive, quick to

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form an opinion, he was seldom wrong for one of his decisive character. Honest to a degree that is to his everlasting credit; generous to a fault, and beloved by all who knew him and true to his friends. I know of no finer character a man could leave as a heritage to his children.

The following are the resolutions passed by the board of directors of the Crew Levick Company:

Mr. Ehret was elected the Secretary and Director of this company May 23, 1891, and continued to serve in that capacity until the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of this month. Possessed of a broad and diversified business experience extending over many years, with keen perception and sound judgment, an indomitable will and the courage of his convictions, he had the faculty of quick decision and prompt action. These qualifications made him a valuable director, a wise counselor and a staunch friend whose presence we shall sadly miss, and who by his wise counsel and fidelity contributed to a large degree to the success of the Company, and who by his sterling and great kindness had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

There was perhaps no business connection that felt the loss of Mr. Ehret as a director more keenly than did the National Bank of the Northern Liberties which passed the following resolution:

The Directors of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties assemble in sorrow to-day to record the loss of the second colleague within a few months. Of Michael Ehret it can be said truthfully, that his distinguishing common sense and practical turn of mind, added to his sturdy courage and loyalty, made him an unusually valuable member of the Board. Never was he found wanting in sincerity and ever was he true to his promises. In counsel with his fellow members he easily proved himself to be a master of the underlying principles of business, and his early love for the Bank and his abiding devotion to it enlisted his best efforts to the day of his last illness. Such a man will surely be missed wherever he labored.

In sadness and sympathy, his brother directors join those who were the recipients of his affection in treasuring the inspiration which the memory of such a life bequeaths to his associates.

Many other tributes were paid to Mr. Ehret by the various organizations with which he was connected, but are too numerous to be recorded here. He had been a man who was absolutely true to every trust reposed in him and honorable in all his relations with men. In his death, which occurred February 17, 1913, the business life of Philadelphia suffered a distinct loss.

BROOKS, James H. A.,

Manufacturer, Esteemed Citizen.

The late J. H. A. Brooks, of Philadelphia, was one of the younger generation of business men of his time, who, although taken away in his very prime, had attained to a position in the business life of the city seldom reached by a man of his years. He was not only a leading figure in the leather trade, but was called upon to share in the burden of civic responsibility, and as a member of the Trades League, now the Chamber of Commerce, he rendered a most valuable service and earned the appreciation and esteem of his co-workers.

Mr. Brooks was a native of Philadelphia, born July 4, 1868, son of William and Annie (McCasky) Brooks, being one of seven children. Mr. Brooks' father was of English descent, and his mother was the daughter of Andrew McCasky, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and a Methodist minister of Ebenezer Church, Fourth and Christian streets, Philadelphia. An account of his life may be found in the book telling of the one hundredth anniversary of the church. The paternal grandmother, Catharine Van Dyke, was born in Scotland, and after coming to America, lived in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brooks' early years were years of hardships. His father had met with certain financial reverses, but the struggle that followed doubtless had a wholesome influence upon the boy's life, and probably contributed much to his success in later years. After completing his education in the Grammar

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and Central High School, from which he graduated in 1886, he began his business career at the age of eighteen in the office of Charles Brockius, a morocco manufacturer at St. John and Willow streets, where he remained until 1888. Mr. Albert Gnigs, the celebrated morocco manufacturer, secured his services, but he remained there only a short time. He then became identified with McNeely & Company, Fifth street and Columbia avenue, and remained with that company during the year 1889. About 1890 a better position was secured with Charles W. Landell & Company, and he continued in the service of that company until March, 1896. During the latter part of his connection with Landell & Company he had an interest in the business, but the firm discontinued for a time, and while idle he sought a new connection, which was brought about soon after. In March, 1896, G. H. McNeeley & Company started as morocco manufacturers, with Mr. M. G. Price as the practical expert leather manufacturer, and Mr. Brooks as expert assorter and business manager, which special arrangement continued operative until 1901, when the style of the firm was changed to McNeely, Price & Brooks, under which name it continued until the time of the unfortunate accident in which Mr. Brooks lost his life.

Mr. Brooks was married, October 11, 1892, to Miss Flora Truitt, daughter of Henry K. Truitt. She died about one year later, leaving a daughter Dorothy. Mr. Brooks was then married, September 17, 1896, to Miss Florence Doak, daughter of James Doak Jr., of Philadelphia. Two daughters were born to this union—Katheryn and Margaret. The family residence is at 6400 Woodbine avenue, Overbrook.

Mr. Brooks was a blending of the English and the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, and he inherited the best characteristics peculiar to each. He always said what he meant, and he never used any uncertain or diplomatic expressions to hide his thoughts. He was, however, always considerate of the opinion

of others, but once his mind was made up, nothing could deter him from his course. He was a wonderfully ambitious man and to that end he labored with untiring zeal and with a well balanced and cultivated mind. He was a stickler for perfectly clean business methods, and this aided very largely in establishing a very prosperous business. An intimate friend of Mr. Brooks said of him: "I never knew a man of kindlier feeling for friend or stranger. He was a model son, brother, friend and neighbor. I knew him intimately for twenty-five years, while a school boy and also during his early struggles for place and position, and I feel that no matter what I say in his praise, I could not convey to you a correct idea of the noble character of the man."

Aside from being prominent in the leather trade, Mr. Brooks was an active member of the Trades League, now the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Corn Exchange Bank. He was a Republican and a member of the Union League Club, and was an adherent to the Presbyterian faith. He had always been a man of generous impulse, and this found expression in a broad charity, which for years had devoted one-tenth of his income to benevolent purposes, and in his last will and testament he bequeathed one-tenth of his entire estate to charity. At the time of Mr. Brooks' death, the Trades League adopted the following resolution:

The Board of Directors of the Trades League has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Mr. James H. A. Brooks, for several years their esteemed, respected and beloved co-worker, and a zealous and active member of the Board of this organization. He was magnanimous, gentle, courteous in his dealings, and lovable in disposition. He was keenly interested in all movements for the benefit of his fellow men, and all who have been associated with him must feel, with the deep sorrow of the occasion, a thankfulness for having had the privilege of his friendship. We realize that in his death the community has experienced a distinct loss, and that this loss will be keenly felt by those who have enjoyed his help and coöperation. Therefore, be

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it Resolved, that we extend to his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in their affliction, and be it further Resolved, that a copy of this minute be suitably prepared and forwarded to the family as a further token of respect.

The Philadelphia Morocco Manufacturers Association passed the following resolution:

Whereas on the first of November, in the year of our Lord, 1905, by a most sudden visitation of Divine Providence, Almighty God caused to be removed from our midst our fellow member, James H. A. Brooks, and Whereas, in all that constitutes a true and noble manhood, in all those qualities of heart and mind which go to make a sterling character, Mr. Brooks was ever foremost, faithful, sincere and devoted as a friend, earnest, zealous and forceful as an advocate, and a man of clean heart and clean mind, he served his chosen occupation with fidelity, ability and untiring industry. Whereas, as an officer, he was faithful to every trust, affectionate as a husband and father, sympathetic and helpful to his fellows, and extremely charitable in character, ever ready to give to a worthy cause. Be it Resolved, therefore, that the members of the Philadelphia Morocco Manufacturers Association have sustained a great loss and are bowed down with grief. Resolved, that in the minute book of this Association there be set aside a page in memory of the sterling character and worth of Mr. Brooks, and be it Resolved that to his family the members of this Association offer their profound sympathy in this great affliction, with the sincere assurance that they are mourning with them.

SEYMOUR, Warren I.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The bar of Pittsburgh, distinguished from the beginning, has grown in lustre with the passing years, each successive generation of its members ably upholding the high standards of their predecessors. During the last fifteen years there was none among the younger lawyers of the metropolis who achieved more brilliant success than the late Warren Ilsley Seymour, head of the well known firm of Seymour, Patterson & Siebeneck. For several years Mr. Seymour filled with distinguished ability the office of

assistant district attorney, his work in the cause of municipal reform winning the enthusiastic approval of all good citizens. He was prominent in the social life of his home city and few men enjoyed greater personal popularity.

Warren Ilsley Seymour was born August 27, 1873, in Buffalo, New York, and was a son of Samuel L. and Henrietta I. (Merrick) Seymour. In his early childhood the family removed to Williamsport, and it was in the public schools of that city that he received his primary education. In 1889 they came to Pittsburgh and the boy attended Shady Side Academy, graduating 1891. In the autumn of that year he entered Princeton University, and in 1895 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having chosen to devote himself to the legal profession, he entered Harvard Law School, graduating in 1898. In December of the same year he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. The unusual ability of the young lawyer did not fail to receive speedy recognition, and it soon became evident that a brilliant future opened before him. He was especially effective in appeals to the jury, and it was as a trial lawyer that he achieved his greatest distinction. In 1904 he was appointed second assistant district attorney under District Attorney Robert E. Stewart, and filled the office in a most satisfactory manner until the close of Major Stewart's term in 1907, when he resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Seymour, Patterson & Siebeneck.

In 1909, when the councilmanic graft cases were brought before the public, Mr. Seymour was special counsel for the Voters' League, and in January, 1910, he was appointed first assistant district attorney by District Attorney William A. Blakeley. Mr. Seymour practically assumed charge of the graft cases, tried them before the grand jury, before the regularly impaneled juries, and finally followed and argued them before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Largely as a re-



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Photo. by Johnston.

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

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sult of his efforts, many of the bribers were convicted and sentenced. Mr. Seymour's work was of the greatest service to the community and was partly responsible for his appointment as first assistant district attorney. This office he held until April 1, 1912, when he was forced to resign in order to attend to his private practice.

Despite the engrossing demands and heavy responsibilities of his strenuous professional career, Mr. Seymour maintained during the greater portion of the time an active connection with his *alma mater*. For ten years he returned to Princeton each summer and conducted a school for students, making a specialty of mathematics, in which he had always taken a particular interest.

For several years Mr. Seymour was president of the Pittsburgh Law Club, an organization formed from the younger members of the Allegheny county bar. He was also president for four years of the Princeton University Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania. He served as chairman of the law club committee on bar association relations, and was for a time a member of the executive committee of the Allegheny County Bar Association. He also belonged to the State Bar Association. His official connection with a number of these organizations was a result not only of his exceptional ability and high professional standing, but also of his great personal popularity. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Duquesne and University clubs, the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Press Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He was a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

With a strong and luminous intellect, Mr. Seymour combined a keen insight into character and a rapidity of apprehension which grasped all situations almost intuitively. He possessed much of the magnetic force of the orator and his appeals to juries, while

based on sound and logical arguments, were colored and vivified by the vigor of his personality. His countenance was a reflex of his temperament. His well moulded features bore the stamp of a strong and at the same time a sensitive nature, and his eyes, piercing though they were, held in their depths the glint of humor. A predominant geniality and kindliness of disposition imparted to the whole face an expression more than ordinarily winning and caused the observer to exclaim, "This is a man who draws men to him!" His integrity was without blemish and the purity of his motives was never questioned. He was a high-minded lawyer, a true gentleman and a loyal friend.

Mr. Seymour married, June 27, 1901, Emily Miltenberger, daughter of the late Isaac and Cornelia (Craft) Sproul, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of two children: Emily Sproul, and Henrietta Lansing. In his domestic relations Mr. Seymour was peculiarly happy, finding in his wife, a woman of charming personality and many social gifts, an ideal helpmate, sympathizing with his lofty purposes and making his home a place of sure refuge and perfect repose from the stress and conflict of public duty and professional responsibility. The governing motive of Mr. Seymour's life was love for his wife and children and never was he so content as when surrounded by the members of his household and by the friends whom he delighted to gather about him.

In early middle life and while his remarkable powers were still in the opening period of their fruition Mr. Seymour closed a career which promised to be one of more than ordinary brilliancy, passing away February 16, 1914. The announcement was received with expressions of heartfelt sorrow from all classes of the community, especially from the members of the bench and bar who felt that their profession had sustained the loss of one of its brightest ornaments. Among the many tributes to the

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character and work of Mr. Seymour was the following editorial which appeared in the "Gazette-Times":

Warren I. Seymour was one of the men of this community of whom a great deal was expected. The people had had his service for a time and his quality had been proven to their satisfaction. He was invaluable during one of the most important series of prosecutions in the history of Pittsburgh. When he retired from public office to devote himself to private practice it was with the sincere regard of his chief and of the people whom he had served so well. The respect and confidence of the public which were his in full measure at his retirement remained undiminished at his death. If Mr. Seymour had lived there would have been another call to service, undoubtedly. He was the sort of man that people delight to honor. They felt that their interests had been and always would be safe in his hands. They felt that his sympathies were on the side of right and righteousness. They knew that he was possessed of the necessary ability as well as the disposition to employ it for the best ends. Times come in all communities when some one man is unfailingly indicated by the finger of destiny for some large civic service and there has been a feeling that the time would come when Warren I. Seymour would be so indicated and that he would respond to the call. This adds to the keenness of the regret that a man of his character and talent should be taken from the scenes of human activity in the very prime of life and possibilities for usefulness. Few men have had the good opinion of their fellow men in so large a degree and none more than he merited the high esteem in which he was held.

Editorially "The Telegraph" said:

A career of unusual brilliancy is cut short by the death of Warren Ilsley Seymour, who as first assistant district attorney under William A. Blakeley, rendered service placing him in the front rank of the legal profession. At a time when the district attorney's office was a storm centre, the famous councilmanic graft inquiry being under way and the law officers of the county being under a tremendous strain, Mr. Seymour proved an invaluable coadjutor to the public prosecutor. Clear headed, resourceful and courageous, he handled the trial of the graft cases in a most effective manner, enabling a complete vindication of justice. It was, in fact, by

reason of his equipment for this special work, previously demonstrated in his service as counsel for the Voters' League, that Mr. Seymour was called to the district attorney's assistance and the mark of confidence thus given him found ample justification.

Aside from his equipment as a lawyer Mr. Seymour was a man of extensive attainments. A graduate of Princeton University and of the Harvard Law School, his mastery of mathematics and other branches of learning qualified him to act as an instructor, and his first independent work was in this capacity. His abilities, however, demanded a wider field and this he found in the practice of law, his success in which was rapid and decisive.

No inconsiderable factor in Mr. Seymour's advancement was his character as a man and a practitioner. Frank, square and open in all things, he was of the type that compels confidence and invites friendship. He was trusted implicitly by those who had relations with him and he never violated a trust. Such men are few and far between and when one of them passes from among us the sense of loss must needs be profound.

Warren Ilsley Seymour was a fine type of the citizen-lawyer—the man in whom intense public spirit is combined with a high order of professional ability. His fairest laurels were won in a victorious fight with fraud and corruption and it is as a fearless champion of the cause of good government that he will be held in honored remembrance by his beloved city.

LONGSTRETH, Edward,

Expert Steel Manufacturer.

From the days of William Penn there have been Longstreths in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the original settler, Bartholomew Longstreth, coming in 1698. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a native of Yorkshire, England, son of Christopher Longstreth, of Longstreth Dale, and was there born August 24, 1679.

Edward Longstreth, of the fifth American generation, although born in Warminster, Bucks county, resided in Philadelphia from his eighteenth year until his death in

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1905, and as superintendent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works was well known in the business and mechanical world. In his public career he was associated with the men who were striving for better civic conditions in Philadelphia, while in meeting and philanthropic work he was both active and useful.

While Warminster was the family seat in Bucks county, it was on Edge Hill that Bartholomew Longstreth first settled in 1698. That locality did not please him and he decided to return to England, but altered his decision after selling his Edge Hill tract. He bought five hundred acres from Thomas Fairman in Warminster, for £175, and in 1710 moved into the township. To this he later added until he owned one thousand acres. He built a log house on his property, and afterward a stone mansion was erected, the second one in that neighborhood. In 1727 he married Ann Dawson, of Hatboro, then called Crooked Billet. He was forty-nine years of age at the time of his marriage, his wife twenty-three. He died August 8, 1749, and was buried at Horsham. Ann, his widow, married (second) Robert Tomkins, and survived until 1785.

Daniel, eldest of the eleven children of Bartholomew Longstreth, was born in 1732. He inherited the homestead farm and succeeded his father in his business and church activities. He married (first) Grace Michener, who bore him nine children. Daniel died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.

Joseph, son of Daniel Longstreth and his first wife, Grace Michener, was born in 1765, inherited the old homestead and there died in 1840. He became a hat manufacturer, and was engaged for several years in that business at the Crooket Billet. He married, in 1797, Sarah Thomas, who bore him six children.

Daniel, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Longstreth, was born at the Longstreth homestead, in 1800, and there died March 30, 1846. He was a man of

education and culture, maintaining a boarding school in his own home for several years, devoted much time to conveyancing and surveying, was an extensive writer for the county press, and was possessed of considerable mechanical ability. He married (first) January 4, 1827, Elizabeth Lancaster, of Philadelphia, who bore him John L., a prominent business man of Philadelphia for many years, and Elizabeth L. He married (second) October 25, 1832, Hannah Townsend, and had issue: Joseph T., Sarah, married Charles R. Hollingsworth; Moses Robinson; Edward, of further mention; Samuel T.; Anna, married Robert Tilney; and David S. With the children of Daniel Longstreth this narrative changes to Philadelphia. Five generations of Longstreths owned and cultivated the Warminster homestead farm, and were noted among the progressive farmers of the township, each in his day. Joseph Longstreth is said to have used the first hay rake in the county in 1812, and his father, Joseph, about 1775 used lime on his land. The central part of the homestead was built by Bartholomew Longstreth in 1713, and the east end by his son Daniel, in 1750. The west end was built in 1766, and when finished the Longstreth homestead was considered the finest in that section. In 1850 the farm passed out of the family name.

Edward, fifth child of Daniel Longstreth and his second wife, Hannah Townsend, was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1839, and died at his home, No. 1410 Spruce street, Philadelphia, February 24, 1905. He resided at the home farm until eighteen years of age, and during those years obtained a good English education. He inherited his father's mechanical genius and a corresponding dislike for farm work, and on October 4, 1857, left home, going to Philadelphia, where a month later he began his long connection with the famous Baldwin Locomotive Works. He entered the works under a five years' agreement, and as an

apprentice made a most remarkable record, being full of energy and possessing traits of character that won him promotion while yet in his novitiate. It is said that during his five years of preparation he was never known to be late, and when only three years in the works he was made assistant foreman of a department and later foreman of the second floor of the works. On August 1, 1867, having been then but ten years in the works, he was promoted to the position of foreman of the erecting shop; on January 1, 1868, was made superintendent of the entire plant; and on January 1, 1870, was admitted a partner of the firm M. Baird & Company, later Buraham, Parry & Company, owners and operators of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He continued an active member of the firm until January 1, 1886, when impaired health caused him to retire. During these years Mr. Longstreth brought out several valuable patents, some of them still characteristic features of the Baldwin Works. After his admission to the firm he continued in control of the mechanical and industrial departments, superintending the work of three thousand men. He was an expert machinist and worker in steel, and was in many particulars in advance of his day. He was progressive, a deep thinker, and always a student. He was deeply interested in the Franklin Institute, serving at one time as vice-president, and was also a director of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, giving much time to the latter institution. He was a Republican in politics, but in 1884 was one of the most active and energetic members of the committee of one hundred, which made possible the election of Samuel G. King to the mayoralty, and to a great degree defeated gang rule. He was a member of the Merchants' Fund until his death, director of the Delaware Insurance Company, a member of the Union League and the Engineers' Club. In religious belief he clung to the simple faith of his fathers, and was an earnest member of the Society of Friends, affili-

ated with the Meeting at Fourth and Green streets, Philadelphia.

In his prosperity and business activity he did not forget the home of his youth, but was a member and for several years one of the trustees of the Bucks County Historical Society, taking active part in the work of preserving the records and archives of the county of his birth, and the home of four generations of his ancestors. He took a deep interest in the proper marking of historic spots, and it was through his liberality that many of them were so preserved, including the spot on the old York road in Warminster, where John Fitch first conceived the idea of steamboat navigation, now designated by an appropriate tablet. He also donated the first tract of land owned by the society, upon which to erect a building for their use as library and museum. He ever maintained a large acquaintance in his boyhood home, and there he was as highly esteemed as in his Philadelphia home, where his business interest lay. His years of retirement, 1886-1895, were spent as indicated, and, freed from business cares he made them years of happiness, helpfulness, and usefulness.

Mr. Longstreth married, June 7, 1863, Anna C. Wise, who died September 18, 1899. Children: Charles, Howard, and Ella W., married W. L. Supplee.

SCANDRETT, Richard Brown,

Lawyer, Financier.

The bar of Pittsburgh, which had its beginning before the American Revolution, has grown in lustre with the passing years, and to-day stands unrivalled in all that makes for the best in jurisprudence, practice and culture, and all the elements that enter into the qualification of the modern pleader and attorney. Conspicuous among its leaders at the present day is Richard Brown Scandrett, of the well known firm of Scandrett & Barnett. The entire professional career of Mr. Scandrett has thus



Richard B. Landieff

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far been identified with his native city, and with her best interests he has, for many years, been intimately associated.

Richard Brown Scandrett was born June 30, 1861, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of William A. and Mary (Brown) Scandrett, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of American birth and English parentage. The boy received his preparatory education in the public schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, passing thence, successively to Western University (now University of Pennsylvania), to Adrian College, Michigan, and Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1885 graduating from the last named institution. During his student years he was from force of circumstances engaged in occupations which developed his executive abilities and brought him a fund of valuable experience. At the age of fourteen he was employed as office boy by a local real estate firm, from 1877 to 1879 he was a page in the State Senate, and in 1880-81 served as clerk in the same body. From 1885 to 1887 he was an instructor in the Allegheny High School, and from 1887 to 1892 served as secretary of the board of school controllers of Allegheny. The last office, however, belongs to the professional period of his life, and therefore is not to be counted among his educational experiences.

In December, 1889, Mr. Scandrett was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and has since been continuously engaged in active practice in the local courts. His legal learning, his analytical mind and the readiness with which he grasps the point in an argument combine to make him one of the most capable jurists that has ever graced the courts of Pittsburgh. Strong in reasoning, forceful in argument, his deductions follow in logical sequence, and the success which has hitherto attended him gives promise of new laurels to be gathered by him in the legal arena.

Brilliant, forceful and experienced, Mr. Scandrett is a dominant factor in the city's

affairs, and any plan for civic betterment finds in him an enthusiastic supporter. A Republican in politics, he is frequently consulted in regard to affairs of public moment. He was one of the counsel for the committee in charge of the reorganization of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company, afterward the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago railroad, and a director in the same corporation. He is also a director in the Pittsburgh Transfer Company, High Grade Oil Refining Company, president of the Hydraulic Vacuum Cleaner Company, and counsel for the Dominion Trust Company.

The influence of Mr. Scandrett has been uniformly exerted in behalf of those interests which promote culture and work for the Christianizing of the race in recognition of the common brotherhood of man. No work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain, and in his work of this character he brings to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness which are manifest in his professional life. He is a member of the Americus Republican Club, the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Allegheny Turn-Verein, the Heptasophs, the Royal Arcanum, the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Republican Club, Pleiades Club, Twilight Club of New York, and Pennsylvania Society of New York.

The personality of Mr. Scandrett is that of a man of deep convictions and great force of character. Energy and intensity are strongly depicted in his countenance as are executiveness and will power, concentration, fidelity and tenacity. Affable and genial in nature and manner and liberal in views, he has drawn around him a large circle of friends who are devoted to him with the loyalty which is one of his own striking characteristics. His sterling qualities of manhood command the respect alike of his professional brethren and of the entire community.

Mr. Scandrett married, July 8, 1890, at

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Slippery Rock, Butler county, Pennsylvania, Agnes, daughter of James E. and Clara (Johnson) Morrow, and they are the parents of three children: Richard Brown; Rebekah; and Jay Johnson Morrow.

In his professional career of less than a quarter of a century, Mr. Scandrett has accomplished much, but he is in the prime of life, and is, moreover, one of the men who live in deeds rather than in years. Rich as is the past, the future holds greater things in store.

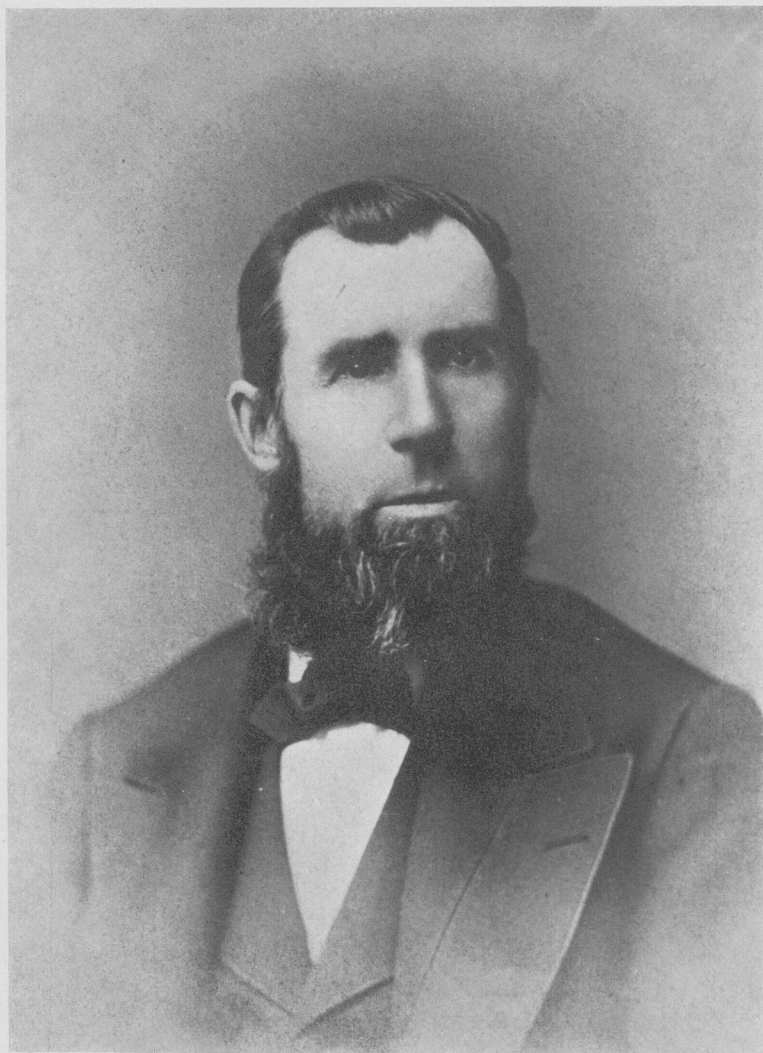
BAILEY, Arthur Hamilton,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

Arthur Hamilton Bailey is a leading representative of the manufacturing interests of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and one of the best known business men of the city. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, the ability to execute the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense, are his chief characteristics. He is a descendant of an honored family of Scotland who came to this country early in the nineteenth century, and located in Pennsylvania. Hamilton Bailey, his father, was born in Scotland, June 8, 1833, and was brought to this country in early childhood by his parents, who settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the district schools of Tremont. Having completed his school education, he was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's and blacksmith's trade, with Silas Ball, of Tremont, and established himself independently in this business in Tremont, in 1858. He was continuously engaged in business for a period of more than forty years. He was a man of much natural ability and of an inventive turn of mind, qualities which enabled him to turn out work of a very superior order. He invented and patented the "Eureka" elevating coal wagon, which has been found so practical that it is now in general use throughout the United States, and established a factory for the manufac-

ture of this, which is now being carried on by his son. After some years he removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in the coal and wood business, in which enterprise he was also successful. Public-spirited and patriotic, he took a deep interest in whatever concerned the public welfare of the community, and gave his strong political support to the Republican party. His religious membership was with the Grace Methodist Church, Harrisburg, Dauphin county. Mr. Bailey married Catherine, daughter of George and Margaret (Wright) Pinkerton, and their three children were: Arthur Hamilton, whose name is at the head of this sketch; Milton R., now deceased, who was a physician in Peoria, Illinois, and Minnie E.

Arthur Hamilton Bailey was born in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1869. The public schools of his native city furnished him with an excellent, practical education, and he was graduated from them with honor at the age of eighteen years. Having become interested in scientific studies, he took up the study of pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1892. He then formed an association with J. H. Boher, pharmacist of Harrisburg, remaining with him for one year, and then became associated with his father in the manufacture of the "Eureka" coal wagon, which has become very popular for the transportation of anthracite coal. Since the death of his father, May 1, 1913, he is in sole charge of this important industry, established by his father, and his conduct of affairs is distinguished by marked executive ability. In spite of the manifold and important demands made upon the time of Mr. Bailey by the nature of this business, he has devoted much attention to public affairs, in which he has always displayed a keen interest. He was very young when he first pledged his allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and he has never wavered



Josiah A. Dunkle

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in the least particular. For eight years he served as a member of the Swatara township school board, representing his district (Paxtang), being twice honored with the office of president of this honorable body. In 1911 he was elected treasurer of Dauphin county for a term of four years, and is serving in this office at the present time, and enjoys the confidence of all his fellow citizens. The cause of religion has also found in him an able and enthusiastic advocate, and he is a trustee as well as member of the Paxtang Presbyterian Church. His fraternal affiliation is as follows: Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisburg; Harrisburg Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar; Harrisburg Consistory, Royal and Select Masters; Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Bailey married, in 1895, Eliza Wilson, a daughter of John A. Rutherford, a farmer of Paxtang, Dauphin county.

DUNKLE, Samuel F.,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

Samuel F. Dunkle, a distinguished representative of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, is widely known throughout the country for the many and valuable services he has rendered in the industrial world. In the public affairs of his county he has gained no less a reputation, and the numerous responsible duties which have devolved upon him have always been discharged in a most capable manner. The Dunkle family is of German origin, and the name was probably originally spelled Dunkel, meaning "dark." The family was founded in this country by three cousins, who settled in various parts of Pennsylvania.

George Dunkle, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1791, and died in 1847. He removed with his parents to Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, at so early a

date that they were among the pioneer settlers of the section, and for some years his main occupation was farming. In later life he was a merchant, and largely engaged in woodworking, as a designer and boat builder. He showed his love for his country during the War of 1812, at which time he was an active participant in military service, under General Foster. Possessed of a bright mind and general information of wide scope, it was but natural that he should become one of the influential men in the community in which he resided. Mr. Dunkle married Susan, who died in 1860, a daughter of Andrew Greiner, of Dauphin county. Children: George; Amos, a soldier in service during the Civil War, and commended for gallant conduct; Jacob; John; Washington; Susan; Henry; Josiah A., of further mention; Peter, a contractor and builder, of Steelton, Pennsylvania.

Josiah A., son of George and Susan (Greiner) Dunkle, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1834, and died at Steelton, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1897. The public schools of Dauphin county furnished his education, and upon its completion he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. He gradually branched out into contracting and building, and his business was an extensive one in those directions. In connection with this, the value of real estate was impressed upon him in 1865, and he acquired considerable tracts of land. In 1866 he constructed the first complete house which was erected in Steelton, which was known as Baldwin at that time. Steelton, Highland, Benton and Oberlin were largely laid out by Mr. Dunkle, and in association with Mr. Ewing he laid out Eastmere, now the Thirteenth Ward of Harrisburg. He resided in Oberlin many years, then removed to Steelton. The lumber trade and coal engaged a share of the attention of Mr. Dunkle, and among the other enterprises in which he was actively interested were: The Harrisburg Boiler and Manufacturing Company, of

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which he was one of the organizers and directors, serving in this office many years; a director in the Steelton Light, Heat and Power Company from 1890 to 1894; was one of the organizers and promoters of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, running from Oberlin, via Steelton, to the upper part of Harrisburg, and he was president of this corporation until it was merged in the Harrisburg Traction Company; senior partner in the firm of Dunkle & Company, furniture dealers; and was also largely interested in a hardware and stove business. The cause of education had a great friend in him, and he was a trustee of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and a generous contributor to it. The uplifting of the colored race was another matter he had closely at heart, and he will long be remembered in Steelton, for his successful efforts in this direction. He served as trustee in the Lutheran church, and his large and frequent donations were of material assistance in enlarging the scope of the work of this institution. In political matters he was a Republican. Mr. Dunkle married, April 30, 1857, Mary, born August 19, 1838, a daughter of William and Catharine Bishop, of Swatara township, now Oberlin, Pennsylvania, and they had children: Ellen, married Dr. J. H. Snively, of Steelton; Katherine, married Abraham Dunkle; Samuel F., of further mention; Mary, married O. L. Eppinger; Elizabeth, married F. H. Alleman; Amos W.; Margie I.

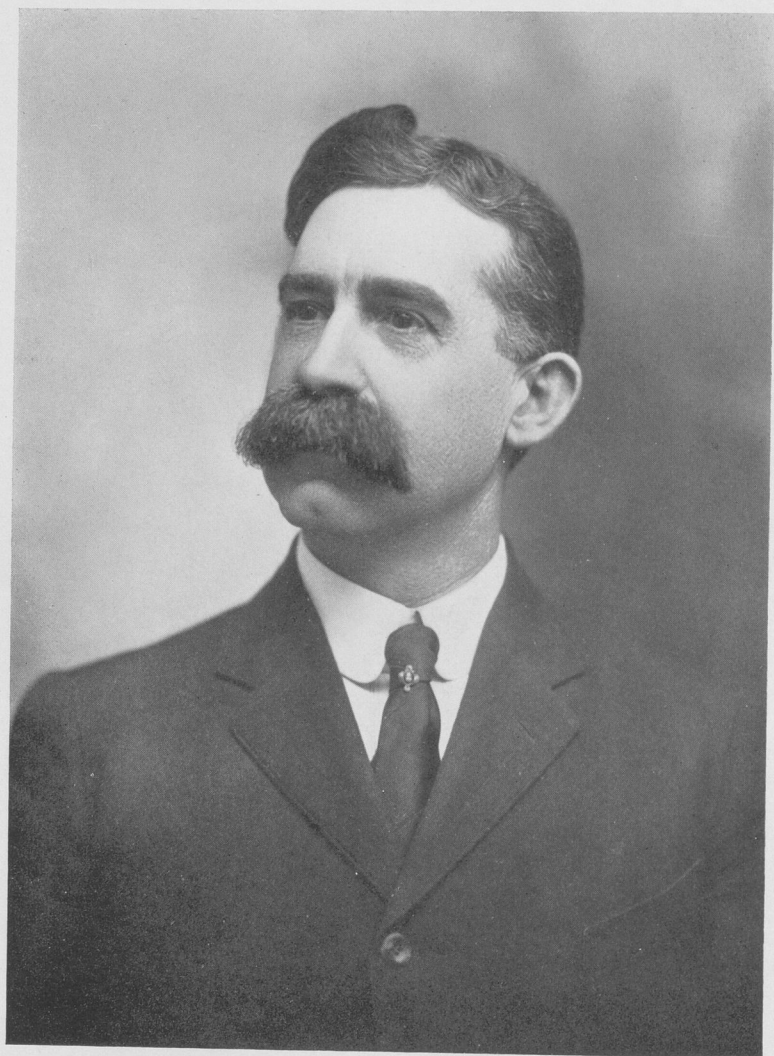
Samuel F., son of Josiah A. and Mary (Bishop) Dunkle, was born in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1862. Having attended the public schools of his native township, he became a student at Seiler's Academy, and upon leaving this, took a course in the Harrisburg Business College. Thus well equipped for the battles to be encountered in a business life, Mr. Dunkle became associated with his father in the hardware business, under the firm name of J. A. Dunkle & Son, and continued this for some years, after which he purchased the interest of his father, and

carried on the business alone for several years. In 1889 he became president and manager of the Star Steam Heating Company, later merged into the Harrisburg Boiler and Manufacturing Company. Subsequently he was elected to the presidency of the last mentioned corporation, in 1897. He is also president of the Moreton Truck and Tractor Company; director in the Harrisburg Railways Company, and a member of the finance committee of this corporation; and is an extensive holder of real estate in Harrisburg. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church, and his political support has always been given to the Republican party, in whose interests he has been an active worker. He served as justice of the peace for Steelton for four years; has been a delegate to State and county conventions on numerous occasions; was elected sheriff of Dauphin county, serving a term of three years, 1906-09; was a member of the Steelton school board for ten years, during which period he was treasurer of the board for some years, and chairman of the building committee. He is a member of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 629, Free and Accepted Masons; Harrisburg Consistory, Royal and Select Masters; Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Dunkle married, at Fairfield, Adams county, Pennsylvania, Jessie, born November 28, 1874, a daughter of Charles J. and Isabelle (White) Sefton, of Fairfield, the former of whom was a general merchant, and served during the Civil War; and a granddaughter of Joseph Sefton, who was born in England, and was the first of his family to emigrate to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkle have had children: Isobel, born May 25, 1897, and Charles J., born March 24, 1899.

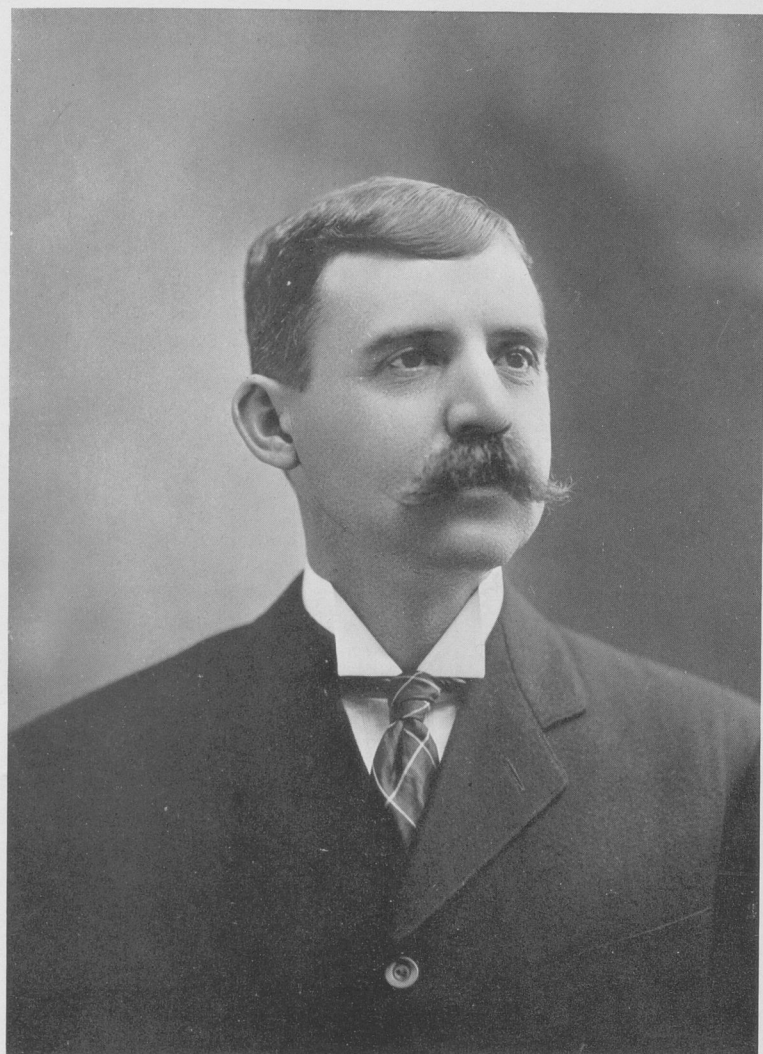
DUNKLE, Amos W.,

Man of Affairs.

Amos W. Dunkle, second son of Josiah A. and Mary (Bishop) Dunkle, was born at Churchville, now Oberlin, Dauphin



S. H. Dinkley



C. J. Finkle

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county, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1868. Having completed the course in the public schools of Dauphin county, he became a student at the Steelton high school, and was graduated from that institution with honor in the class of 1885. This liberal education was supplemented by attendance at the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was also graduated. Thus well equipped for a business career he entered business as an associate of his father in the conduct of the real estate business which was operated under the firm name of J. A. Dunkle & Company. The name was later changed to read J. A. Dunkle, Sons & Company, and the progressive methods of Amos W. have much to do with furthering the extensive projects of the concern. A portion of his time was also given for a period of five years to the hardware and stove business at Steelton, and he was a member of the firm of Dunkle & Eppinger, grocers. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, was chosen secretary of that body, and later elected to the dual office of secretary and treasurer. In April, 1894, he was obliged to resign from this office, as his unrelenting exertions had impaired his health, and he therefore devoted more of his time to his real estate interests, as this took him out of doors more frequently. He served for many years as secretary and treasurer of the Dunkle & Knoderer Undertaking Company, the finest concern of its kind in the county. When the Morris County (New Jersey) Traction Company was organized, Mr. Dunkle was made secretary and treasurer. He is the general manager of the Paxtang Consolidated Water Company, and of the Lebanon Valley Consolidated Water Supply Company, and is a director in several of the Paxtang and Lebanon Valley Consolidated Water Supply Underlying Companies. The political allegiance of Mr. Dunkle is given to the Republican party, and he has been an active worker in its interests to the full extent of

his powers. In 1900 he was appointed justice of the peace to serve the unexpired term of S. F. Dunkle, and was then elected to a full term of five years, which he served with credit to himself and benefit to the community. Mr. Dunkle married, December 7, 1888, Jennie K., born July 30, 1869, a daughter of Augustus W. and Cassandra (Dintaman) Barnet, of Middletown, and they have had children: Miriam B., born December 26, 1892; Josiah A., born October 29, 1899; Richard B., born April 11, 1905.

COWDEN, Matthew B.,

Civil Engineer.

It is indeed a tribute to thoroughness of training and mastery of a profession when one man, a graduate of an old school, holds a position of such importance and responsibility as that of city engineer of Harrisburg through a period of forty years, a record all the more worthy of hearty admiration when the long strides and great advances along the lines of municipal engineering are considered. To have been the successful incumbent of this office for four decades, such a man must have had stored in his mind complete knowledge of the engineer's profession, and to this lore have been constantly adding by deep and constant study, keeping well in the van of progress in his line. Such is true of him whose name heads this record and whose life follows.

John W., father of Matthew B. Cowden, was born in Lower Paxtang, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1817, and was there educated, passing his entire life in that county. Prior to 1857 John W. Cowden was a farmer and surveyor, in that year moving to Harrisburg, there following civil engineering, serving as surveyor for the city for several years. His death occurred July 22, 1872. He married Mary Hatton, a native of Dauphin county, and had children, his wife's death taking place in 1872. Children: Margaret, married

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Samuel N. Hamilton, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania; Frederick H., deceased; Sarah, married Homer H. Cummins, of Harrisburg; Elizabeth B., married Matthew B. Beck, deceased, of New Jersey; Matthew B., of whom further; Ellen J., deceased, married Stephen Hubertis; Josephine W., deceased, married Stephen Hubertis, husband of deceased sister Ellen J.; William K., deceased, married a Miss Pierce.

Matthew B., son of John W. and Mary (Hatton) Cowden, was born in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1851. His family made their home in Harrisburg when he was five years of age, and he obtained his education in the public schools of that city, completing his studies in the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, graduating from that college in the class of 1872. He immediately entered the civil engineering field and for one year followed this line in Texas, employed by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, at the end of that time returning to Harrisburg, where he has since held a prominent place in engineering circles. In 1874 he was elected city engineer, and the past forty years have witnessed his capable and faithful administration of the duties of that office, during which time he has pitted his knowledge and skill against engineering problems perplexing and difficult, finding a solution and gaining the supremacy in every instance. Mr. Cowden holds membership in the Engineers' Club of Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg Social Club, and fraternizes with several orders, among them Harrisburg Lodge, No. 12, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Capital Lodge, No. 70, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic order, in which he holds the thirty-second degree. His political faith has ever been Republican.

He married, in 1875, Mary H., born in Dauphin county, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Hoover) Buehler, both deceased. Their children: 1. Nellie E., deceased. 2.

Edward C., born in 1879; a civil engineer with offices in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; married, June 16, 1906, Louise Conover; children: Mary Louise, Nancy, and Matthew B. Cowden Jr.

ELY, John Wesley,

Physician, Cancer Specialist.

The history of the medical profession in Pennsylvania, on the pages of which, as representatives of different periods, the names of Rush and Mitchell shine resplendent, is continued with no diminution of ability and devotion by physicians of the present day. Among the foremost of these stands Dr. John Wesley Ely, of Washington, a leader of his profession in Western Pennsylvania, and discoverer of a means of subjugating one of the most dread diseases by which humanity is afflicted.

George Ely, father of John Wesley Ely, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage removed to Greene county, where for half a century he engaged in farming. He was a man of prominence in his community, and for fifty years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving for thirty-four years as trustee, and having an influential voice in its councils. He married Mary Warrick, a native of Washington county, and their children were: John Wesley, mentioned below; Jones, also a physician, died in 1900; Tillie, married Rev. James Hickling, and resides in Illinois; Elizabeth, became the wife of Rev. E. S. White, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Euphen, married J. S. Hoy, of Greene county; Caleb, also of Greene county; and W. C., deceased. George Ely, the father of the family, died in Greene county, November 8, 1897, aged eighty-one years, his wife having died in 1887. Like her husband, she was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. John Wesley Ely, son of George and Mary (Warrick) Ely, was born September 24, 1855, in Waynesburg, Greene county,



John Wesley Ely, M. D.

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Pennsylvania, and during his boyhood attended the public schools, also assisting his father on the farm. At the age of sixteen he entered Waynesburg College, and after leaving taught for three years in the public schools of his native county. During this period he decided to devote himself to the profession of medicine, and in addition to his school work pursued a course of medical study. After abandoning teaching as a profession he engaged in mercantile business in Newton, Greene county, but still, despite all obstacles, continued his medical studies. When he had exhausted all means of private study he entered Pulta Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once began practice in Waynesburg, where during the eight years following he achieved a gratifying measure of success, establishing both with his professional brethren and with the general public an enviable reputation—a reputation which was justly merited, and which has from that period to the present time rapidly and steadily increased.

The extensive practice which Dr. Ely had built up necessitated much hard riding and driving, which in the course of time seriously affected his health. His condition demanded heroic treatment, nothing less than a complete abandonment of his plans for a professional career in Waynesburg, and prompt removal to Uniontown, Pennsylvania. There, while still continuing the practice of his profession, he did not as formerly devote to it his entire time, but gave his principal attention to the real estate business, developing that talent for affairs which constitutes one of his dominant characteristics. He purchased outlying property which after improvement was added to the city area and became popular residence sections. Notable among these is "Mountain View Park," a highly popular and extremely beautiful suburban neighborhood. He was also active in securing for Uniontown a street railway service which is

now part of a most excellent system. Another of the benefits Uniontown received from the coming of Dr. Ely was the laying out and beautifying of Oak Grove Cemetery, in association with a few other public-spirited citizens. During the whole period of his residence in Uniontown, Dr. Ely showed himself to possess, in addition to his professional qualifications, those of a keen, aggressive business man, quick to discern dormant possibilities and prompt to develop them.

In February, 1897, Dr. Ely removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he has since been in continuous practice, but in a way that has not made undue demands upon his health or strength. Here also his talents as a man of affairs have found a field for their exercise. He is interested in the development of the oil industry in Washington county, and has large interests in Colorado and Mexico. He is president of the Hale Mining and Milling Company, with an extensive plant near Lake City, Hinsdale county, Colorado, the company having rich gold and silver deposits on its own properties. The oil wells owned by Dr. Ely in Washington county are good producers, and his real estate holdings in that county are valuable. He is recognized not only as of high rank in his profession, but as one of the business leaders of his part of the State.

The great achievement of Dr. Ely's professional career has been the discovery of a remedy for cancer. He has made a special study of this disease and its treatment, and by his success has established a reputation which extends far beyond the limits of his own city. His remedy is the result of long research in regard to this disease and has been the cause of many cures. He is familiar with all scientific discoveries and recent experiments, but his remedy requires neither the use of the knife, the treatment prescribed by Dr. Doyen, nor the employment of the Finsen light. The agency of radium is also dispensed with. This discovery, which has already been the means

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of restoring to health many of the afflicted, seems destined to be a source of wide-spread blessing.

In politics Dr. Ely is a strong Republican, and, while he has neither sought nor held public office, has always lent his influence to the cause of good government, and has done his part as a citizen in securing it. He belongs to the Washington County Historical Society, in the work of which he is deeply interested, and he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Ely married, June 23, 1878, Lucie Ellen, daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth (Crane) Gordon, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one child: Mary Ruth, born in Waynesburg. Mrs. Ely, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, is endeared to those about her by the gentle seriousness and winning sweetness of her disposition. While his professional duties make too great a demand upon his time to allow him much active participation in social affairs, Dr. Ely is nevertheless known as a man of genial nature and great capacity for friendship, and he and his family are prominent in the social circles of their city.

The members of the noble profession to which Dr. Ely has devoted his life are, as one of the conditions of their enrollment in its ranks, pledged to the relief of suffering, but to a comparatively small number is it given to accomplish this consecrated mission by a discovery which entitles them to the gratitude of the human race in every quarter of the globe. Among these world benefactors must be numbered Dr. John Wesley Ely.

FELL, David N.,

Distinguished Jurist.

David Newlin Fell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, belongs to a family that has been prominent in the

affairs of his native county since the days of William Penn, the greater founder of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and numbers among his ancestors several justices of its early colonial courts and members of Colonial Assembly. Judge Fell was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1840, son of the late Joseph Fell and his wife, Harriet Williams.

Joseph Fell, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, was born at Longlands, parish of Uldale, near Carlisle, county of Cumberland, England, October 19, 1668, and in 1698 married Bridget Wilson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wilson, of Greanary, parish of Caldbeck, Cumberland, and in the year 1704 came to Pennsylvania and in the following year settled on a large plantation in Buckingham, one mile east of Doylestown, the present county seat of Bucks county. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and early became one of the prominent and influential men of the county and province. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1721, and several times reelected, serving his last term in the year 1734. He was also elected and commissioned at about the same date one of the justices of the county court, and served in that capacity for a number of years. His wife Bridget died July 7, 1708, after bearing him two sons and two daughters; and on May 10, 1711, he married Elizabeth Doyle, daughter of Edward Doyle and his wife Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Thomas Dungan, and a sister to the founder of Doylestown, the present county seat of Bucks, by whom he had seven other children. He died June 9, 1748.

Joseph Fell, eldest son of Joseph and Bridget above named, was born at the old Fell homestead of Longlands, county Cumberland, England, June 29, 1701. He married, March 4, 1735, Mary, daughter of Edmund Kinsey, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends at Buckingham, and his wife, Sarah Ogborn, of a prominent New

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Jersey family, and settled on a plantation on the Durham road, in Buckingham, where he resided until his death, February 22, 1777.

Joseph Fell, son of Joseph and Mary, was born on the Buckingham plantation October 31, 1738. Soon after arriving at manhood he removed to Upper Makefield township, where he had purchased a plantation, and where he resided until his death, March 26, 1789. Like his father and grandfather, he was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and, true to the tenets of their faith as non-combatants, took no part in the active struggle for national independence. He married, October 21, 1767, Rachel Wilson, born in Buckingham, June 5, 1741, died March 8, 1810, daughter of Samuel Wilson, and his wife, Rebecca Canby, daughter of Thomas Canby, a prominent member of Buckingham monthly meeting of Friends, and one of the most prominent men of his section in colonial times. He was one of the justices of the county courts, 1719-1740; a member of Provincial Assembly, 1721-1740; and filled numerous other positions of honor and trust. Samuel Wilson was also prominent in the local affairs of his section. He was a son of Stephen Wilson and his wife, Sarah Baker. Stephen Wilson, though he resided the greater part of his life in New Jersey, near the Falls, was a member of Falls monthly meeting of Friends in Bucks county, and was the builder of the first permanent meeting house at the Falls, and also built the first Friends' meeting house at Buckingham in 1706. His wife, Sarah Baker, was born in Lancashire, October 18, 1672, and was a daughter of Henry Baker, one of the most prominent men of Bucks county and Penn's colony on the Delaware, one of that little coterie of earnest and influential men to whom the great founder entrusted the affairs of his colony while he was detained in England with his own tangled financial affairs and affairs of state. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly from Bucks county almost continuously from 1685 to 1698; jus-

tice of the county courts from 1689 for several years; and filled a great number of minor official positions. He was one of the commissioners appointed in 1692 to divide Bucks county into townships.

David Fell, M. D., second son of Joseph and Rachel above named, and grandfather of Judge Fell, was born in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, July 1, 1774. He received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1801, and practiced medicine in his native township and in Buckingham for a half century, building up a large practice and a reputation as a learned and successful practitioner. He died February 22, 1856. He married, March 16, 1803, Phebe Schofield, born September 26, 1774, died January 10, 1858, daughter of Samuel Schofield, of Solebury, by his wife Edith, daughter of Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, Delaware county, and his wife, Esther Metcalf; granddaughter of Nathaniel Newlin and his wife, Jane Woodward; great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Newland and Mary Mendenhall; and great-great-granddaughter of Nicholas Newlin, who with his wife Elizabeth and children, Nathaniel, John and Rachel, emigrated from Mount Melick, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1682, and settled in Concord, where he died in 1699. He was made a member of Governor's Council in 1685, and a justice of Chester county courts, 1684. His son Nathaniel, born December 18, 1665, was commissioned a justice in 1703, and was one of the presiding judges of the county court until 1726; was a member of Provincial Assembly in 1698, and continued a member of that body until 1723. His son Nathaniel, born November 19, 1690, died February, 1731-32. The Newlin family was for several generations one of the most prominent and influential ones in Chester county.

Joseph Fell, only surviving son of David and Phebe Fell above named, and father of Judge Fell, was born at Lurgan, Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, March 12, 1804, and died in Buckingham, March

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11, 1887. He was one of the best known and highly respected men in his native county. In early life a teacher in the schools maintained by subscription in his own neighborhood, and later an instructor in Gummere's Academy at Burlington, New Jersey, and the Friends' School at Buckingham, raising the latter to a high grade of efficiency he became a special champion of popular education. As a member of the State Legislature in 1837 he was actively interested and identified with the adoption of the common school law of Pennsylvania, and rendered valuable services in putting it into effect in his native county. He was elected a member of the first public school board of Buckingham township, and served as its secretary for many years. In 1854, when the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools was created, he was selected as the first incumbent of that office and placed it on a high plane of usefulness. The Pennsylvania Germans of the upper half of Bucks county looked upon the enactment of the public school law with suspicion, and it was due to the plausible and practical explanation of its true functions by our first superintendent that it was as readily accepted in this section. In the second year of his incumbency of the office he established the Bucks County Teachers' Institute, now such an important factor in public education, it being the natural outgrowth of the local association of teachers so earnestly urged by him. At the end of his first term of office he declined reelection, but continued his active interest in educational matters to the close of his long and useful life. He was for many years a director and trustee of the Hugheesian Free School, and held innumerable other positions of trust. A life-long member of the Society of Friends, in which his ancestors had held membership for six generations, he took a lively interest in the social reforms for which that society had long stood sponsor. He was an outspoken advocate of the abolition of human slavery, and his home in Buckingham was

one of the stations of the "Underground Railroad." He was a man of high intellectual ability, keeping in touch with the development of public opinion on great public questions, and fearless in the expression of his opinion and convictions in relation to the public weal. He married, March 28, 1835, Harriet Williams, born September 25, 1807, died March 28, 1890, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Watson) Williams; granddaughter of Benjamin Williams, by his wife Mercy Stevenson, of a prominent New Jersey family; and great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Williams, by his second wife, Mary Newbury, with whom he removed from Westbury, Long Island, to Kingwood, New Jersey, in 1743, from whence his son Benjamin removed to Nockamixon township, Bucks county, about 1760, and the latter's son Samuel removed to Buckingham in 1804.

Hon. David Newlin Fell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was the second son of Joseph and Harriet (Williams) Fell, and was born on his father's farm in Buckingham, November 4, 1840. He received his primary education under the direction of his father, and entered the First State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the class of 1862. In August, 1862, he enlisted as second lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited at Lancaster by Colonel Emlen Franklin, Company E being mainly recruited from the students of the Millersville Normal School. The regiment, enlisted for nine months service, was immediately ordered to Washington and arrived there August 16, 1862, and until December was stationed at different points, participating as part of the Third Corps in the defence of the approaches to the National Capital. In December it participated under General Burnside in the attack on Fredericksburg, and in May, 1863, under General Sickles, passed through the scathing fire of the fierce battle of Chan-

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cellorsville, where the regiment lost heavily. At the close of the battle the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment acted as escort to the body of General Whipple, slain in the battle, to Washington, and, its term of service having expired, was ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out May 15, 1863.

At the close of his military service, Judge Fell returned home, and soon after began the study of law in the office of his brother, William W. Fell, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar March 17, 1866. After eleven years successful practice in Philadelphia and the several courts of Pennsylvania, he was appointed on May 3, 1877, by Governor Hartranft, judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, and in the following November was elected for the full term of ten years, at the expiration of which in 1887 he was unanimously reëlected, being the nominee, as in 1877, of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Prior to his election he was a member of the city council for the Twentieth Ward. He also served as a member of the municipal commission created by act of Legislature to devise plans for the better government of cities of the commonwealth. Judge Fell is a member of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia, and has served as senior vice-commander and judge advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania.

Judge Fell was elected to the Supreme Bench in 1893, and became Chief Justice in January, 1908. As Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Judge Fell was intensely popular with the local practitioners and officers of the court as well as with litigants, by reason of his uniform courtesy to every one having business with the court, and his decisions and opinions in both the lower courts and Supreme Court have been marked by their clear and concise interpretation of the law, and brevity, rather than by forensic display of legal phraseology; evidencing a con-

servative discrimination between the legislative and judicial functions of government. Applying to each case in hand a profound knowledge of the scope and application of the law, conscientiously earnest, with a keen appreciation of its responsibilities, few men have filled the high position for a score of years with more honor.

Many years ago Judge Fell purchased of his brother a portion of the Buckingham homestead on which he was reared, and, erecting a country home overlooking the beautiful Buckingham Valley, spends his summers in his native county. Judge Fell married, September 1, 1870, Martha P. Trego, daughter of Smith and Anna (Phillips) Trego, of a family as old and prominent in the annals of Bucks county as his own. Their surviving children are: Anna T., wife of John H. Ruckman, of Solebury; David Newlin, a lawyer of Philadelphia; Edith Newlin; Emma Trego, and Edward Watson.

DARRAGH, Robert Weyand,

Lawyer, Capitalist.

This prominent lawyer and business man, who began his practice in Beaver with the beginning of the century and is connected in various ways with so many of the city's largest institutions, is of old time Pennsylvania and New Jersey ancestry, being a descendant on the maternal side of John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His paternal grandfather, Major Robert Darragh, was born in Ireland, in 1776, and, coming to this country in 1798, was one of the earliest pioneers of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. He landed at Philadelphia when a boy of only twelve years of age, direct from the old home in Darraghstown, county Fermanagh, Ireland. Remaining in Philadelphia a short time, he came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and then to Beaver county, where he obtained employment on a farm on Raccoon creek. He was naturalized in this county,

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August 3, 1807, settling on the south side. The first building in Bridgewater was erected by him, and he also opened a store there, building a warehouse, and entered upon the boating business. He met with considerable success until he incurred the loss of a pirogue, or flatboat, which, heavily laden with merchandise, was caught in an ice floe near the mouth of Chartiers creek and sank, he himself barely escaping death. In order to meet the heavy loss, he was compelled to teach school in Beaver county for a time; also going to Ohio for a short time, where he worked in the salt mines in the daytime and taught school at night, until he had recuperated from his losses. He returned to Bridgewater, which in those days was known as Sharon, and immediately entered merchandise business; later he built an iron foundry, which he conducted successfully in partnership with his four sons—John Stafford, Hart, Mattison, and Scudder Hart, under the name of R. Darragh & Sons. The two eldest sons afterward withdrew from the firm, and in 1848 he also retired, leaving the business in the hands of the remaining two sons, who continued it until the year 1902. In this year the partners, on account of advancing years, sold out and retired, their store and foundry having been for many years among the largest and most successful in the neighborhood.

Robert Darragh was public-spirited and patriotic to a great degree. When, during the war of 1812, the massacre of women and children near Warren, Ohio, was reported, he sent arms and supplies to the relief of the city from his own warehouse and at his own expense. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania, serving one term; and, though himself a Whig, voted for Simon Cameron, the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, because their ideas in regard to a protective tariff were in agreement. He became prominently identified with the financial, mercantile and manufacturing inter-

ests of the Beaver Valley and of Western Pennsylvania; and was a liberal supporter of the church and charitable institutions. He was one of the pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal church in this part of the State, and was one of the founders and first trustees of the church at Beaver which was erected in 1829, rendering the same service to the Bridgewater Methodist Episcopal church, which was erected later. Before the erection of these two churches he was a member and one of the first trustees of the old church at Sharon, located on the hillside, not far from the end of the present toll bridge.

He died July 21, 1872, at the age of ninety-six years. His wife was Deborah Hart, granddaughter of John Hart, of New Jersey, the signer of the Declaration to whom previous reference has been made. Six sons were born to them: John Stafford, Jesse, James, Hart, Mattison, and Scudder Hart; also two daughters; Martha A., who married Hiram Stowe; and Cynthia B., who married Dr. Milo Adams. With the exception of Jesse, who died in infancy, these children all lived long lives, the youngest son, Scudder Hart, still residing in Beaver county.

Scudder Hart Darragh, father of Robert Weyand Darragh, was for many years a prominent manufacturer of this county, and was also interested in oil development and banking; a man of affairs, and of high standing in the community during his active business life, he retired some years ago with a competency, and is now enjoying the fruits of his long years of usefulness. He was always extremely active in public life and in politics, being a member of the Republican party; though never an office seeker he has held some minor offices, and has always been alert and attentive to the public welfare. His wife, who was Miss Anna Catherine Weyand, a native of Somerset, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Hon. Daniel Weyand, a prominent lawyer of that place, died in 1903.

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Robert Weyand Darragh, son of Scudder Hart and Anna Catherine (Weyand) Darragh, was born July 15, 1870, at West Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. He grew up on the old place, receiving his primary education in the public schools of the county, and graduating from Beaver High School in the year 1889. He then entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. He also obtained the degree of Master of Arts from this college, as well as fellowship in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, an organization based entirely upon scholarship. After his graduation he became an instructor in mathematics at Beaver College, continuing thus for awhile; then, taking up the study of law in the offices of Judge Richard S. Holt and John F. Reed, of Beaver. By application and industry he rapidly acquired the principles of a legal education, and was admitted to the bar April 21, 1901. He began practice at once in Beaver, and met with success from the outset, his profession proving exceedingly lucrative and bringing to him esteem, honors and public responsibilities. He has an active practice in the Court of Common Pleas, in the Orphans' Court, and in equity cases; and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in this locality, being admitted to practice in all of the State and Federal courts. He is a member of the Beaver County and State Bar associations, and is connected in various capacities with almost all of the leading corporations and institutions of this place. He is president of the Beaver Land Company; secretary and treasurer of the Beaver Realty Company; secretary and director of the Beaver Cemetery Company; secretary and trustee of Beaver College; director of the Beaver County Telephone Company; director of the Monaca National Bank; and vice-president and director of the Fort McIntosh National Bank, of Beaver. He has also served for twelve years on the borough school board.

As an ardent member of the Republican party he has been very active in political matters, having been a member of the Republican county committee and a frequent delegate to State and district conventions. For three consecutive years, 1905, 1906, and 1907, he represented the county as a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Republican convention; and has been very active and effectual on the stump as a campaign orator. He is an eloquent and popular speaker and succeeds in making his point of view acceptable to the crowds whom he addresses. Besides his membership in business and political organizations, Mr. Darragh also belongs to a number of fraternal and social clubs and societies. He is past master and member of St. James' Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and belongs to the Descendants of the Signers, and to the Fort McIntosh Club, a social organization. He is also very active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his family are all members; as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school he has been very devoted and successful, advancing the interests of the church and serving on the official board. Mr. Darragh is also a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Forestry Association.

On November 14, 1901, he was married, in Washington, Pennsylvania, to Jessie Benton Hawkins, daughter of General Alexander L. and Cynthia (Greenfield) Hawkins, of that city. General Hawkins was a soldier of the Civil War, also of the Spanish-American War, serving during the latter in the Philippines as colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and dying in 1899, on board the transport, on his way home. He was at one time treasurer of Washington county, and represented that county in the State Senate. Mr. and Mrs. Darragh have two children: Alexander Hawkins, born in 1902; and Elizabeth Greenfield, born in 1907. Mrs. Darragh is

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a graduate of the Western Female College, Oxford, Ohio; and is a woman of culture and refinement. She is influential in the social set in which she moves, and is a member of the Woman's Club, of Beaver; also regent of Fort McIntosh Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, to which she belongs. Like her husband, she is interested in all kinds of educational, social and benevolent work. Mr. and Mrs. Darragh and their family have a delightful residence at No. 255 College avenue, in Beaver, and are most hospitable in their entertainments and social functions.

BARNEY, Charles Dennis,

Financier, Public Spirited Citizen.

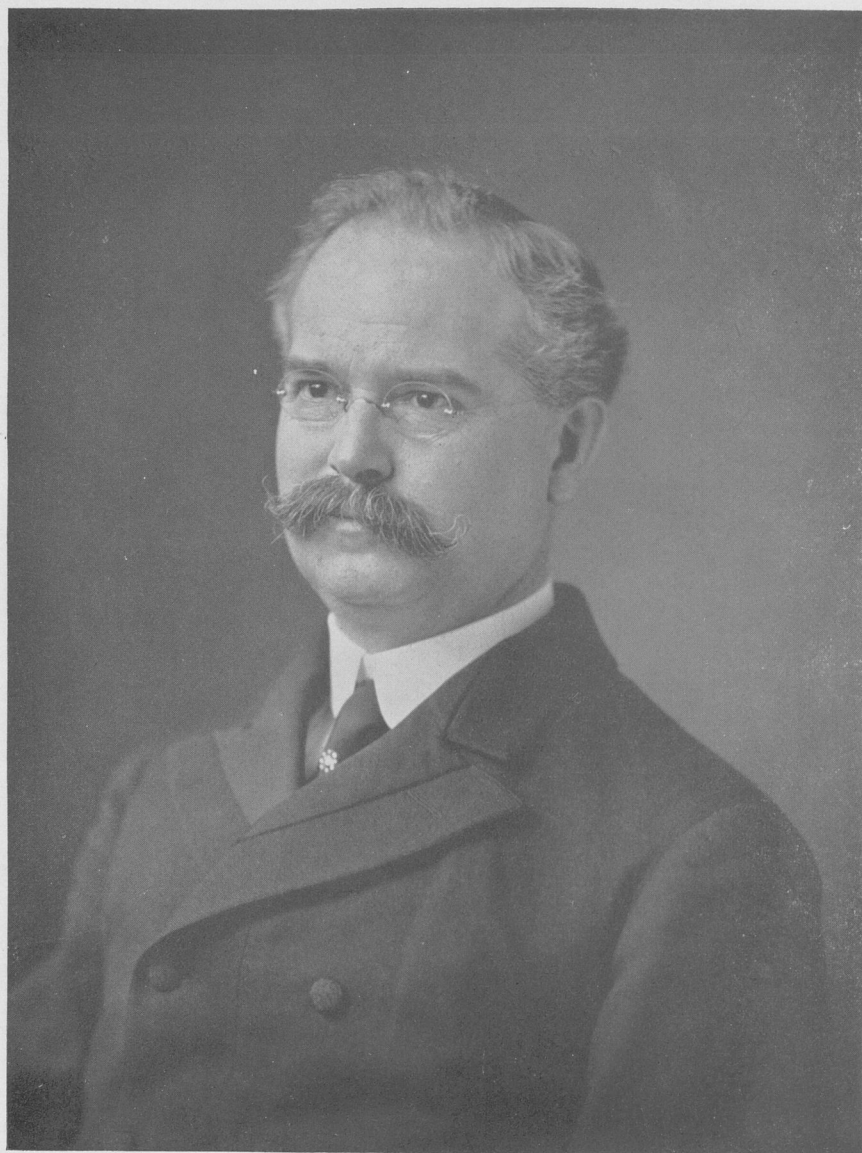
Although not a native born Pennsylvanian, probably no name is better known in Philadelphia financial circles than that of Charles D. Barney, founder of the banking firm of Charles D. Barney & Company, banker and brokers, and for thirty-four years its capable head. This position was reached through progressive steps beginning in September, 1867, as clerk in the office of Jay Cooke & Co., Jay Cooke, its head, being one of the ablest financiers this country has ever produced. Fortunate, indeed, in his early association with such a man, yet Mr. Barney's success has come to him through native ability and a wise exercise of his own powers.

The Barneys in America spring from Jacob Barney, who sailed from England in 1634 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. Charles D. is a son of Charles Barney, born in New York State, a grain merchant of Sandusky, Ohio, where he died of cholera in 1849, at the early age of thirty-eight years. He was a well known charitable worker, giving generously of his means, contracting his last sickness while ministering to those in need who had been stricken with the dread disease, then epidemic in the land. In early life he enjoyed the warm personal friendship of Jay Cooke, a friendship that

descended to his son. He married Elizabeth Caldwell Dennis, whose maternal uncle was a lifelong friend of Eleutheros Cooke, the father of Jay Cooke, and emigrated with him to Ohio about 1817.

Charles Dennis Barney was born in Sandusky, Ohio, July 9, 1844, second in a family of five. He was educated in the public schools of Sandusky, and later entered the University of Michigan, remaining about one year. He then left college to enlist in the one hundred days' service, doing guard duty near Washington during that period. His elder brother, Henry C. Barney, had also enlisted and was mortally wounded at the battle of Shiloh. After being mustered out, Mr. Barney returned to Sandusky, where he secured a position in the Second National Bank, under President Lester S. Hubbard, who was also the first employer of Jay Cooke. Mr. Barney remained with the Second National Bank until September, 1867, as a clerk and bookkeeper, then came to Philadelphia, where on September 18, 1867, he entered the employ of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers. He continued with that firm until 1873, when in connection with Jay Cooke Jr. he established the house of Charles D. Barney & Company, bankers and brokers. This house has had a very successful career and has become one of the best known and reliable firms in the city. The firm he founded in 1873 and served as senior partner until July, 1907, still continues under the old firm name, with J. Horace Harding, Jay Cooke (3rd) and others as the present partners under the old name.

Among other business interests, Mr. Barney is a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Huntington and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company. He is also deeply interested in the work of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, which he serves as president. He is one of the oldest vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Cheltenham),



J. M. Cohen

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Ogontz, succeeding Jay Cooke as rector's warden in 1905. He is an ardent Sunday school worker, and since 1900 has served St. Paul's Sunday school as superintendent. His permanent home is "Eildon," on the York road, at Ogontz, Pennsylvania, an old historic property named in memory of the Eildon Hills, near Melrose, Scotland, the grounds covering eight acres adorned with grand old trees. Here Mr. Barney and family resided from 1877 until 1880, when the old house was burned and replaced by the present mansion. The summer home is at Gibraltar Island, Put-in Bay, Lake Erie, an island of eight acres, purchased by Jay Cooke in 1863, and made famous by Perry's occupation before his famous naval battle on Lake Erie. The house is built near the cliff called "Perry's Lookout," from which Perry viewed the enemy's fleet and laid his plans for the battle in which he won undying fame.

Mr. Barney married, April 22, 1869, Laura E., eldest daughter of Jay Cooke, at the family residence, Ogontz, now the site of the Ogontz school for young ladies. Children: Dorothea, married J. Horace Harding, of New York; Elizabeth, married John H. Whitaker, of Chestnut Hill; Katherine, married Joseph S. Bunting, of Jenkintown; Emily, married Baron Friederich von Hiller, now residing in Mexico City; Laura, married Henry M. Watts, of Ogontz; Carlotta, married Archibald B. Hubard, of Jenkintown. There are also eleven grandchildren.

COLTON, John Milton,

Financier, Public Benefactor.

Among the financiers of Philadelphia of the passing generation, no one filled a more noteworthy place than the late John Milton Colton. He was one of those men who had not only achieved a marked degree of success in his chosen field of activity, but who had made a systematic effort to share the fruits of his labors with many charitable and philanthropic movements that he deemed

worthy of his support. Mr. Colton was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1849. His parents were Sabin Woolworth Colton, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and Susanna (Beaumont) Colton, of New York City.

The original ancestor in this country was George Colton, who came to America in 1644, later attaining the rank of quartermaster in the Colonial army. His descendant, Major Luther Colton, served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, adding new laurels to the patriotic record of the family. By virtue of this illustrious lineage, therefore, John Milton Colton was a Son of the Revolution, and held membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, in the Patriots and Founders and was a member of the New England Society. His deep interest in genealogy was manifested by his devoting the greater part of the last four years of his life to the arduous task of compiling and publishing a most exhaustive and authentic family record, entitled "Quartermaster George Colton and His Descendants."

Although the school days of Mr. Colton ended when he was sixteen, his education continued all through life. He was passionately fond of reading and study, possessed an intellect of far reaching capacity, and was what might be deemed an unusually well informed man on all topics. He seemed to thoroughly assimilate every word that he read. Upon leaving school he entered the banking house of E. W. Clark & Company, with whom he was closely and actively identified for a period covering forty years. His abilities were soon recognized, rising step by step, when, in 1881, he was taken into partnership, which fact alone suffices as to the degree of confidence he had established in his employers. He had displayed a peculiar fitness for finance. His was a quick clear insight, with the result that he could measure the possibilities of an investment with remarkable accuracy. A master of details, a man of business through and through, Mr. Colton merited the prosperity that came

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through his own efforts and through the connection with this well known house.

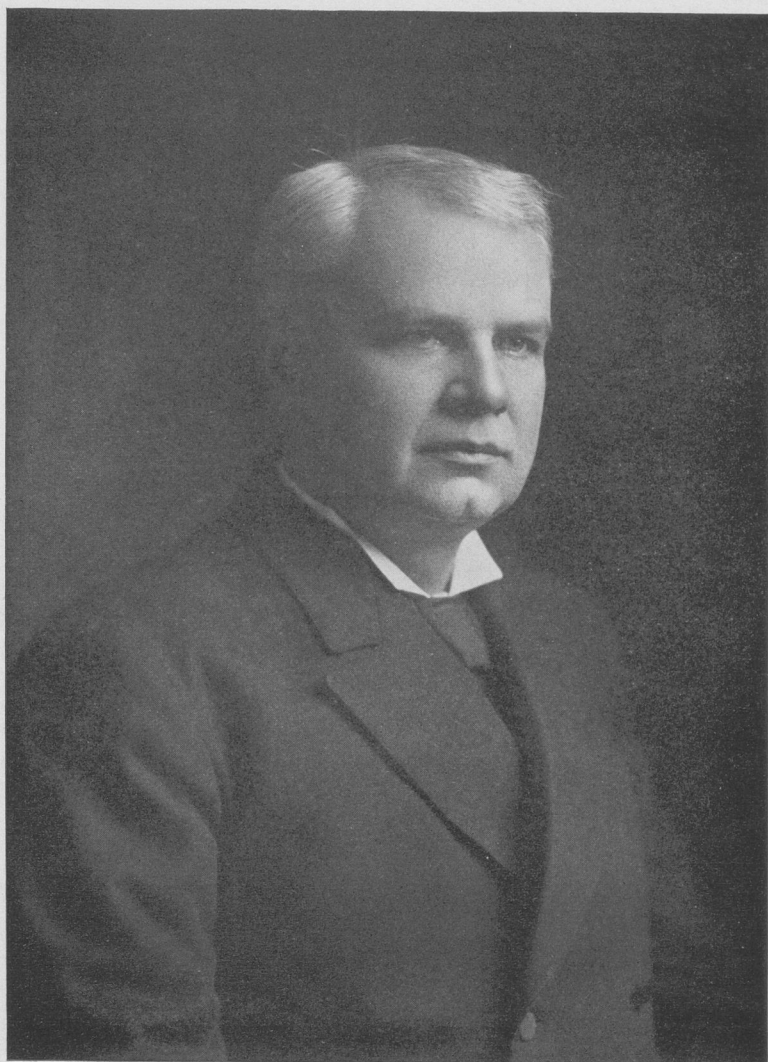
On January 1, 1907, finding that he desired to live the remaining years of his life without the streets and call of active business, he voluntarily and against the wishes of his partners, retired from the firm of E. W. Clark & Company. From that time until his death, on June 5, 1913, he lived as he had always dreamed of living. His fondness for out-of-doors took him to many haunts of the ardent fisherman; he was an indefatigable traveler, spending as much as six months at a time away from home and in foreign climes. He was a devoted and valued member of the Presbyterian church, it being to the church and its affiliated boards that he gave so generously of his time, his energy and his money. Perhaps Mr. Colton's deep interest in and service to the Presbyterian church might best be summed up in naming some of the various positions of trust in the church held by him—Member of the board of trustees and chairman of the finance committee of the General Assembly, member of the Board of Publication and Sunday School Work, and member of Advisory Board of Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women. For twenty-seven years he was a member of the Abington Presbyterian Church, also an elder and secretary of the board of trustees. He was a trustee of the Preston Retreat, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the National Geographical Society. He held membership in the following clubs: Union League, Art Club, Huntington Valley Country Club, and the Down Town Club. Mr. Colton was a lover of music and interested himself in the development of it in Philadelphia. At its inception he became one of the guarantors of the Philadelphia Orchestra, continuing as one until his death.

In January, 1880, Mr. Colton married Miss Mary Roberts, of Philadelphia, who, together with the following children survive

him: Milton Beaumont Colton, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Bayard Hand, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Elliot C. R. Laidlaw, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The family residence is at "Wyndhurst," Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

Perhaps no more fitting tribute to the memory of Mr. Colton could be written than in the words of the Rev. James W. Williams, who officiated at the funeral services of the deceased, and whose remarks were in part as follows:

In the death of J. Milton Colton, Providence has taken from us no ordinary man, but a man of might and courage and resource, a man of truth and reliableness and lifelong integrity, a man of sympathy and large hearted benevolence. In making search for the strong foundation of Mr. Colton's life there are a few characteristics that were very prominent and need special mention. He was a man of convictions, a man compacted of positives, invariably clear in opinion and firm in attitude. When he came to apprehend the realities of life, illumined by the realities of divine truth, it was in no negative mood but with a vivid experience and seizure of soul that made them his own. He had a burning indignation for all that is false and a burning sympathy with all that is good. He could "reprove, rebuke and exhort." He did this with an authority that only goodness can command. Then, too, he was a man noted for faithfulness. You could always depend upon him. His word was as good as his bond. * * * But his devotion to his church was his chief distinction. His church was very dear to him and his religion was not a garment to be worn but an influence absorbed. There was no ostentatious parade of his devotion. He said little but acted much. His piety was that of principle rather than emotion and it was too much occupied in conduct to have any energy to spare for display. To the cause of Missions, both foreign and domestic, and to all the varied benevolences, he was a generous contributor. Many a large gift was made, known only to the receiver and his immediate family. Quite a number of buildings at home and abroad stand to-day as monuments of his generosity and kindness of heart. Let his example teach us that the cause of truth and justice and charity and piety are well worth living for.



James H. Joyce

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JOYCE, James A.,

Department Store Proprietor.

Mr. James A. Joyce has been called the most public-spirited citizen of Pittston; he is in every respect a self-made man, beginning life as a slate picker in the mines, and rising by dint of his own energy and enterprise to the enviable position which he holds to-day as head of one of the largest general department stores in this part of the State.

Mr. Joyce was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1866, being the son of Patrick and Hannah (Dignon) Joyce; his father, who is now deceased, was a coal miner of Pennsylvania. Mr. Joyce, who had but few advantages as a youth, received nevertheless an excellent education. His primary studies were at St. John's Parochial School, and after this he entered Wyoming Seminary at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty years, his education being then completed, he engaged in business at his present location; and so great has been his aptitude for the work, combined with energy, pluck and a remarkably keen judgment, that his success has been almost phenomenal. He now not only carries on his large business with its steadily increasing growth, but is esteemed one of the most able public men whom Pittston has ever produced.

For the past three years Mr. Joyce has been president of the Pittston Merchants' Association. In 1911 he was elected on the Reform ticket as a six-year member of the city school board, and he has taken the lead since in revising the entire school system of Pittston. It is owing entirely to his efforts that the old demoralizing conditions have been completely removed, and many changes of administration already effected, with a saving to the city of over \$40,000. His wisdom in financial matters and his foresight in all requirements and methods of reform have won for him a wide spread approbation in civic circles, where he is looked upon as one of the leading spirits of the present

generation. Mr. Joyce is a very prominent man in the Democratic party, and is keen and quick in his political insight. His interest in public affairs embraces everything that touches the welfare of the country. For the past three years he has been president of the Father Matthew's Society in Pittston; and he is an ex-grand knight of the order of the Knights of Columbus, having been a delegate to various State conventions. He is a most liberal Catholic, as well as a liberal contributor of time and money to the cause of the Catholic church and to the city at large.

His wife was a Miss Bridget Walsh, of Pittston, being the daughter of Joseph and Catherine Walsh, also residents of Pittston. They have one daughter, Miss Mary Joyce, who is a graduate of St. John's School, and now a student at Pittston High School. Mr. Joyce has a most comfortable home at No. 213 North Main street, where he lives with his family and enjoys to the full the fruits of good citizenship and the esteem of the entire community. The family have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and contribute much to the social life of the city which has been the recipient of Mr. Joyce's public spirited generosity. He is a citizen whom Pittston could ill spare from her midst.

COWAN, Rev. Edward P., D. D.,

Clergyman, Prominent in Freedmen Work.

Among the distinguished divines of the Keystone State, whose work has made them of national reputation, is Rev. Edward P. Cowan, D. D., corresponding secretary of the Board of Missions for the Freedmen of the United States of America. His busy life has been full of achievements, and to-day he is held in genuine admiration by the people of America. He needs no eulogy, for the simple record of his career tells its own story.

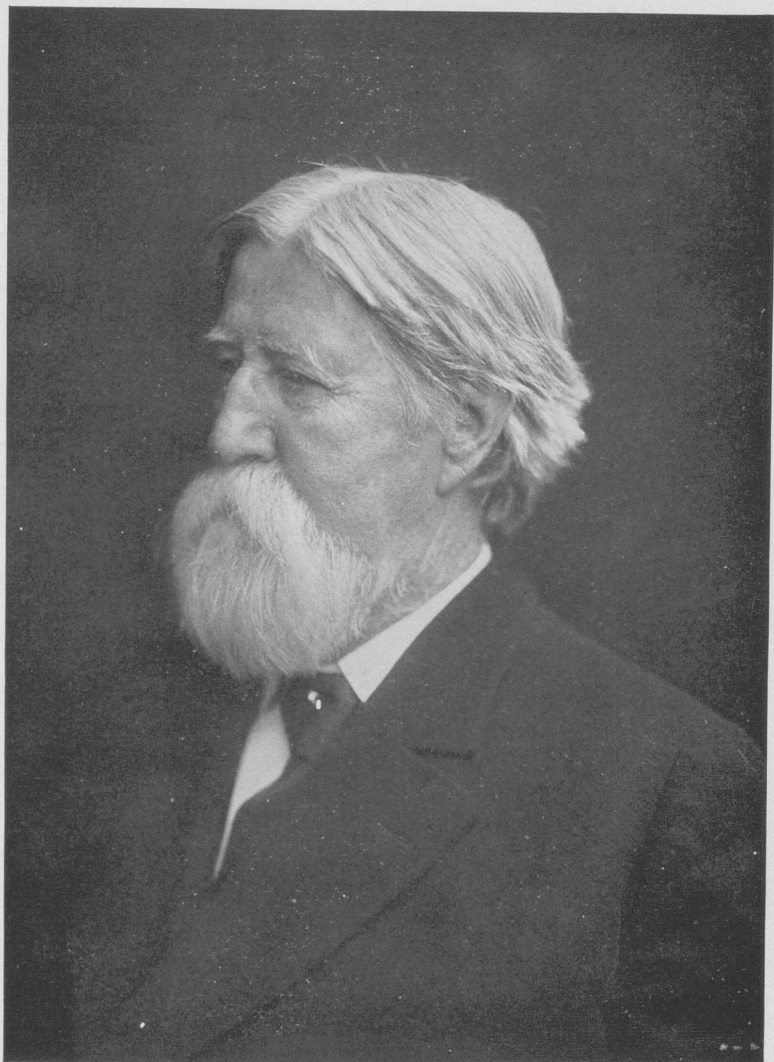
Edward P. Cowan was born at Potosi, Missouri, March 31, 1840, son of Rev. John F. and Mary (English) Cowan. Dr.

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Cowan's family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and all its members have been Presbyterians. The great-grandfather was Hugh Cowan, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who lived to be eighty years of age. His son, Adam Cowan, who died at the age of forty years, was a soldier in the Revolution. The Rev. John F. Cowan, who was born in Chester county, in 1801, graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, and in 1828 from Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1829 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and went as home missionary to Missouri, where he spent the rest of his life engaged in his sacred calling, a period of thirty-three years. In connection with his last pastorate, at Carondelet, St. Louis, he was commissioned by President Lincoln as post chaplain to the House of Refuge Hospital; and he was army chaplain at the time of his death in 1862. His wife Mary was a daughter of James R. and Alice (Conover) English, and a descendant of the family that settled in Englishtown, New Jersey. Mr. English was a staunch Presbyterian and an elder in the old Tenant church. When a boy he was captured by the British, and was threatened with hanging, if he would not tell where the Americans were keeping their powder. Though but sixteen years old at the time, he allowed his captors to string him up without flinching. He was afterward set free, and the British were no wiser for having met him. Of his family of nine children, Mary was next to the youngest. Having survived her husband twenty-five years, she died in 1887 at Pittsburgh, being then eighty-one years old. She had five children, namely: James, of St. Louis, Missouri; John F. Cowan, D. D., who is professor of modern languages in Westminster College, Missouri; Alice, deceased; William, deceased; Edward P., see forward.

Edward P. Cowan, the youngest of his parents' children, attended Westminster College, in Missouri, and graduated there with honors in 1860, taking the degree of

Bachelor of Arts. After teaching school for a year he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1864. He was shortly afterward ordained by the Presbytery of St. Louis, and began his first pastorate at Washington, Missouri, in one of the churches which his father had formerly served. He remained at Washington for three years, and subsequently preached for a year at St. Joseph, Missouri, and for a year and a half in St. Louis. He was then called to the pastorate of Market Square Presbyterian Church, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and remained there for more than twelve years. In 1882 he was invited to preach in the Third Church in Pittsburgh, with the prospect of a call to a probable vacancy in its pulpit; and on September 13, 1882, the night on which the previous pastoral relations were dissolved, he was unanimously called to that church. He remained pastor of the Third Church for ten years. He is a man who possesses in no small degree that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations, to differentiate its possessors from the commonplace. Dr. Cowan was a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, of Pennsylvania College for Women for many years; a director and secretary of the directors of the Western Theological Seminary, and a trustee of the Pittsburgh Presbytery, an incorporated body. He is also a member of the board of colportage and of the executive committee. While Dr. Cowan was pastor of the Third Church, an average of ten members were added to the church at each communion, giving a total of over four hundred; and the annual amount of contributions increased from \$23,625 in 1882-83, to \$54,383 in 1891-92. During this time Dr. Cowan had become a member of the Freedmen's Board and had been for four years its president. In this work he was the man of affairs, with an easy, simple manner which did not at once suggest the strength and tenacity of char-



Edward T. Corvan.

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acter which a closer acquaintance with him reveals. His most marked characteristics are great industry, the practical bent of his mind, a very clear sense of values, the power of organization and good business judgment, and it was his possession of these qualities that brought about his election to the position of corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Board, in 1892, upon the death of Dr. Allen, the former corresponding secretary. Upon assuming the duties of this position, Dr. Cowan resigned his pastorate, in order to devote himself wholly to his new work. At the next annual meeting of the Third Church congregation the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Rev. E. P. Cowan, D. D., our beloved pastor, has tendered his resignation, and has asked the congregation to join with him in consenting that the Presbytery shall dissolve the pastoral relations now existing, and, having heard and considered his reasons for this request, and believing that our Lord is leading the way,

Therefore, Resolved, that, expressing our affection for and confidence in our pastor, and in gratitude for his faithful labors in the congregation and his tender pastoral care for us individually, we consent to his request that the pastoral relations may be dissolved by the Presbytery, to take effect January 1, 1893.

Commendatory resolutions were also passed by the Presbytery. Since ceasing his official relations with the Third Church, Dr. Cowan has given his whole time to his work for the Freedmen, being also treasurer of the Board since 1903. He has the oversight of three hundred and ninety-eight churches, two hundred and forty ministers, and one hundred and thirty-one schools, twenty of which are boarding-schools, including Bidle University at Charlotte, North Carolina. A man of impressive personality and aggressive character, he has throughout his life displayed such courage, self-assertion, and mental as well as moral force, as are seldom met with in any calling.

On August 7, 1872, Dr. Cowan married Miss Anna M., daughter of George D. and

Emmeline (Fisher) Baldwin, of New York City. Mrs. Cowan's family settled originally in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and all its descendants have been staunch Presbyterians. Her great-grandfather was a prominent member of the church at Connecticut Farms, New Jersey. Her grandfather was a member of the First Church at Newark, and her father, George D., was a Presbyterian elder for forty years in New York City. George D. Baldwin had one other child, Joseph T., of New York City. Mrs. Cowan's maternal great-grandfather was Colonel David Chambers, who served throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War, and who fought with Washington at Trenton and Monmouth. Mrs. Cowan was a woman of thorough education, tactful and charming in manner, the ideal helpmate for Dr. Cowan in his work, and her death, which occurred July 24, 1896, was the cause of much sorrow to her almost numberless friends. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Cowan: Emelie, Elaine and Irene.

Dr. Cowan's industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career, and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him, if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like to him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation. Such men are the glory of America.

OFFUTT, Lemuel,

Physician, Man of Affairs.

The medical profession is well represented in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, by Dr. Lemuel Offutt, of Greensburg, a man of keen intelligence and possessing a most thorough knowledge of the work with which he has identified himself. He is of Scotch descent and the earnestness and determination which are so characteristic of the Scotch nation are not lacking in the character of Dr. Offutt and have helped to shape his career successfully.

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William Offutt, great-great-great-grandfather of Dr. Lemuel Offutt, settled in Prince George county, Maryland, and died there in 1734. He married Mary Brock. Their son William died in Maryland in 1737. He married Jane Joyce, who survived him and married (second) Dr. James Doull.

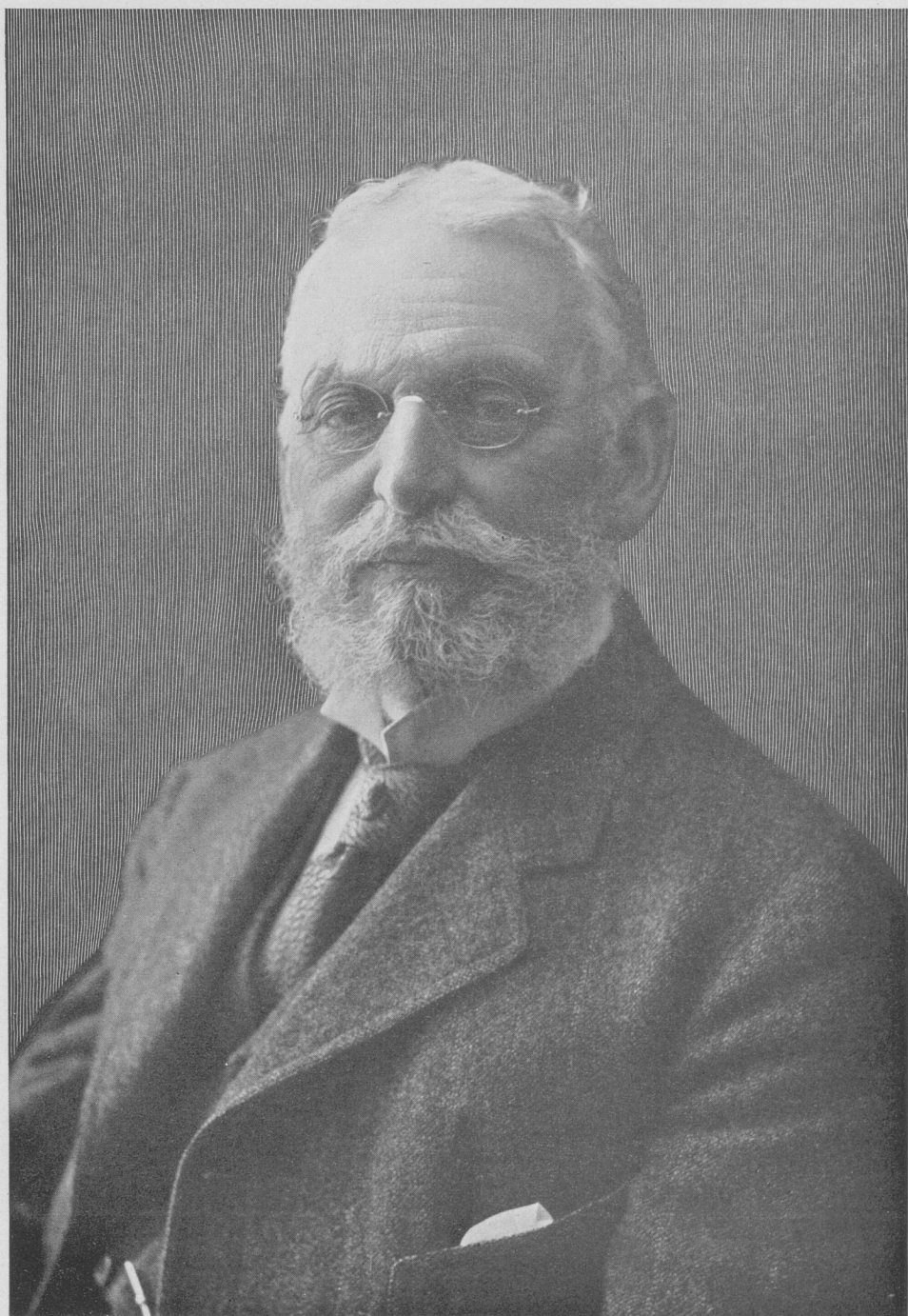
William, son of William and Jane (Joyce) Offutt, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, February 14, 1729, and died in 1786. He married, in 1750, Elizabeth Magruder, born November 8, 1730. Elizabeth (Magruder) Offutt traced her ancestry to Alexander Magruder, born in Scotland in 1569, married Lady Margaret Deummond, daughter of "Laird of Avernchiel, Clan Campbell." Alexander, son of Alexander and Lady Margaret Magruder, was an officer under Charles II., emigrated to Calvert county, Maryland, in 1652, and died in 1677. Samuel, son of the second Alexander Magruder, held high official position in Maryland, married Sarah Beall, and died in 1711. Nimian was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Beall) Magruder. Samuel, son of Nimian Magruder, was born in Maryland in 1708, died in 1786, married Margaret Jackson, and had a daughter Elizabeth, who married William Offutt.

James, son of William and Elizabeth (Magruder) Offutt, was born April 23, 1753. Their son James was born near Great Falls, Maryland, October 3, 1803, and died in 1857. He was a farmer and a contractor. He married, March 17, 1849, Mary, a daughter of Samuel White, of Olney, Maryland, whose ancestors came from England. Mr. and Mrs. Offutt had several children.

Dr. Lemuel Offutt was born on a farm between Darnestown and Seneca Mills, Montgomery county, Maryland, May 8, 1851. His earlier years were passed on the homestead farm, where he assisted his father in the farm labors at such times as he was not attending school. He studied at the public and parochial schools, completing his classical education in the Andrew Small

Academy. Three years were then occupied with teaching school, and at the same time he commenced reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. H. Nourse, of Darnestown. He then matriculated at the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876. He served an internship of eighteen months at the Maryland Infirmary, after which he located at Penn Station, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1876, and there engaged in active practice. In December, 1883, he removed to Greensburg, where he is still enjoying a lucrative practice. From his earliest years he had been thrown upon his own resources, as his father had lost his entire fortune and was unable to give him any financial assistance. Dr. Offutt not alone ranks high in his profession, but has achieved successes in the business world, and had he chosen to devote himself to financial affairs exclusively, would undoubtedly have made his mark along that line. As it is, he is connected with a number of business enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Westmoreland Trust Company, and one of the organizers of the Red Cross Pharmacy, and since its organization has served as president of this corporation. In political matters he has always been a Democrat, but has never had any desire to hold public office. He is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Greensburg, was for many years a trustee, and is now serving as elder. Dr. Offutt married (first) in January, 1877, Sarah E. Dukes, of Baltimore, Maryland, who died in December, 1900. He married (second) in June, 1904, Leola R., a daughter of Rev. Charles Edwards, of Alliance, Ohio. By his first wife he had: James H., a contractor; Mary E., married I. C. Ruffner; Lemuel, died in childhood; Sarah D.; Susan R.; William G., died in infancy; Courtney C., died in infancy; Rose E.

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H. K. Porter

PORTER, Henry Kirke,

Manufacturer, Legislator, Humanitarian.

A citizen whose activities have included participation in nearly every leading interest of his city and State, and who has rendered good and notable service in every sphere with which he has been identified—this is Henry Kirke Porter, of Pittsburgh, president of the H. K. Porter Company, and former Congressional Representative from the Thirty-first District of Pennsylvania. For nearly half a century Mr. Porter has been a resident of the Iron City and is intimately associated with her financial and educational institutions, and with her political, religious and social life.

Henry Kirke Porter was born November 24, 1840, in Concord, New Hampshire, a son of George and Clara (Ayer) Porter. The early education of the boy was received in public and private schools and he was prepared for college at the New London (New Hampshire) Academy. In 1860 he graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1861-62 studied at Newton Theological Seminary. The call to arms, however, appealed too strongly to the patriotic instincts of the young loyalist to allow him to remain in scholastic seclusion, and he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. After making an honorable record he was mustered out in July, 1863, and during the following winter served in the United States Christian Commission, at the close of the war resuming his professional studies at Rochester Theological Seminary.

Time, however, wrought a change in the life plans of the soldier-student, and in May, 1866, he came to Pittsburgh, engaging in the business of manufacturing light locomotives. In this venture he achieved a rapid success, his products, by reason of their great excellence, finding a market in all parts of the world. On January 1, 1899, the business was incorporated as the H. K. Porter Company, with Mr. Porter as presi-

dent. American trade annals, telling as they do of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, contain no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans and straightforward dealings than that of Henry Kirke Porter. His untiring energy and his enthusiastic manner of forging ahead are the envy of the younger men about him and his employes have always shown him a rare devotion, the result of the justice and kindness which have marked his conduct toward them. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and at one time was president of that body.

Brilliant, forceful and experienced, Mr. Porter is a dominant factor in the city's affairs, and any plan for civic betterment finds in him an ardent supporter. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain and he brings to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which are manifest in his business life. From 1868 to 1887 he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, and since 1875 has been a member of its international committee. From 1895 to 1897 he was president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, from 1901 to 1904 he held the same office in the American Baptist Missionary Union, and since 1871 has served on the board of trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary. He was superintendent of the First Baptist Bible School from January, 1867, to about 1900, since that honorary superintendent, and in 1913 was given this honorary position for life. He was on the original board of trustees of the Carnegie Library when organized, and then of the Carnegie Institute from the time of its organization. Since 1899 he has been a member of the board of fellows of Brown University, and since 1887 has served as a trustee of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, having been elected president in 1904. He is a member of the American Geographical and

Archæological Societies and belongs to a large number of clubs and social organizations in New York and Washington, as well as in Pittsburgh.

In politics Mr. Porter is identified with the Republicans, and in 1903 was elected to represent the Thirty-first Congressional District, an office which he filled for a number of years. His record as a legislator can be best given in the brief but forcible statement that it was honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents.

The personality of Mr. Porter is that of a man possessed of remarkable financial acumen and with marvelous knowledge of men, a director and stockholder in numerous monetary institutions, one who has managed high and responsible business affairs with a brilliancy that has won for him the admiration of his fellow citizens. A fine looking, genial man, his mind is alert, his eye piercing and his step resilient. His countenance radiates an optimistic spirit and the briefest talk with him reveals his ability and the versatility of his talents. Temperamentally calm, careful, considerate, courteous and amiable, his personal qualities have endeared him to his associates.

Mr. Porter married, November 23, 1875, Mrs. Annie (de Camp) Hegeman, daughter of Abram and Anne (Perrot) de Camp, and their beautiful home, "Oak Manor," in the East End, is a scene of much entertaining, as is also their residence in Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Porter, a woman of charming personality, is admirably fitted by mental endowments, thorough education and innate grace and refinement for her position as one of the potent factors of Pittsburgh society. She is a member of the Art Society and the Civic Club.

The life of Henry Kirke Porter, true New Englander and loyal Pittsburgher, is one singularly well-rounded and complete. In the annals of his city, his State and his country his record stands: Business man, citizen, legislator, soldier—honorable in all.

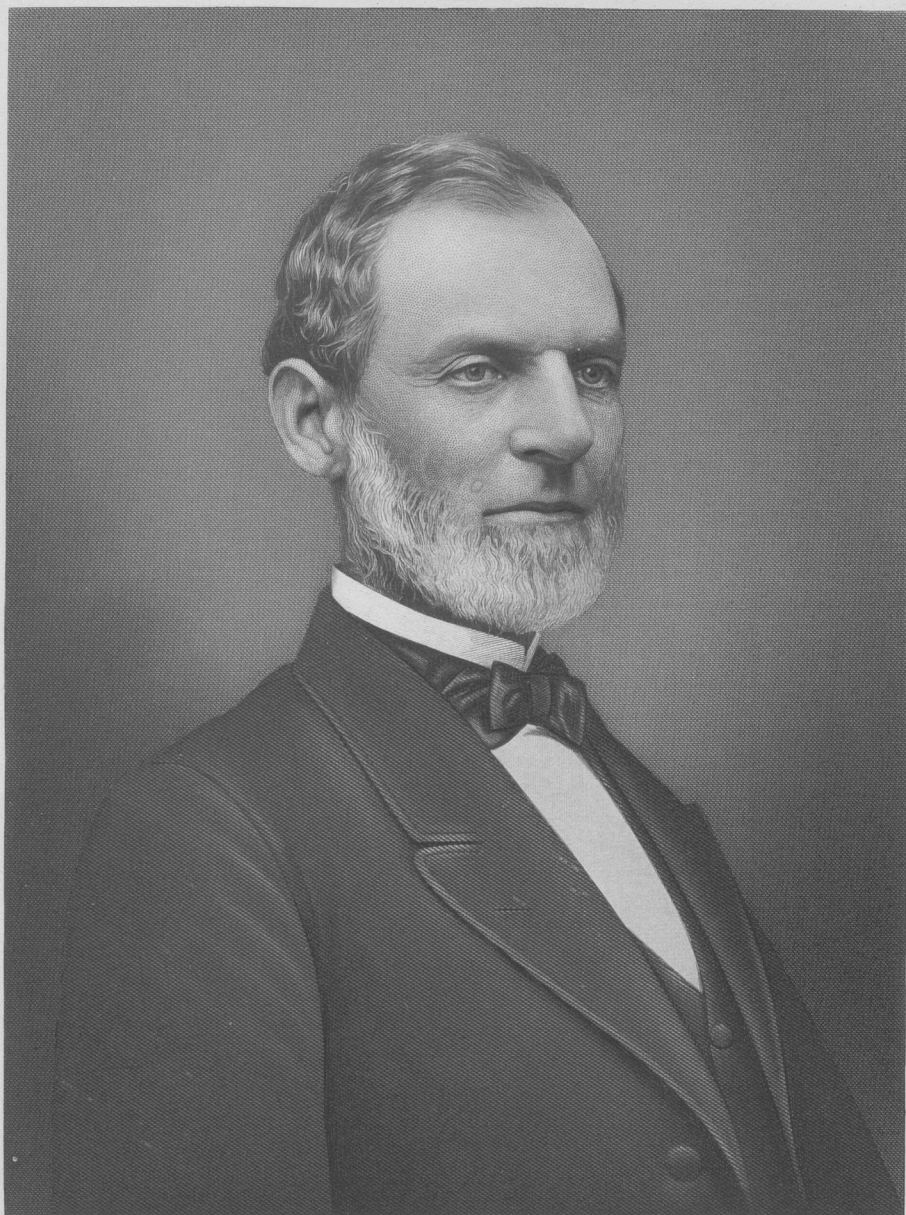
MACKINTOSH, William S.,

Physician, Manufacturer.

The dazzling glory with which Pittsburgh is now invested as the capital of the steel industry has perhaps a tendency to render the public comparatively oblivious of the work of the pioneers, but if we turn our gaze to the past we shall see, rising before our retrospective vision through the gathering mists of the fast-receding years, the Titanic forms of that earlier time. Conspicuous among them we discern that of the late Dr. William Smith Mackintosh, of the noted old firm of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, even at the present day a power in the steel world. For a quarter of a century Dr. Mackintosh was prominently identified with all the most essential interests of his home city.

William Smith Mackintosh was born December 2, 1818, in Columbia county, Ohio, and was a son of Daniel and Catherine (Smith) Mackintosh. The boy was educated in public schools and subsequently studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating from the Pennsylvania Medical College. His early manhood was devoted to the practice of his profession for which he was thoroughly equipped both by natural endowments and technical training.

These years were spent by Dr. Mackintosh in Wellsville, Ohio, but in 1857 he came to Pittsburgh and there the current of his life was diverted into a new channel and his energies found another field for their exercise. He became interested in the business of engine-building, developing executive abilities of a high order and meeting with very exceptional success. Upon engaging in this business of engine-building, his first venture was as partner in the firm of Cridge & Wadsworth. In 1859 he founded the firm of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, associating with himself James Hemphill and Nathan F. Hart, and to the furtherance of this enterprise he devoted his entire time. In 1878 the firm purchased the



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W. S. MacKintosh

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old Fort Pitt Works, at Twelfth and Etna streets, and most marvelous was the growth and expansion of the business under the leadership of Dr. Mackintosh. The Fort Pitt Foundry, the company's plant, is one of the oldest in the Pittsburgh district and has had a memorable history, taking its place among the historic concerns which have made Pittsburgh the leading steel city of the world. To his associates Dr. Mackintosh was ever kindly and considerate, while his conduct toward his subordinates was marked by a justice and benevolence which showed him to be the great-hearted man he was. In this respect, as in many others, he was indeed an ideal business man. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude.

Notwithstanding the engrossing demands and onerous duties devolving upon Dr. Mackintosh as head of the great enterprise with which he was identified by name, his wonderful facility in the dispatch of business enabled him to give due attention to numerous other interests. While practicing his profession, early in life, he became interested in various business enterprises. Later on he saw the possibilities of coking coal in Fayette and adjoining counties, and became interested in them. He was also interested in oil developments and took quite a lively interest in minerals generally. He was a member of the firm of Zug & Company, iron manufacturers, and was a stockholder in a number of financial institutions. He was one of the owners of the Bessemer Steel Works at Homestead, later known (the world over) as the great works of the Carnegie Company. He was also one of the projectors of the Carrie Furnace, but subsequently sold out his interest.

Dr. Mackintosh was a very versatile man, always having been a student, writing for religious and secular papers and journals, and in all concerns relative to the city's wel-

fare his interest was deep and sincere, and he ever supported with influence and means any movement which in his judgment tended to promote that end. A Republican in politics, he was without aspirations to office, but as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will, it is extremely probable, always remain unknown, for his charity was of the kind that shuns publicity. He was a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct, Dr. Mackintosh was preëminently a man to lean upon—a man upon whom men leaned. His ripe and varied experience and his careful observation rendered him the trusted counsellor of his friends at all times and under all phases of their lives. He was indeed a man nobly planned, possessing generous impulses, chivalrous honor, and ardor and loyalty in friendship. The old adage, "His word was as good as his bond," was not infrequently quoted in giving an estimate of his character, when his memory was referred to. For dissimulation or intrigue he had no toleration. His temperament was cheerful, his apprehension acute and sagacious, and his influence was ever given to those interests which promote culture and work for Christianizing of the race in recognition of the common brotherhood of man. He was a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. Endowed with a great wealth of character, learning and ability, he possessed also a most lovable personality and in his countenance, bearing and manner showed himself to be the man he was.

Dr. Mackintosh married Martha R., daughter of Joshua and Rachel (Fleming) Hart, and sister of the late Nathan F. Hart. Dr. and Mrs. Mackintosh were the parents of two sons and three daughters: Josephine E., who married Edmund M. Ferguson, de-

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ceased; John M., deceased; Elizabeth B.; Martha R.; and William S., deceased. Mrs. Mackintosh, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her. Dr. Mackintosh was devoted to his home and family and peculiarly happy in his domestic relations. He delighted in entertaining his friends at his home, where Mrs. Mackintosh was the presiding genius, and which was a centre of gracious and refined hospitality. Of cultured tastes and genial in disposition, Mr. Mackintosh was, as all who were privileged to be his guests can testify, an incomparable host.

The death of Dr. Mackintosh, which occurred January 21, 1885, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most eminent and valued citizens, one whose career was illustrative of the essential principles of a true life. A man of valiant fidelity, his every action was in accordance with the loftiest principles, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

Pittsburgh is largely the creation of the Scotchman—valiant, indomitable and invincible in the New World as in the Old—and among those who made the Steel City what she is to-day must be numbered that aggressive, steadfast and high-minded descendant of Scottish ancestors—Dr. William Smith Mackintosh.

REILY, George Wolf,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

Worthy to hold an important place in the class of men whose efforts and deeds are matters of public interest and benefit is the name of George Wolf Reily, vice-president of the Harrisburg Trust Company, and holding official position in many other enterprises of equal importance. He represents a family which has been resident in this country since the first half of the eighteenth century.

John Reily, the American progenitor, was

born near Stevens Green, Dublin, Ireland, emigrated to America, and became a scrivener and conveyancer in Philadelphia. He was a member of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and one of the organizers of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, erected in 1760. His will, dated November 1, 1765, is recorded in the register's office in Philadelphia in 1776. By his first wife he had a daughter Sarah, who married Captain John Ross. He married (second) Mary Hillhouse, and had sons: John, Samuel.

John, eldest son of John and Mary (Hillhouse) Reily, was born April 10, 1752, and died May 8, 1810. He acquired his education at the Academy of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, and at Lancaster City, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, York, Lancaster and Dauphin counties. He was commissioned captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Line of the Continental army, October 1, 1776, under Colonel William Cooke, and was transferred to the Third Line of the same army under Colonel Thomas Craig. Owing to disabilities from wounds received in New Jersey, he was transferred to the Invalid Regiment, August 12, 1780, under Lewis Nichols, commander, but retained his rank, and was finally discharged in 1783. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married, May 20, 1773, Elizabeth, a daughter of Isaac Myers, founder of Myerstown, Pennsylvania, Rev. Thomas Barton, rector of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, performing the marriage ceremony. He had children: Isaac, died in infancy; John, born 1775, died 1822; Isaac Myers, born 1777, died at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 1823; John Myers, born 1784, died 1822; Anna Susanna, born 1786; James Ross, born 1788, died in York, Pennsylvania, 1844; Eve, born 1790; William, born 1792, died at Harrisburg, 1843; Luther.

Dr. Luther Reily, youngest child of Captain John and Elizabeth (Myers) Reily, was born at Myerstown, Pennsylvania, De-

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ember 7, 1794, and died at Harrisburg, February 20, 1854. In the War of 1812 he was a private in Captain Richard M. Crain's company of volunteers who marched to Baltimore, Maryland, and was later detailed as assistant surgeon. Resuming his practice in Harrisburg at the close of the war, he was at the head of his profession there, and a leader in public affairs, subsequently becoming a member of the Twenty-fifth Congress. He married Rebecca, a daughter of Henry Orth, and had children: Elizabeth, died unmarried; Emily, married Dr. George W. Porter; John W.; George Wolf, of further mention; Caroline, died unmarried.

Dr. George Wolf Reily, son of Dr. Luther and Rebecca (Orth) Reily, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 31, 1834, and died February 8, 1892. With the exception of a short time when he lived in Pittsburgh, all of his life was spent in the city of his birth. His preparatory education was acquired at the Harrisburg Academy, then in charge of Rev. Mahlon Long, one of his schoolmates being Professor J. F. Seiler. He then matriculated at Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1854, and then devoted one year to employment in a banking house in Pittsburgh. Returning to Harrisburg, he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Edward L. Orth, an associate of his father, and, having attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1859 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Devoted to his profession and the cause of humanity, when he engaged in medical practice he met with immediate success. He made it an important part of his practice to devote ample time to treating patients of the poorer classes, to whom he not only gave the benefit of his skill without accepting remuneration, but assisted them liberally, as he found occasion demanded, from his private means. Subsequently he abandoned his medical practice and devoted his

energies to various financial and other business enterprises, in the conduct of which his success was equally marked. September 28, 1870, he was elected president of the Harrisburg National Bank, succeeding Judge Valentine Hummel. His official connection with other corporations was as follows: President of the Harrisburg Gas Company, and of the Harrisburg Boiler Manufacturing Company; a director of the Harrisburg Academy, City Passenger Railway Company, Harrisburg Burial Case Company, Harrisburg Furniture Company, Kelker Street Market Company, Harrisburg Bridge Company, and a number of others. In political opinion he was a Democrat, and he had for many years been a devout member of the Market Square Presbyterian Church. Domestic in his tastes, all his leisure time was spent with his family in the beautiful home he had provided for them. His library was a very fine one, chosen with rare discrimination, and Dr. Reily found his chief form of recreation among his beloved volumes. Dr. Reily married, February 8, 1861, Elizabeth Hummel, born February 8, 1841, daughter of William M. and Elizabeth (Hummel) Kerr, the former at one time president of the Harrisburg Bank; granddaughter of Rev. William Kerr, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Donegal, and Mary (Wilson) Kerr; granddaughter of James and Mary (Elder) Wilson; and great-granddaughter of John Elder, a prominent resident of the county and State; also a granddaughter of Judge Hummel, of Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Reily had children: Elizabeth Hummel, born October 13, 1867, married Edward Bailey, and had three children; George Wolf, of further mention; Caroline, and Mary Emily. The death of Dr. Reily was deeply and sincerely deplored by all classes of society, in all of which he had personal friends. It was one of the pleasures of his life to render assistance in an unostentatious manner, to young men struggling against adverse conditions, and there are many now

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in the highest circles of the city who owe their real start in life to the timely aid received from Dr. Reily.

George Wolf Reily, son of Dr. George Wolf and Elizabeth H. (Kerr) Reily, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1870, and attended the Harrisburg Academy, from which he was graduated. He then matriculated at Yale University, from the scientific department of which institution he was graduated in the class of 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Having determined upon following a business career, he accepted a clerkship in the Harrisburg National Bank, and later held a similar position with the Harrisburg Trust Company. He was appointed National Bank Examiner by President Cleveland, February 24, 1897, and held this office under Presidents Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt, until his resignation, May 15, 1902, in order to assume the duties of the office of secretary and treasurer of the Harrisburg Trust Company, which he held from 1903 to 1907, inclusive. He has held the offices of secretary and vice-president from 1907 to date. The list of his official connection with important corporations is an unusually large one, and is in part as follows: Secretary, director and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Surety Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; director and vice-president of the Harrisburg City Passenger Railway Company; secretary and director of the Southwestern Missouri Railway Company; director of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, Harrisburg Shoe Company, Harrisburg Burial Case Company, Chestnut Street Market House Company; director and a member of the executive committee of the Harrisburg Railways Company; director of Eaglesmere Land Company, Harrisburg Traction Company, Morehead Knitting Company, Pennsylvania Dye and Bleaching Works, New Cumberland National Bank, Harrisburg National Bank and East End Bank of Harrisburg. His connection with social and fraternal organ-

izations is also an extensive one. He is president of the Harrisburg Benevolent Association; member of board of governors of Associated Charities of Harrisburg; member of first City Planning Commission of Harrisburg; vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association; secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum; member of the Harrisburg Club, and president, 1904-05; member of the Inglenook Club, and president in 1907; treasurer of Harrisburg Chapter of the American National Red Cross Association; member of the Harrisburg Country Club, Dauphin County Historical Society, University Club of Philadelphia, University Club of New York City, Yale Club of New York City, Graduates' Club of New Haven, Pennsylvania Society of New York, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars. As a trustee of the Market Square Presbyterian Church he has rendered excellent service to that institution.

Mr. Reily married, April 29, 1903, Louisa Haxall, a daughter of Charles K. Haxall Harrison, of Baltimore, Maryland, and a descendant of the Virginia Harrisons. They have one child: George Wolf Reily (3rd), who was born December 27, 1905.

While still a young man, the life of Mr. Reily has already been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it has become a part of the history of Harrisburg, and has left its impress upon the annals of the State and Nation.

GILKYSON, Hamilton H.,

Lawyer, Journalist, Public Official.

Colonel Hamilton Henry Gilkyson, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, one of the leaders of the Chester county bar, and prominent in State and county affairs, numbers among his ancestors men of position in the colonial history of America as far back as 1640. He is a descendant of the



Jim Kersh

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Gilkyson family who have been identified with the history of Bucks county since the beginning of the war for independence.

James Gilkyson, great-grandfather of Colonel Gilkyson, came from the North of Ireland as a young man and settled in Wrightstown township, Bucks county. He was a Presbyterian of Scotch descent, and in 1775 he became a member of the Associated Company of Wrightstown, under Captain John Lacey. On May 6, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the First Company in the Fifth Battalion of Bucks county militia, under Colonel Joseph McIlvaine, and with this company he doubtless was in active service. Prior to the Revolutionary War, James Gilkyson married Rachael, daughter of Nicholas and Esther (Craven) Gilbert, of Warminster township. The Gilbert family were among the first settlers in that township, Samuel Gilbert, an Englishman, having settled there before 1700. Here James Gilkyson purchased a small lot on the site of the famous Tennent Log College, on the Old York road, and then later moved to "Attlebury," now Langhorne, where he lived until 1794. In April of that year he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, near the present village of Edgewood, Lower Makefield township, and here lived for forty-six years, until his death in November, 1840, at the extreme age of ninety years. The old eight-day clock that belonged to James Gilkyson still marks the hours for his great-grandson in Phoenixville.

Elias Gilkyson, grandfather of Colonel Gilkyson, was the eldest son of James and Rachael Gilkyson. He was born in 1789, and, like his father, was also a landowner and resident of Lower Makefield township. He was a man of considerable position and importance in the county. In 1825 he was county commissioner, and from 1836 to 1839 served the county as prothonotary. He was a colonel in the Pennsylvania militia. March 14, 1811, he married Elizabeth Wynkoop, a member of one of Bucks county's

most prominent families, founded in America by Peter Wynkoop, who came from Holland in 1639 and settled in "Rensselaerwyck," near Albany, New York. Gerardus Wynkoop, grandfather of Elizabeth Wynkoop Gilkyson, was a lieutenant of the Associated Company of Northampton, in Bucks county, during the Revolution, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1774 to 1794, serving several years as speaker of the house. Elizabeth Wynkoop Gilkyson was also a direct descendant of Cornelius Wynkoop, "Schepen" or magistrate from 1672 to 1674, in Ulster county, New York; Garrett Wynkoop, ensign of a New York provincial regiment in Ulster county, New York, in 1700; and a cousin of Judge Henry Wynkoop, first representative from Bucks county in the United States Congress. Through her mother, Ann Strickland Wynkoop, she was descended from the Strickland family, one of whom, Amos Strickland, was sheriff of Bucks county in 1749. Both Elias Gilkyson and his wife were Presbyterians, and they are buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Newtown, Bucks county. Elias died March 23, 1873, in his eighty-fourth year, and his wife, September 8, 1876, in her eighty-ninth year. An excellent oil painting of Elias Gilkyson, made in his youth, is in the possession of his grandson, Colonel Hamilton Henry Gilkyson.

James Gilkyson, the father of Colonel Gilkyson, of Phoenixville, was the eldest son of Elias and Elizabeth Wynkoop Gilkyson. He was born February 15, 1815, in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county. He was deputy prothonotary under his father, Elias Gilkyson, in 1839, while studying law in the office of E. T. McDowell. After his admission to the bar in 1841 he opened an office in Doylestown, the county seat, and built up a large practice, especially in the Orphans' Court and in transfers of real estate. He married Anna E. Henry, of New Brittain township, March 28, 1848. James Gilkyson was for many years a jus-

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tice of the peace, and in 1860 was elected district attorney of Bucks county. He was captain of the Doylestown Greys from 1850 to 1858, and in 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served with this emergency command for a short period. Again in July, 1863, he went out as major of the Thirty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania militia. James Gilkyson was an active member of the Episcopal church in Doylestown, serving for many years as vestryman and warden. In politics he was a Republican, and was its standard-bearer for the office of State Senator in the '70s, but the county being heavily Democratic at the time he was defeated at the polls. He owned a fine old house in State street, Doylestown, and here he died May 24, 1899.

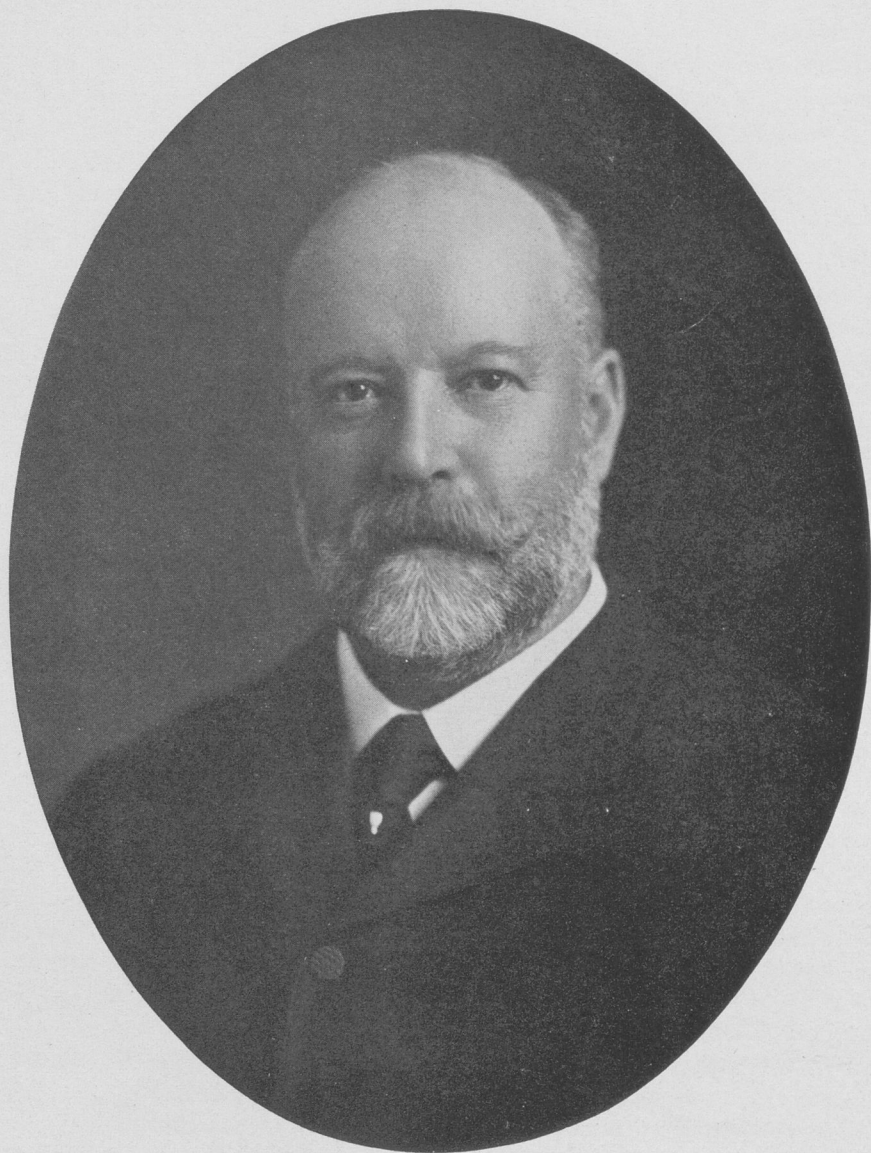
Anna E. Henry, wife of James Gilkyson, was the daughter of William Hamilton Henry, who had moved from Germantown to his farm in New Brittain township, near Doylestown. It is from his mother's family, the Henry family, that Colonel Gilkyson inherits his most prominent characteristics. His grandfather, William Hamilton Henry, was born February 1, 1781, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1799 with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. May 28, 1811, he married Eliza Neale, who lived with her uncle, Thomas Armat, at "Loudoun," that famous old colonial residence built by him in Germantown. Tradition holds her as one of the most beautiful girls of the period, and her portrait, painted in her wedding dress, by Sully, bears evidence of this.

William Hamilton Henry was the son of Hugh Henry, who was born in Balinteer House, Colerain, Ireland, in 1740. He came to Philadelphia on the packet ship "Trepiter" in 1765, with a flattering certificate of character from the mayor and aldermen of Colerain. With him came his sister, Mrs. Ann Dunkin, widow of Captain Robert Dunkin, of the Royal Navy. She occupied rather a prominent position in the city in

colonial times, and her daughter married John Sanders Van Rensselaer, of Van Rensselaer Manor, in Albany, New York. Hugh Henry married, May 4, 1769, Phebe Morris, at Christ Church, Philadelphia. He served as a private in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War until the battle of Long Island, and after the war the Philadelphia directories show him to have been a shopkeeper. He owned various properties in Philadelphia, and during the years 1804-05 he was one of twelve prison inspectors empowered by an act of Legislature to sell vacant lots in Philadelphia belonging to the State for the benefit of the prison. For many years Hugh Henry was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and in that graveyard he was buried on February 7, 1825. The old Henry clock and many interesting books and papers of the Henry family are in the possession of Colonel Hamilton Henry Gilkyson.

Colonel Gilkyson is the eldest son of James and Anna E. Henry Gilkyson. He was born December 19, 1848, in Doylestown, and was educated in private schools there and at Pennington Seminary, where he graduated in 1865. For a few years he taught in the west, and then returned to Doylestown and studied law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and at once opened an office in Phoenixville, Chester county, which has been his home ever since. Possessed of a keen mind and a forceful personality Mr. Gilkyson soon built a large practice in Chester county, and he has been known as one of the leaders of the bar in that section for years.

Reared as a Republican in politics, he has always been an ardent supporter of the principles of that party. He has not been content, however, to accept the dictation of whatever clique of politicians who might be in the ascendancy in the State and county, insisting on purity and fair play in the selection of candidates, and has therefore been classed as an Independent Republican. In this capacity in 1884 he organized the oppo-



Daniel C Ripley

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sition to Smedley Darlington, the regular nominee for Congress, that resulted in the election of James B. Everhart. He was also prominently identified with the revolt of 1898 and that of 1901. Again in the campaign of 1906 he was prominently associated with Albin Garret and others in the purification of politics in Chester county. He has persistently refused to allow the use of his name as a candidate for public office except in 1880, when he was elected alternate national delegate to the Republican convention that nominated James A. Garfield. He was also a national delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania at the famous Taft-Roosevelt convention in Chicago in 1912, and supported Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Gilkyson served for many years as borough solicitor, president of the school boards, and with other institutions in Phoenixville. He was one of the founders of the Chester County Trust Company, and has served continuously as one of its directors. He organized and is president of the Phoenixville Publishing Company, the owner and proprietor of the only daily paper in Phoenixville. In 1904 Governor Pennypacker appointed him delegate from Pennsylvania to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Mr. Gilkyson is keenly interested in the affairs of the day, and his incisive logic and fine humor have won for him a reputation unequalled in the county as a public speaker. He is president of the Paoli Memorial Association, which annually commemorates the massacre at Paoli during the Revolutionary War. Earlier in life he was identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and, like his father and grandfather, is known as Colonel Gilkyson. During the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 he was adjutant-general of the Ninth Division, and was stationed at Pittsburgh during the disturbance.

Colonel Gilkyson married, March 4, 1880, Nellie H. Trego, daughter of Thomas W. Trego, one of the best known citizens of Bucks county. On the paternal side, Mrs. Gilkyson is a descendant of Peter Trego, a

Frenchman who settled in Pennsylvania in 1685. On her maternal side Mrs. Gilkyson is descended from Captain Richard Betts, who settled on Long Island about 1648. He was one of the most prominent of the English colony; a member of New York Assembly, 1665; high sheriff, 1668-1681; and a judge of the High Court of Assizes. Through the Betts family, Mrs. Gilkyson is also a direct descendant of Major Daniel Whitehead and John Burroughs, both of whom held positions of honor in the early history of Long Island. Through her grandmother, Margaret Baker Betts, Mrs. Gilkyson is a descendant of Henry Baker, who was one of the commissioners to divide Bucks county into townships, and his son Samuel Baker, who was for many years a member of the Colonial Assembly and commissioner of the county in 1722. She is also, through this connection, a descendant of Samuel Richardson, of Philadelphia, a member of the Governor's Council in 1688; William Hudson, mayor of Philadelphia in 1725; and John Head, the wealthy merchant of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War.

RIPLEY, Daniel Campbell,

Leader in Glass Industry.

The manufacture of glass in the United States has its centre, as what industry has not, in Pittsburgh, "the Workshop of the World." This ancient industry, which had its origin in Egypt, was brought to the western hemisphere in 1608, the year after the founding of the Jamestown colony. Thence it spread to other parts of the country, and in 1796 the first glass works in Pittsburgh were established at the base of Coal Hill, now Mount Washington, but it is only within the last half century that the manufacture has attained to its present gigantic dimensions. Among its leading pioneers during this period was the late Daniel Campbell Ripley, president of the United States Glass Company, and prominently identified

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with a number of other industries of the Iron City as well as with her fraternal, social and religious interests.

Daniel Campbell Ripley was born January 1, 1850, in Lynn, Massachusetts, son of Daniel and Olive A. (McLaughlin) Ripley. In 1857 his parents removed to Pittsburgh, where his father founded the glass firm of Ripley & Company and was a prominent figure in the business life of the city. It was in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh that Daniel C. Ripley received his education. He early became associated with the glass industry of his father, and was soon a recognized influence in business circles, possessing a weight of character and a keen discrimination which made him a forceful factor among his colleagues and associates. Succeeding his father at his death as president of the firm of Ripley & Company, glass manufacturers, he became known as a liberal, clear-headed man of affairs, of broad views and superior business methods, always possessing sufficient courage to venture where favorable opportunity offered, his sound judgment and even-paced energy generally carrying him forward to the goal of success.

In 1891 Ripley & Company was consolidated with the United States Glass Company, and Mr. Ripley became president of the latter concern, holding the position for some time and eventually retiring. It was not long before he received the tribute of a reelection, but ill health forced him to resign and to seek rest and recuperation in travel. Having partially recovered, he again engaged in business, being connected with the firm of Ripley & Company, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. He was identified with a number of other Pittsburgh industries, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. For twenty-four years he was a director of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, at one time served as its president and when he died held the office of treasurer. He was also vice-president from

Pennsylvania of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In politics Mr. Ripley was a Republican, and while taking no active part in public affairs, was moved by a generous interest in his fellow citizens. No plan which he deemed calculated to promote their welfare failed to receive the benefit of his influence and support, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, albeit the full number of his good deeds was known only to himself and the beneficiaries. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with the Shriners and the Knights Templar, belonged to the Duquesne, Lakewood and Pittsburgh Country clubs, and was a member of the Shady-side Presbyterian Church. A man of attractive personality, he was endowed to an unusual degree with the qualities which win and hold friends.

Mr. Ripley married, January 1, 1872, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew B. and Katherine (Cameron) Stevenson, and they were the parents of three children: Abbey M., wife of James D. Loughrey; Elizabeth May; Daniel Andrew. Mrs. Ripley, a woman of charming personality, is one of the social factors of Pittsburgh, and the beautiful home over which she presides has ever been a centre of refined and gracious hospitality, both she and her husband delighting to entertain their many friends. To Mr. Ripley his own fireside was, indeed, the dearest spot on earth, made so by the one in whom he ever found a true and sympathizing helpmate.

On June 19, 1912, Mr. Ripley passed away, a man of stainless character in every relation of life, one whose motives were never questioned, a true Christian gentleman. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the death of Daniel C. Ripley the city of Pittsburgh loses one who was foremost in its business affairs, and a citizen of the high-



Geo. A. Lyon

est public spirit, and the Chamber of Commerce and this board an active, useful member."

Mr. Ripley helped to make his adopted city the headquarters of an industry which, from very ancient times to the present day, has ranked among the first in the civilized world. Truly he may be called one of the "Makers of Pittsburgh."

**LYON, Rear Admiral George Armstrong,
Distinguished Naval Officer.**

Deeply important in the history of our country are its naval victories in which a responsible part was taken by one of Pennsylvania's representative native sons, Rear-Admiral George Armstrong Lyon, who saw active service in most of the engagements during the Civil War.

Born in Erie, Pennsylvania, on December 23, 1837, the son of Rev. George A. Lyon, D. D., for forty-two years (1829 to 1871), pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, and Mary Sterritt Lyon, he was fortunate in having the best of home influences and this, together with a good education and splendid native qualities, developed a character that was at once lovable and admirable. He received his early education at the Erie Academy, and after graduation there entered Dartmouth College as a sophomore, graduating with the class of 1858. In 1860, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar.

The profession of the law was extremely congenial to one of his studious temperament and with his excellent mental equipment, his habits of painstaking thoroughness, his felicity of expression, and his stalwart probity, a large success would undoubtedly have been his in the practice of the law. But he was always a public-spirited citizen, imbued with the highest ideals of patriotism and public service, and, when the Civil War broke out, which changed the destinies of thousands of men of his age and condition, he volunteered.

This step entailed great personal sacrifice and the surrender of many ambitions, as well as giving up the life work which he had chosen and in which he would have been happiest; but his decision to take the step is a striking example of the unselfishness and devotion to principle which distinguished Admiral Lyon's character. He was essentially a man of peace, but he believed that the war was to preserve the Union, and that the cause was a just one for which to fight, and he responded to the call of his country by offering his services unrestrictedly, and on June 11, 1862, was appointed assistant paymaster in the United States Navy. His preference was for more active service, but a slight lameness militated against his availability and he was well satisfied to give his best to whatever branch of the service could use him.

The day when Admiral Lyon entered upon his exacting duties marked the beginning of a long and honorable career in the naval service of the United States. He was present in all the most important naval engagements of the Civil War, serving on various vessels that fought in that terrible struggle, when, as at Vicksburg and Fort Fisher, the land forces of the North could not have prevailed without the assistance of the navy, and through almost forty years of consecutive service rose in rank first to paymaster, then fleet paymaster, then pay inspector, then pay director, and at last in the fulness of time he was retired in 1900 with the rank of rear-admiral, in recognition of his services during the Civil War.

It is interesting to review Admiral Lyon's service during the four years from 1862 to 1865, as it offers a chronology of the sea fighting during the war. In his first year he served on the "Lexington" and "Tuscumbia" of the Mississippi flotilla. He took part in the attack on Haine's Bluff in December, 1862; in the capture of the Confederate ship "Arkansas" six months later; and in several engagements on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in the spring of

1863. He was with the flotilla that ran the Vicksburg batteries on the night of April 16, 1863; fought in the battle of Grand Gulf two weeks later; and took part in all of the engagements of the Mississippi squadron during the siege of Vicksburg. In 1864-65 he saw service on the sloop "Pontoosic," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, participating in both attacks on Fort Fisher and in the subsequent attacks on Cape Fear river, which resulted in the surrender of Wilmington, North Carolina. After this he served on the James river in Virginia until the fall of Richmond.

After the war he was placed on the receiving ship "Potomac" and raised to naval paymaster. He was with the Gulf squadron in 1866-67, the Asiatic squadron 1867-70, on the "Worcester" in 1871, the "Michigan" 1871-74, and inspector in the Washington navy-yard, where he remained until 1883, when he was transferred to the "Trenton," of the Asiatic fleet. He served as paymaster for the fleet until 1886, when he was transferred to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and advanced to pay inspector. In 1890 he was sent to San Francisco, remaining until 1893, when he was brought back to Washington on special duty. In 1894 he went to the navy pay office at Boston. Two years later he was sent to sea again, on the "New York," and became paymaster for the North Atlantic fleet until the following year, when he was returned to Washington as a member of the naval examining board. For the last years before his retirement in December, 1899, with the rank of rear-admiral, he was pay director at the naval pay offices in Philadelphia. After his retirement he made his home in Philadelphia until his death on March 6, 1914.

Admiral Lyon was married, on June 27, 1877, in Pittsburgh, to Rose Vincent, the daughter of Bethuel Boyd Vincent, of Erie. She was born in Erie, in 1847, and died November 18, 1894. Two sons survive—George A. Lyon, of Boston, and Dr. B. B. Vincent Lyon, of Philadelphia.

Rear-Admiral George A. Lyon was one of the last representatives of a generation which produced what we love to speak of as "a gentleman of the old school." He was a man of force, of probity, of intellect and of character, with winsome manners, high courtesy and a magnetic personality. He was a Christian who lived his faith; a man of broad sympathies and a warm heart, without petty meannesses; unselfish, self-sacrificing and generous to a degree, for which those dependent upon him have reason to bless him. Kindliness, simplicity and gentleness were perhaps his most striking qualities, but he was stern and uncompromising when principle was involved.

One of his college classmates says of him: "No member of '58 was more universally or cordially beloved than Lyon and his loyalty to the class and the college was perfect and unfailing to the close of his life. His fine and winsome manhood and his noble spirit of service and friendliness extended to every relation and obligation. He was a devoted member and elder of the Presbyterian church, in which he was brought up."

The place that Admiral Lyon held in the estimation of his friends can perhaps be best realized from the following tribute of one of them: "'Inform any friends still living' so ran the telegram announcing Admiral Lyon's death, and it gave me a sudden jolt at the thought of how very few Erie people can recall my dear, dear friend. But who that knew him intimately would ever forget that charming, genial, delightful friend? Can you ever forget the 'Michigan' receptions and Lyon's presence there, and wherever he went his marvelous atmosphere of cheer—but here I am rambling on and have no audience. I forget how little to-day cares for forty years ago but for all that I rise to bless the day that brought Lyon into my life; and standing at his open grave I shall still say he is not dead, and as he sets me thinking of the Calm Land beyond the Sea and his safe landing, somehow it makes it all the easier to know that

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with the same delightful personality, the same cheerful habits and with his good, noble, Christian character, he has entered into the Eternities; and to my dear old friend I lift my voice and cry, '*Ave et vale*.'"

JENKINS, Howard M.,

Journalist, Author.

Howard Malcolm Jenkins was a member of a Welsh family founded in America by Jenkin Jenkins (born about 1659), who came to this country about 1729. On November 17, 1730, Jenkin Jenkins bought from Joseph Tucker three hundred and fifty acres of land in Hatfield, Pennsylvania, "reaching from the Gwynedd line nearly or quite to the Cowpath road, and from the Montgomery line about to the road running from Lansdale to Colmar." On this he settled, and he was "of Hatfield" when he made his will in 1745. He had bought, in 1738, from the proprietaries, the Penns, three hundred and fifty-seven acres of land on the Conestoga, in Earl township, Lancaster county, closely adjoining the Welsh settlements of Carnarvon and Brecknock. Jenkin Jenkins died September 15, 1745; his wife Mary, born in 1690, died November 27, 1764. They were the parents of four children—two sons and two daughters.

John, son of Jenkin and Mary Jenkins, was born in Wales, February 15, 1719, and died in 1803 or 1804. He was the progenitor of all of the name claiming Jenkin Jenkins as their American ancestor, for his brother, Jenkin, junior, had no married male issue. John Jenkins was a man of prominence in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county. He bought land adjoining Lansdale in 1746, and was at one time assessor of the township. He married Sarah Hawkesworth (born in England in 1720, died January 16, 1794), daughter of Peter and Mary Hawkesworth, and was the father of eight children, his eldest son and child, John, holding an officer's commission in the colonial army in the Revolutionary War.

Edward, son of John and Sarah (Hawkesworth) Jenkins, was born July 12, 1758, and died in 1829. He married Sarah, daughter of Theophilus Foulke, of Richland, Bucks county, and had issue, one of his sons being Charles Foulke, of whom further.

Charles Foulke, son of Edward and Sarah (Foulke) Jenkins, was born March 18, 1793, and died February 5, 1867. He was educated in Enoch Lewis' Academy, at New Garden, Chester county, and there gained, besides a sound primary education, the desire and love for learning that made him of a studious nature all his life, and was the cause of his reading, with intelligence and zest, over a wide range of subjects. For fourteen years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, and in 1830, soon after the death of his father, returned to Gwynedd and undertook the management of his father's store, which he conducted until near the close of his life. He was interested and influential in public affairs, was for many years a school director, and served as the candidate of his party, which had been long in the minority, for the State Legislature. Energetic in advocating and largely instrumental in obtaining the turnpike from Spring-House to Sumnertown, he was elected first president of the turnpike company, holding that office from the completion of the road in 1847 until 1859, when, upon his resignation, his son, Algernon S., was elected his successor. Charles F. Jenkins was also secretary of the Bethlehem Turnpike Company, director of the Bank of Montgomery County, and director of the Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was financially interested in numerous other business enterprises. He married Mary Lancaster, of Whitmarsh, Montgomery county, and had issue.

Algernon Sydney, son of Charles F. and Mary (Lancaster) Jenkins, was a lifelong resident of Gwynedd, Montgomery county, and died there in 1890. A farmer in calling,

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he was for forty years also a justice of the peace, and long the willing legal adviser of his friends in that locality. He succeeded his father in several business positions, well sustaining the reputation established by Charles F. Jenkins for uprightness in all such relations, and like him, qualifying highly for leadership. Algernon S. Jenkins married (first) Anna Maria, daughter of Spencer and Hephzibah (Spencer) Thomas, who died in 1864, mother of Howard M., mentioned below, and (second) Alice A. Davis, who bore him one son, George Herbert.

Such is the American stock whence sprang Howard M. Jenkins. Their pure and useful lives could not but have made their impress upon his and their virtues of faith, courage, and determination flowed in an ever-widening stream throughout his life, carrying a message, an inspiration, and a blessing to those whom he touched.

Howard M., only son and child of Algernon S. Jenkins and his first wife, Anna Maria Thomas, was born in the home of his ancestors, Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1842. His boyhood was passed in the physically healthful influences of the farm and he was likewise fortunate that his outlook was broadened by the proximity of town and city, and by the activities of his grandfather's general store, which was in many respects the center of life in the neighborhood. His grandparents also exercised no small pressure upon the formation of his habits, for both were of intellectual and religious bent, and a family tradition exists to the effect that the boy Howard twice read the Bible aloud to his grandmother from cover to cover. He attended the Friends' School of Gwynedd Meeting, and later spent three years at Gwynedd Boarding School, a few miles away, then maintained by Hugh Foulke. Here he met Wilmer Atkinson, who was to become his business associate, and whose sister he afterward married. For one winter after leaving Hugh Foulke's, he taught

the public school at New Britain. The impressionable years of his youth fell at the period of heated political discussion that preceded the Civil War. With a keen interest in public affairs, and writing as he did with fluency and force, he was naturally drawn to journalism as a profession. A journalist he was to the end of his life, and it was as a journalist and a historian that he most desired to be remembered.

In 1862 the young firm of Atkinson and Jenkins purchased the "Republican," of Norristown, which they conducted for two years; it was then merged with the "Norristown Herald and Free Press." At this time Howard M. Jenkins believed it his duty to enter the emergency service of the Pennsylvania militia, was called out in 1862 and again in 1863, and although within hearing distance of the great battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, participated in neither.

There being at that time no daily paper in the State of Delaware, Howard M. Jenkins proposed to his partner entrance into what appeared to be an excellent field, and on October 1, 1866, appeared the first issue of the Wilmington "Daily Commercial," the first daily paper in the State of Delaware. Ten years later Wilmer Atkinson withdrew from the firm (which later had included Francis C. Ferris) and in 1877 became the founder of the "Farm Journal." Two years afterward the "Daily Commercial" became the property of the "Every Evening," another Wilmington daily. According to a close acquaintance of Howard M. Jenkins at this time: "In spite of the confining duties of the editor of a daily newspaper and the cares of a growing family, he took an active part in politics, labored strenuously for justice to the negroes, and used voice and pen to urge the abolition of the whipping post in State prisons. In the sometimes embittered factional contests of the party to which he belonged he was often found on the losing side, but always on the right side. It was, indeed, largely his insistence on what he believed to be right and

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his refusal to act from motives of policy that prevented the newspaper from achieving a permanent success."

It was during this period that he was honored with the friendship of the poet, author and diplomat, Bayard Taylor, who, during the administration of President Hayes, did all in his power to secure the appointment of Howard M. Jenkins to a consulship in France, but without result. The Wilmington period of his life was saddened by the loss of a son in early boyhood.

In 1879 he established his home in West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he resided for seven years. During this time, as editorial contributor to the "Village Record," the Philadelphia "Times," and other newspapers, he gave much time and attention to the State political campaigns, especially to that of 1882, against gang rule at Harrisburg. In 1881 he was at the State capital as newspaper correspondent, and aided in the election to the Senate of John I. Mitchell, a victory for the Independents. About this time, also, he filled the position of message clerk to the Pennsylvania State Senate. Early in 1881 some articles on political subjects contributed to the Philadelphia "American" led to his official connection with this journal as associate editor with Robert Ellis Thompson. During these years (1882-1890) he became more occupied than ever with national politics. In 1884 and 1888 he was present unofficially at the Republican National Conventions and came into intimate contact with the forces that move and control these great bodies. The editors of the "American" aimed not only to maintain an intelligent outlook upon national and State politics, but also to review foreign affairs and to follow the current movements in literature, science and art. Howard M. Jenkins' constant contributions to all of these departments of the journal will remain as evidence of his extensive knowledge of what is excellent in literature and scholarship, and of his humane interest in

all efforts toward the betterment of social conditions.

Late in 1890 the issue of the "American" was discontinued; when it resumed for a few years, in 1895, Howard M. Jenkins was no longer connected therewith. He had, meantime, become associated with Charles Heber Clark in the management of the "Manufacturer," a weekly journal issued by the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia. To this much less congenial labor he brought the same conscientious fidelity that characterized all his work. A bank failure attendant upon the business depression of this period had seriously involved him, and burdened as he was with other duties, he undertook for a New York firm the writing of a history of the city of Philadelphia. This work was completed in 1895. It consists of a narrative and critical history of the city from its first settlement to the date of issue, and was to constitute the first volume of a memorial history of the city in three volumes, the second and third being the work of others.

It was during his residence in West Chester that his interest was particularly aroused in the history and present standing of the Society of Friends. He was collecting material at this time for his "Historical Collections Relating to Gwynedd," and the two subjects met and crossed at many points. He perceived the great influence that a journal, judiciously conducted, might exert by unifying and directing effort within a society whose membership was comparatively small and at the same time widely scattered. With this thought in mind, he purchased, in 1884, from Dr. Joseph Gibbons, the "Friends' Journal," a weekly paper issued at Lancaster, later at Philadelphia. This periodical he published for a few months, when it was proposed to unite it with the "Friends' Intelligencer," an older journal which had been conducted for many years by a committee of Philadelphia Friends. His co-laborers in this work found in him wide knowledge and good judgment,

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united with a kindness and courtesy that made the connection of over seventeen years one of pleasure and profit to themselves, as well as benefit to the Society of Friends which he so loved and honored. In May, 1885, Howard M. Jenkins became editor-in-chief of the combined journals, a position he filled until the end of his life. His long experience in journalism was of great value in developing the usefulness of the paper along various lines. Under his oversight space was more freely given to many activities within the society which welcomed a convenient means of securing the general attention—the First Day schools, the Young Friends' Associations, the Biennial Conferences, George School, Swarthmore College, and many others.

In 1886 he moved from West Chester to Gwynedd, where his father, anxious to have his elder son near at hand in his own declining years, had built him a house. This closer association, so greatly enjoyed by both, was cut short in a few years by the accidental death of Algernon S. Jenkins, in 1890. While here residing, Howard M. Jenkins acted as superintendent of the First Day school at Gwynedd, and took effective steps to secure the improvement of the meeting house grounds.

There fell to him in 1893 the responsible duty of preparing an account of "The religious views of the Society of Friends," to be read at the World's Congress of Religions at Chicago. The publication of this well-known paper brought him the acquaintance and later friendship of an English Friend, John William Graham, whose visit to this country in 1896 was undertaken largely through his encouragement. He was the guest of this valued friend during his trip to England in the summer of 1899, a visit which he valued especially as an opportunity to become acquainted with influential English Friends and to observe the methods by which the membership of the society is preserved and extended in the parent country. This visit to England was be-

sides a great source of pleasure to one whose extensive reading had for years past made him familiar with the persons and places famous in English history, and especially with those associated with the rise of Quakerism.

To the layman in antiquarian and historical subjects it is a difficult task to make a competent estimate of the permanent value of his addresses, pamphlets, and books upon historical subjects, but ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, a historian of acknowledged competence and an able judge in such matters, pronounced the "Historical Collections Relating to Gwynedd" a work almost perfect of its kind. Beginning thus with the annals and genealogies of a single township, the author's view grew to comprise the whole history of the Quaker City. From the city to the founder of the State, in his volume on the "Family of William Penn," and from both of these to a projected and partially completed history of the State of Pennsylvania, were natural transitions. "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Samuel Spencer of Pennsylvania" is the development of a short sketch of the Spencer family which is found in the volume of Gwynedd collections. Among his many contributions to the periodicals of the day, two of the best known are the "Battle of Brandywine," which appeared in Lippincott's Magazine in 1877, and the "Mother of Lincoln," published in the American Magazine of History and Biography in 1900.

He was known by all as a man of conviction and strong individuality, but the serious purposes of his life were enlivened by a fund of ready humor. His exactness of thought and expression were noticed by all, and he maintained a judicial mental attitude that was not infrequently mistaken for lack of enthusiasm. This he himself recognized, and he at times laughingly remarked, "I should have made a good lawyer."

At various times Howard M. Jenkins was



Eng. By Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago Ill.

Josh Humphreys

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associated in different capacities with the following organization: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Welsh Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Yearly Meeting's Committee on George School; the Pennsylvania Forestry Association; the Universal Peace Union; the Friends' Book Association; the Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian; the Bucks County Historical Society; the History Club of the University of Pennsylvania; the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Swarthmore College; the Celtic Association of Philadelphia; the Contemporary Club; the Browning Society; the Franklin Inn Club; the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery (reorganized); the Buck Hill Falls Company; the board of managers of Swarthmore College; and the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association.

Howard M. Jenkins met an accidental death while on a pleasure trip to Buck Hill Falls, October 10, 1902, in company with Isaac H. Clothier, of Philadelphia. He fell from a plank on which he was endeavoring to cross the creek immediately above the rim of the falls. The grief caused by his death was the sorrow that comes with the realization that one upon whom many leaned would no longer serve as supporter, guide and friend; from all quarters came spontaneous testimonials of admiration of his upright and helpful life. Individuals, organizations, and the press of the country united in honoring him, the common note from all being a recognition of the nobility of his nature and the powerful influence he wielded for good.

Howard M. Jenkins married, Mary Anna Atkinson, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Quinby) Atkinson, and had issue: Charles Francis, born December 17, 1865; Anna Mary, born January 7, 1867, married I. Daniel Webster, M. D.; Thomas Atkinson, born May 24, 1868; Edward Atkinson, born July 8, 1870; Algernon Sydney, born October 21, 1874, died January 21, 1878; Florence, born September 1, 1876; Arthur Hugh, born December 5, 1880.

HEMPHILL, James,

Prominent Manufacturer, Inventor.

One of the strong men of the Old Pittsburgh—one of those Titans of trade whose heroic proportions seem to dwarf their successors of the present day—was the late James Hemphill, president of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, one of the strongest and most influential machinery experts in the iron and steel business, and inventor of many valuable improvements in the steel industry. Mr. Hemphill was a man who touched life at many points, and his great abilities and sterling traits of character caused him to be regarded by the entire community with feelings of profound admiration.

James Hemphill was born in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1827, son of John and Anne Longsdorff Hemphill. He was of Scotch-Irish origin on his father's side, and his mother was of German descent. Both parents were of Revolutionary stock, and he inherited from these strong people many of their sturdy qualities. His early life was spent on a farm, and at the age of eighteen he learned the blacksmith trade and later acquired a general knowledge of mechanics. The family settled in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and in 1850 young Hemphill came to Pittsburgh. Being endowed with a fine physique and a clear mind, coupled with industry, application and economy, and having a natural aptitude for mechanics, his ability was soon recognized and he was offered a position as assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh Water Works, under Joseph French, one of the best hydraulic engineers of his time. He filled this position for about eight years with credit, and at the same time studied mechanical engineering with such success that later in life he became an expert and was regarded as an authority throughout the United States. While still in the water works in the latter '50s, Mr. Hemphill spent the evenings in casting baggage checks, which he made and sold to the

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railroad. He practically established the baggage checking system used in the United States.

In 1859 Mr. Hemphill entered into partnership with W. S. Mackintosh and Nathan F. Hart in the engine building business in a shop at the corner of Twelfth and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, the firm being known as Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, and he devoted his whole time to that enterprise. In 1878 the firm removed to the old Fort Pitt Works, Twelfth and Etna streets, Pittsburgh. From this was formed Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, Incorporated, one of the great industries that has greatly helped to give the Iron City its reputation as the leading steel city of the world. Mr. Hemphill was one of those men who seemed to find the happiness of success in his work a reward more than sufficient to compensate him for any expenditure of time and strength. His singularly strong personality exerted a wonderful influence on his associates and subordinates, and to the former he showed a kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their relations most enjoyable, while the unfailing justice and kindness of his conduct toward the latter won for him their most loyal service, never having had a "strike" in his works.

In blast furnace construction, Mr. Hemphill held supremacy. He was part owner of the "Carrie" furnaces (in recent years absorbed by the Carnegie interests), and to the construction and management of which, as well as to the other large furnaces through the United States, he brought skilled workmanship and expert advice. He was interested in the designing and erection of the majority of the great furnaces of the country, if not the actual builder. The patents taken out by Mr. Hemphill for blast furnace construction alone were over one hundred, while his other patent claims, relating to his special work in the machinery line, most of which proved to be very useful and some of them almost indispensable, were many. So highly was his opinion held

by manufacturers, that his plans and suggestions were considered as final. He was the first man to design and build massive high-grade engines equipped with his well-known patent slide valve, which has stood the test for half a century. For fifty years his name was an authority in all that pertained to blast furnaces and engine construction, and general machinery for all kinds of rolling mill work. He was also interested in the Star Tin Plate Company. Mr. Hemphill's many-sided character was shown by his success in lines of business entirely removed from his original field, evidenced in 1893, when he accepted the presidency of the newly organized National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, of which he was also one of the founders, and which his character for prudence and good business judgment lent no small strength. To those who knew him it is superfluous to say that above even his abilities as an engineer were his unqualified integrity, business honor and sense of the strictest justice. He took an active part in public affairs, and served on the finance committee of the city of Pittsburgh. He was widely but unostentatiously charitable, and his public spirit and rapidity of judgment enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. A Republican in politics, he was active in the movements of the organization, his penetrating thought often adding wisdom to public measures, but was never numbered among office-seekers. He helped to purify and build up the municipal system and public institutions. And he did even more. He gave to his city a daily example of public and private virtue, the picture of a noble and blameless life—the life of a kindly, honorable, high-minded Christian gentleman.

Mr. Hemphill married, in 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Horace and Maria (Clark) Frink, of Rome, New York. He is survived by five children: Newton A.; William A.; Katherine, who became the wife of William A. Hoeveler, whose biography

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and portrait are elsewhere in this work; Alice, wife of George W. Baum, of Pittsburgh; and Horace F., of Philadelphia.

On August 7, 1900, this gifted and lovable man passed away, mourned as sincerely, by high and humble, as ever falls to the lot of man. He was one of the men who, by force of character, kindness of disposition and steady and persistent good conduct in all situations and under all the trials of life, take possession of the public heart and hold it. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and his name will be perpetuated not only by his works, but by the far sweeter monument of grateful memories.

FRENCH, Howard Barclay,

Prominent Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

Although born in Ohio, Mr. French has been a resident of Philadelphia since his fourth year, and since his graduation from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1871 has been intimately connected with drug and paint manufacture, as employee, partner, and sole owner of the present concern, Samuel H. French & Company, a house that dates from 1844 under various names. He succeeded his honored father in business, having been associated with him from 1871 until the death of the elder French in 1895. Notwithstanding his long and honorable connection with Philadelphia business interests as a manufacturer, that is but one of his activities. His public service has been so extended and valuable that one is lost in wonder at the energy required to so worthily serve his city in the dual capacity of public-spirited citizen and successful man of affairs. But he comes rightfully to the high place he fills in public and private life, his father, Samuel Harrison French, having been one of Philadelphia's recognized captains of industry in the best sense of the expression, a man whose honest, pure life extended over a long period of years and a man who repre-

sented the highest type of honorable business men. The father of Samuel Harrison French was Uriah French, a sterling business man of Mullica Hill and Swedesboro, New Jersey, a son of Samuel French, a prosperous farmer of Gloucester county, New Jersey, a member of the New Jersey Legislature, 1795-1802, son of Charles (2) French, a farmer of Burlington and Gloucester counties, New Jersey, known as "Straight roads" French, from his vigorous advocacy of direct highways and his promotion of public improvements, son of Charles (1) French, a man of great activity and influence, who resided most of his life in upper Burlington county, New Jersey, but for a time in Gloucester county, third son of Thomas French, the founder of this branch of the family in America.

Thomas French, the founder, was born in October, 1639, and was baptized November 3 following, at the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire, England. He early became a member of the then new religious sect, the Society of Friends, being actively identified therewith, and at different times paid in suffering the penalty for his faith, serving several years in prison for refusal to pay tithes. He came to America in the ship "Kent," sailing from London about August 1, 1680, and settled upon a tract of six hundred acres of good land lying along the banks of Rancocas creek, about four miles from Burlington, New Jersey. He prospered, increased his holdings to two thousand acres, and for twenty years was a leading citizen of the county, was twice married, and reared a large family of children, including four sons, all of whom were trained in ways of sobriety, industry and religion, they in turn founding families in whom the same traits of strong character were manifest. His first wife, Jane Atkins, he married in England; his second wife, Elizabeth Stanton, was a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends.

Charles French, third son of the founder

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and his first wife, was born in England, March 20, 1671. He administered his father's estate, and in this connection visited England in 1699 and several times thereafter. He was a prosperous farmer, a man of prominence and had interests in both Burlington and Gloucester counties. He was twice married and left male issue.

Charles (2) French was born August 12, 1714, died January 15, 1785. He settled in Moorestown, New Jersey, about 1740, where he became a landowner and overseer of Chester Meeting, Moorestown, and active in the affairs of the Society of Friends. In 1771 he purchased one thousand acres of "land and swamp" with saw mill, farm houses, etc., located about three miles from Mullica Hill, New Jersey. His will shows that at the time of his death he was a man of large possessions, and the records cite his intelligent attention to public affairs. He married Ann, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Harrison) Clement, a descendant of Gregory Clement, of London, England, member of the Cromwell Parliament and one of the judges who tried and condemned Charles I. in 1648. Maternally she was a granddaughter of Samuel Harrison, mariner, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, who tradition says was a son or grandson of General Thomas Harrison, one of the signers of the death warrant of Charles I., and who was executed after the Restoration.

Samuel French, second son of Charles (2) and Ann (Clement) French, was born in Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, September 17, 1748, died July 8, 1814. He became a large landowner, prosperous farmer and public man, serving in the New Jersey Legislature from Gloucester county in 1795-96-97, 1800-01-02. He was devoted in his allegiance to the Society of Friends, and throughout a manhood of half a century manifested the qualities of his conscientious, vigorous, industrious and honorable ancestry. He married Sarah, daughter of Jacob (2) and Agnes (Buckman) Heulings, of Evesham township, Bur-

lington county, New Jersey. She was a great-granddaughter of William Buckman, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682 from England with William Penn in the "Welcome;" also a great-granddaughter of William Heulings, a justice of the peace for Burlington county in 1703.

Uriah French, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Heulings) French, was born July 13, 1770, died September 27, 1825, "fifty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon." He was his father's assistant for several years on the farm and saw mill property located near Mullica Hill, New Jersey, and although inheriting this property in 1814, he sold it within the same year. About 1817 he moved to Swedesboro, New Jersey, where he engaged in mercantile business, and there resided until shortly before his death in 1825. His home and store was a large brick building with commodious basement, built about 1784, a wharf a few feet from the basement door extending into Raccoon creek, affording facilities for receiving and shipping goods. He married Mary, daughter of Isaac (3) and Hannah (Tilton) Ivins, of Salem county, New Jersey. Her great-grandfather (Isaac Ivins) for half a century kept a general store and trading post at Georgetown, Burlington county, which was the resort of Indian and white trappers. Mary Ivins French survived her husband and spent her widowed years at Mullica Hill.

Samuel Harrison French, second son and seventh child of Uriah and Mary (Ivins) French, was born September 25, 1816, died at his residence, No. 228 West Logan Square, Philadelphia, February 1, 1895, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, New Jersey. He was but nine years of age when his father died at Swedesboro, and from that time his home for several years was Mullica Hill, New Jersey. He attended Harmony School there until he was sixteen years of age, then came to Philadelphia as an apprentice to his cousin, William Hazleton French. About 1837, having dem-

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onstrated his faithfulness and efficiency for larger responsibilities, he was sent to Salem, Ohio, to look after business in that locality, and meeting with more than ordinary success, he decided to locate there, remaining in Salem until 1852. During this period he married and returned to Philadelphia in 1852 with four children. In 1844 French & Richards had established a wholesale business in drugs, paints and oils, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets, and after his return to Philadelphia, Samuel and Clayton French established a manufacturing branch of that firm under the firm name of C. French & Company, with location at York avenue, Crown (now Lawrence) and Callowhill streets. The business prospered to a marked degree, but on the night of October 1, 1854, their plant was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$45,000, the insurance being but \$13,000. The firm at once rebuilt, and by February, 1855, was installed in a new four-story factory, and in that same year the firm title became French, Richards & Company. In 1857 they erected a five-story brick and iron building at the junction of York avenue, Fourth and Callowhill streets; in 1864 a storehouse on Noble street, between Fourth street and York avenue; the following year a commodious stable on York avenue, below Buttonwood street; and otherwise made provision for their growing business. In the division of responsibilities arising from the great growth of French, Richards & Company, Samuel H. French gave the manufacturing department his personal supervision, while Clayton French assumed general management of the sales department. The firm, on the night of October 3, 1865, sustained another severe loss by the destruction of the large warehouse at the northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets, the fire raging for several hours and causing a loss of \$300,000, the insurance amounting to less than \$200,000. Samuel H. French first learned of this calamity when coming to business the next morning from his summer

home on the White Horse Pike. His only remark was, "That's too bad." Business was at once resumed in temporary quarters at 630 Market street, but feeling the need of larger quarters, pending the rebuilding at Tenth and Market streets, the Franklin market house, now the site of the Mercantile Library building, was occupied by French, Richards & Company for nearly two years. A large building, one of the finest commercial structures in the city, was erected on the site of the burned warehouse, and all departments of the business rapidly increased after the removal to that building in the fall of 1867. On January 1, 1883, Samuel H. and Clayton French dissolved the partnership that had existed for more than thirty years, the latter continuing the wholesale drug business at Tenth and Market, the former continuing the manufacture of paints, oils, varnishes, etc., at Fourth and Callowhill streets, as Samuel H. French & Company. This firm was composed of Samuel H. French, his sons—William A. and Howard B., and John L. Longstreth, the last named having been connected with the business since 1852. On April 11, 1886, William A. French died; in 1895 occurred the death of Samuel H. French; and in 1901 Mr. Longstreth retired, leaving Howard B. French as sole owner of the business.

During an active business career of nearly sixty years, Samuel H. French rose to the greatest heights of efficiency, integrity, and progressive business methods. The loss sustained at his death can best be expressed by the resolutions passed by the Paint Club of Philadelphia: "Resolved, That the Paint Club, recognizing the loving hand of the All Wise Father that governs life and death, reverently bows to this decree. We are thankful for the honest and pure life of Mr. French, who in a marked degree seemed to have sanctified his business life, extending through a period of over fifty years, with the calm peace of the God of his revered Quaker fathers, thus illustrating the weight

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and value of moral character in business." Mr. French was a devoted friend of the Union, and practically expressed his sentiments. As a young man in Ohio he conducted a station on the "Underground Railroad," and was a life member of the Home For Aged Colored Persons, in Philadelphia. He was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, and most exemplary in his religious life. While devoted to business he loved the country, and in 1876 celebrated the centennial of his Nation's freedom by planting one thousand shade trees along the roads surrounding his country home in Camden county, New Jersey. He won the hearts of all men, his children were his happy companions, his business associates leaned on him at all times, relied upon his counsel, respected his admonitions, and his chief partner, his younger brother Clayton, fondly regarded him as without an equal in the affairs of men. His life, one of singular purity, fidelity and devotion to the best ideals, is an inspiration and encouragement to those who follow him.

Samuel H. French married, October 6, 1842, in Salem, Ohio, Angelina, daughter of Alexander and Henrietta (Needles) Dunseth. She was born July 6, 1820, died at the family home, "White Mansion," on the White Horse Pike, three miles from Camden, New Jersey, February 26, 1884, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Children: Emmor Davis, deceased; William Alexander, deceased; Howard Barclay, of whom further; Mary Harriet; Eliza, deceased, and Clara Angelina, deceased.

Howard Barclay, third son of Samuel Harrison and Angelina (Dunseth) French, and of the seventh generation of his family in this country, was born in Salem, Ohio, September 3, 1848. When four years of age he was brought to Philadelphia by his parents, was here educated in Friends' schools, and has here spent his entire life from that age. He served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years in the retail drug store of William B. Webb, and dur-

ing this period completed a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in the class of 1871. A month after graduation he entered the employ of his father's firm, French, Richards & Company, wholesale druggists and paint manufacturers, and in July, 1872, was transferred to their manufacturing department. He aspired to the medical profession, and in 1879 entered Jefferson Medical College, but the strain of office duties and study was too severe and the profession was abandoned. It was then decided to separate the manufacturing department of the business from the drug department; and in January, 1883, Howard B., with his brother William A., joined with their father, Samuel H. French, and John L. Longstreth in forming the firm of Samuel H. French & Company, which succeeded the manufacturing branch of the old firm, French, Richards & Company. In 1901, death and retirement left Mr. French sole proprietor of the large business he had been a potent factor in up-building. He is still at the head of Samuel H. French & Company, a house that has occupied a leading position in the drug and paint trade under the French management for seventy years.

For twenty-five years Mr. French has been chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Paint Manufacturers' Club, and is an ex-president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. He is treasurer of the central committee of the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and treasurer and director of the Paint Trade Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1890 he was chosen director of the newly organized Equitable Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and was its president from 1902 to 1912. Upon its consolidation in the latter year with the Continental Company, forming the Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company, Mr. French declined the presidency, but remained a member of the board of directors. In many other commercial organ-

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izations he has taken active interest. Since 1890, the year of its organization, he has been a director of the Trades League of Philadelphia (now Chamber of Commerce) and is first vice-president of same. He has served as chairman of many of the most important committees of this organization, and through his instrumentality Philadelphia largely owes her high pressure water system for fire service and her recreation piers along Delaware avenue. He served by appointment of Governor Hastings, as a delegate to the convention held in Tampa in 1896 to devise a more complete system of defence for Gulf and South Atlantic ports, and was a member of the executive committee of the Tennessee Centennial Commission of Philadelphia. He was secretary of the Union Committee for the transportation, manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia, is a trustee of the Commercial Museum, formerly a director of the Manufacturers' Club and of the Franklin Institute. He was chairman of a joint committee of the commercial organizations of Philadelphia, also of a sub-committee on the selection of a new site for the United States Mint, the energetic action of the committee being largely responsible for Philadelphia's retaining the Mint.

Numerous and weighty as have been his duties as private manufacturer and representative of the business interests of his city, they have not precluded an active participation in the work of purely charitable institutions. For many years he has served as one of the managers and trustees of the Philadelphia Southern Home for Destitute Children, the oldest institution of its kind in Pennsylvania, also as a manager of the Home Missionary Society, and by appointment of the Governor is a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities, and treasurer of same. His relations to the board are most intimate, much time and attention being given to this important trust. For forty years he has been a trustee and since 1901 president of the Philadelphia

College of Pharmacy, the oldest and largest institution of its kind in the world. He is also a director of the Bath Portland Cement Company.

A Republican in politics, Mr. French has been active in public life, and ever an upholder of the highest political standard. For over forty years he has been a member of the Union League, and director and vice-president for a number of years. He was chairman of the Citizens Committee of Ninety-Five for good city government, also a member of the Business Men's Republican League of 1895. During Mayor Warwick's administration, 1895-1899, he served as a member of the Civil Service Commission; was vice-president of the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's Campaign Committee of 1896, and after the successful termination of that campaign President McKinley and National Chairman Mark Hanna made grateful acknowledgment, both in person and by letter, of the effective service rendered. In 1898 he was president of the National Republican League of Business Men, and in 1900, at the time the Republican National Convention was held in Philadelphia, he served as member and chairman of several committees of prominent citizens who made suitable preparation for the entertainment of delegates and leading men from all parts of the country attending the convention. He took prominent part in the Founders' Week Celebration, October 4-10, 1908, commemorating the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Philadelphia, and in 1910-11 coöperated with the Mayor of the city in the effort to place Philadelphia in her proper place as a leading business center. In June, 1912, he was regularly elected delegate to the Republican National Convention that met in Chicago, and took prominent part in its deliberations. Later he was a potent force in organizing the Taft and Sherman Business Men's National Campaign Committee, serving as its chairman, with John Wanamaker, Alba B. Johnson

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and Isaac H. Clothier as vice-chairmen. In all of his political work Mr. French has labored as the patriotic citizen, never as the office-seeker, nor has he accepted political position either elective or appointive.

As an advocate, and able exponent of better navigation facilities for our inland waterways, Mr. French has rendered valuable service. He is a member of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, was one of the committee of the Organizing Commission for the Twelfth Congress of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, represented Pennsylvania by appointment of Governor Tener as delegate to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, held in New London, Connecticut, September 4-6, 1912, and again at the Seventh Annual Convention, New York, September 22-26, 1914, also representing the Commercial Museum and the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia at these meetings.

This record of a useful, busy life, wonderful in its scope and so rich in results, only touches the more important of his activities. There seems to be no phase of city life that has not profited by his hearty support. He was one of the originators and president of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1907, and is now a director; is vice-president of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Colonial Society and the American Pharmaceutical Association. In 1912 he was chairman of the finance committee of the Historical Pageant, illustrating notable events in the history of Pennsylvania, held in Fairmount Park. He has ever been interested in the early history and landed affairs of New Jersey, the State in which his ancestors first settled and where six generations of his direct family resided. He is a member of the Council of Proprietors (of that State), which holds the right of proprietorship in unlocated lands. This right of proprietorship has succeeded from generation to gen-

eration for more than two hundred and thirty years. He is also a member of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, and the Merion Cricket Club.

Mr. French married, November 9, 1882, Ida Colket, born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1851, daughter of Coffin and Mary Pennypacker (Walker) Colket. She is a direct descendant of Tristram Coffin, born in England in 1609, so intimately connected with the history of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and of Edward Colcord (finally spelled Colket), born in England in 1616, an early and prominent settler of the State of New Hampshire. Children of Howard B. and Ida (Colket) French: Coffin Colket, born November 20, 1883, died January 19, 1884; and Annah Colket, married Edgar S. McKaig, Esq.

The beautiful summer home of Mr. French, "Alderbrook," in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, overlooking the picturesque, historic Chester Valley, was totally destroyed by fire, April 1, 1908. The present "Alderbrook," an imposing mansion, Colonial in design, was erected on the site of the burned homestead. A marked and interesting characteristic of Mr. French's nature is his extreme fondness for flora-culture. So intense and refined is this sympathy with plant life, that the careless treatment of the most insignificant member of the family causes him distress. The spacious grounds surrounding his country home, afford him ample opportunity for an intimate association with these exquisite creations of nature. The winter residence of the family is No. 2021 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

A crowning glory of Mr. French's later years and an inestimable boon to all students of family history, as well as a beautiful tribute to his honored sires, was the publication, in 1909 and 1913, of two handsomely illustrated quarto volumes of family genealogy, entitled "Descendants of Thomas French."



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Mr. Hamilton

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HAMILTON, William,

Manufacturer, Representative Citizen.

Pittsburgh is largely the creation of the Scotch-Irishman. On each of the city's leading industries we find deeply impressed the stamp of his aggressive personality, and his indomitable spirit animates the entire life of Western Pennsylvania. Conspicuous among those representatives of his race who during the latter half of the nineteenth century helped to dominate the business world of the Iron City, was the late William Hamilton, president of the National Casket Company. Mr. Hamilton was closely identified with the essential interests of Pittsburgh, being specially associated with her fraternal and religious life.

William Hamilton was born November 30, 1831, in county Tyrone, Ireland, and was a son of William and Jane (Crumley) Hamilton. When the boy was fifteen years old the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, and it was in the schools of that city that he received the greater part of his education.

In 1862 Mr. Hamilton organized the firm of Hamilton, Lemmon, Arnold & Company, casket manufacturers, and upon its incorporation became president of the company. This concern consolidated with the Excelsior Casket Company, being the first casket factory west of the Allegheny mountains, the combination forming the National Casket Company, and of this very large organization Mr. Hamilton was president until his retirement in 1903. The marvellous success which attended the enterprise was largely due to the capable management, sagacious foresight and aggressive methods of Mr. Hamilton. His ability to read the future was of incalculable value in the up-building of a great business, and his enterprising spirit was always tempered by a wise conservatism. Another potent factor in his success was the uniform justice and kindness which marked his conduct towards his employees. Nothing gave him more pleasure than the recognition of merit

among his subordinates, and his promotions were based wholly upon ability and faithfulness.

As a citizen Mr. Hamilton was intensely public-spirited, belonging as he did to that class of distinctly representative men whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. Politically he was a Republican, but steadily refused to become a candidate for office. A liberal giver to charity, such was his abhorrence of publicity that the full number of his benefactions will in all probability never be known to the world. He was of high degree in the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the old South Common Methodist Episcopal Church (now the Buena Vista Street Methodist Episcopal Church), serving as president of the board of trustees.

In conjunction with great strength of character and tenacity of purpose Mr. Hamilton possessed much personal magnetism, a quality which exerted a wonderful influence on his business subordinates and on all who were in any way associated with him. His countenance gave evidence of deeply imbedded convictions as to right and duty, and his whole career testified to the fact that he possessed the courage of those convictions. His sterling qualities of manhood, together with a genial disposition which recognized and appreciated the good traits of others, surrounded him with warm and steadfast friends.

Mr. Hamilton married, November 30, 1852, Mary, daughter of John and Jane Mullen, and the following children were born to them: William D.; James J., a prominent dentist of Northside; A. G., of Meadville, Pennsylvania; and Mary McJ., who married Charles Lockhart.

In his domestic relations Mr. Hamilton was singularly fortunate. His wife was in all respects fitted to be his true helpmate and their home was an abode of peace and a centre of hospitality. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Ireland in 1827, and later crossed

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to America, coming direct to Pittsburgh. She was a charter member of the South Common Methodist Episcopal Church, the name of which was changed later to the Buena Vista Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the time of her death, which occurred March 1, 1914, was a member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

The death of Mr. Hamilton, which occurred January 21, 1906, removed from Pittsburgh one of her pioneer manufacturers, a man whose business capacity was of a high order and whose integrity was never questioned. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships and of absolute fidelity to his written or spoken word, he was mourned as a man of broad views, large faith and a great heart. The career of William Hamilton was one of quiet achievement in its results. His work went to the development of Pittsburgh's industrial and commercial interests and to the elevation and strengthening of those principles and ideals which form the basis of the true life of a municipality.

GORMLY, Charles M.,

Representative Citizen.

Among the many interesting and noteworthy types to be found among Pittsburgh business men is that of the man of culture and refinement, of gentle breeding and ancestral traditions, and of this type the late Charles M. Gormly furnished a conspicuous example. Mr. Gormly was founder and for many years senior partner of the Sedgwick Street Steam Laundry Company, and as a life-long resident of his native city was long and intimately identified with her most essentially vital interests.

John Gormly, grandfather of Charles M. Gormly, came from the North of Ireland to America, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gill, who had settled in Versailles township, Allegheny county, before the Revolution, and who entered the Revolutionary Army in 1771. John Gormly had one of the first iron foundries in Pitts-

burgh, it being situated where the Park Building now stands, at Smithfield and Fifth avenue.

Samuel Gormly, son of John and Elizabeth (Gill) Gormly, was born December 8, 1801, on Second street, below Market street (now Second avenue), Pittsburgh. He was educated at Jefferson College, and read law with Henry Baldwin. He was admitted April 23, 1823, on motion of Charles Shaler. In the year following Mr. Gormly was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He retired from practice early in life and became secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Company. In 1867 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Allegheny Cemetery Company and held that position until his death, which occurred at his home in Pittsburgh, December 30, 1871. He was a lifelong member of Trinity Episcopal Church, serving on its vestry for many years. He married Hannah Madeira, and among their children was a son, Charles M. Gormly.

Charles M. Gormly was born June 12, 1836, in a house which stood at the junction of Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh, this situation being then in the centre of the residence district. He received his preparatory education at the Sewickley Academy, also known as the Travelli School, from the name of the head master. It was an establishment which numbered among its pupils many boys who as men played prominent parts in the history of Pittsburgh. Later Mr. Gormly entered St. James' College, Maryland, of which the Rev. Dr. J. B. Kerfoot (afterward first bishop of Pittsburgh) was then president. After leaving college Mr. Gormly was for some years associated with the Cliff Mining Company on Lake Superior. In 1862 his business career, like that of many another young man of that generation, was interrupted by the call to arms. In that year he enlisted as a private in Hampton's Battery, but a few months later was transferred to Washington and

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appointed private secretary to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. This position Mr. Gormly held until the close of the Civil War.

After his return to Pittsburgh he served for a number of years as secretary to what was then the City Passenger Railroad Company. Intensely progressive and alert to opportunity, he seized the right moment for an independent enterprise and founded the Sedgwick Street Steam Laundry Company. The result justified his foresight and to the close of his life he was senior partner in this widely known concern. His influence in business circles was great and was owing no less to his weight of character than to his talents.

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Gormly stood in the front rank, and no project for the betterment of conditions in his home city found him unresponsive. He advocated the principles of the Republican party, but was destitute of political ambition. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion sought his coöperation in vain. He was a trustee of Allegheny Cemetery. During his entire life Mr. Gormly was identified with Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, having been baptized there November 30, 1836. In April, 1877, he was elected a vestryman of Trinity parish and served throughout the remainder of his life, a period of thirty-two years. In 1897 he was chosen junior warden of the parish and filled that position with great dignity and unassuming fidelity.

With energy of mind and aggressiveness of disposition, Mr. Gormly combined a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism. Those who can recall his fine personal appearance cannot fail to remember how well it corresponded with his character. His white hair and moustache accentuated patrician features, the chin rarely expressive of decision and the lines

of the mouth speaking of will and achievement. The eyes, piercing though they were, yet beamed with benevolence and gentleness. His manner was that of a gentleman of the old school, ever dignified, courteous and considerate of others. His well modulated voice had in it a deep undertone that bespoke strength and determination and naturally associated itself with a man of purpose. In every relation of life he was the soul of honor. His friendships were ardent and few men have been so sincerely liked and respected.

Mr. Gormly married (first) 1867, Georgiana, daughter of John and Louisa (Williams) Fuller, of Bangor, Maine. On November 8, 1878, Mrs. Gormly died leaving one daughter, Georgiana Fuller, who became the wife of D. L. Schwartz, of Philadelphia. Mr. Gormly married (second) 1883, in Philadelphia, Henrietta Andrews, who died 1910. A devoted husband and father, Mr. Gormly passed his happiest hours in the home circle. The ties of consanguinity were sacred to him and a strong attachment existed between himself and his brother and sister—George Gormly, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Grace Gormly, also of that city, and a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He delighted in the exercise of hospitality and irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character.

On August 21, 1909, Mr. Gormly passed away, his death removing from Pittsburgh a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man whose public and private life were one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city. Their influence, like the forces of Nature, is that of quiet but unceasing beneficence.

The family of which Charles M. Gormly was a representative has been an honored one in Pittsburgh, and throughout his career

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he ably maintained its traditional prestige, his record furnishing an illustration of that exceptional talent and those sterling traits of character which have ever been associated with the name of Gormly.

STRAUB, John H.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

To her German-American citizens Pittsburgh owes a great and lasting debt of gratitude. By them in large measure have her industries been developed, her commerce broadened, and the various elements of her life deeply enriched. Among her business men of German descent a prominent place will ever be accorded to the late John H. Straub, for many years treasurer of the celebrated Straub Brewing Company, and a conspicuous figure in the commercial circles of the city. Mr. Straub was a lifelong resident of Pittsburgh, and zealously promoted to the utmost of his power the most essential interests of the metropolis.

John H. Straub was born December 19, 1851, in the Straub homestead on Troy Hill, Pittsburgh, and was a son of the late John N. and Elizabeth (Lang) Straub. The boy was educated in the schools of his native city and the Western University and then went to Darmstadt, Germany, where he studied chemistry and music, and on completing his course of study became associated in business with his father, who was the founder of the Straub Brewing Company. The son early gave evidence of inherited ability, showing himself to be possessed of talents which would enable him not only to maintain the enterprise founded by the father, but to strengthen its connections and enlarge its scope.

Throughout the many years during which Mr. Straub held the office of treasurer of the company, he displayed, in conjunction with extraordinary tenacity of purpose and power to overcome obstacles, an all-pervading sense of justice and a benevolence of disposition which endeared him alike to his

associates and subordinates. His name was widely and honorably known in the business world until the concern was absorbed by the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, when he retired from active participation in commercial affairs.

In politics Mr. Straub was a Republican, and while he never consented to hold office, he was yet somewhat active in the organization, ever giving loyal support to all measures calculated to promote the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh. Always ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, his acts of charity were many, but extremely unostentatious, the knowledge of them being limited in the majority of instances to those who were the recipients of his bounty. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of Grace Reformed Church.

Along with strong mental endowments and a rare treasury of common sense, Mr. Straub possessed a broad grasp of affairs which enabled him to penetrate the future and discern whither events were tending. This keen vision and comprehensive judgment were potent factors in his success and their imprint was deeply stamped upon his countenance, imparting to his well moulded features an expression of calm confidence and conscious power. His disposition was genial, kindly and humorous and was reflected in his eyes, which, despite the keenness of their glance, spoke eloquently of those personal qualities which win and hold friends. He was a man of broad views, large faith and a great heart.

Mr. Straub married, April 26, 1877, Caroline E., daughter of Carl John and Louise (Hatry) Schultz, and they were the parents of a son and a daughter: Walter S.; and Louise Emilie, who is now the wife of Henry Oliver Evans. Mrs. Straub, a woman of much sweetness of disposition and a devoted wife and mother, was in all respects an ideal helpmate for a man like her husband, the ruling motive of whose life was love for home and family, and



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John W. Straub.

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whose happiest hours were passed at his own fireside. In her widowhood Mrs. Straub maintains a quiet but earnest interest in the charitable work in which she and her husband were so long united.

Ere he had completed his fiftieth year Mr. Straub was removed from the scenes in which he had been so long and so honorably active, passing away on May 9, 1901. In losing him Pittsburgh was deprived of one of her most influential citizens, and one who had ever studied her welfare and prosperity. He possessed the highest sense of honor, fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. An able, honorable business man, a progressive, public-spirited citizen, a kind neighbor, a loyal friend—such a man was John H. Straub. Would that Pittsburgh had more like him!

SINNICKSON, Charles Perry,

Prominent Coal Operator.

Long before William Penn sailed up the Delaware and gave his name to the great commonwealth, now the "Keystone" of the Union Arch, Anders Sinichsen, the ancestor of Charles Perry Sinnickson, of Philadelphia, was tilling his own abundant acres in Salem county, New Jersey. The spelling of the founder's name varies greatly in early records and documents, but in this record the name will be used in its anglicized form, Andrew Sinnickson, although it was not until the third generation that that form was generally adopted. Just as the records of Salem county, New Jersey, show large lands and possessions held in the family name as early as 1645, so do those of nearly three centuries later contain often the name, in many cases making the descendants of those pioneers the present holders of land cultivated by their fathers generations removed. Truly, when Andrew Sinnickson came to America from Denmark and founded his line in New Jersey, he did build for "all time," and although numerous family names planted in New Jersey at that

and later times have become extinct and long forgotten, that of Sinnickson has increased and flourished, giving to the state and nation men of strong moral fibre. From the time of the founding of the family in its new home until the Revolutionary period, there was little in the lives of the members thereof that greatly distinguished them from their neighbors. The work they then performed was not of a spectacular nature, for the building of homes and the establishing of a community are tasks requiring honest industry and energy rather than talent or brilliance, but when the misrule of Great Britain roused the colonies to indignation, protest, and war, then did many bearing the name Sinnickson come into their own as patriots and leaders. At this time, so influential were they in colonial councils, that two of Andrew Sinnickson's sons, Andrew and Thomas, were placed upon a list of twenty of the citizens of Salem as the "first objects to feel the vengeance of the British nation," and Lord Howe placed a price of £100 upon the head of Thomas Sinnickson, "dead or alive." These lists, as deadly as the proscription lists of Marius and Sulla, were veritable rolls of honor in American eyes, and testified eloquently to the patriotism and sturdy independence of those whose names there appeared. Legislative service, prominence at the bar, distinction on the bench, and honorable record everywhere, is attributed to the line of Charles Perry Sinnickson, and the following brief chronicle will be ample justification for such renown.

Long of Danish residence, the theory of Germanic origin is advanced by one member of the family, although unsubstantiated by record. The "Danish Book of Heraldry" shows that Andreas Sönnichsen in 1450 was ennobled by Duke Adolph, of Sleswick, and in 1452 a coat-of-arms was granted him by King Christian I., of Denmark. In 1550 a descendant, Sinnich Sönnichsen, was advanced to the rank of noble by King Ferdinand II., of Denmark, and was granted Hestrip in Angeln, Denmark, as his estate,

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and in 1600, through the death of Sinnich Sinnichsen, his son, Carlen, became owner of the property. Carlen was the father of Anders Sinichsen, as his name appears, the American ancestor of this line. Anders Sinichsen (Andrew Sinnickson) came to America about 1638 with sons Anders and Broor, in company with the earliest Swedish immigrants, and sailed up the Delaware river to now Wilmington, Delaware, and about 1640 settled in the locality now known as Lower Penn's Neck township, Salem county, purchasing a large tract of land in the section called by its Indian name, Obisquahassit. Upon the arrival in 1675 of John Fenwick, who came to take up his lands in West Jersey, Andrew (2), son of the founder, secured a quit-claim from the new proprietor by the annual payment of three shillings. Broor (Brewer), son of the immigrant, who accompanied him to America, became the ancestor of a large Delaware family, who favor the spelling Sinnixson. The Salem family descends from Andrew, the immigrant, through Andrew (2), Andrew (3), Sinnick, Andrew (4), to Andrew (5).

Andrew (4) Sinnickson, great-great-grandfather of Charles Perry Sinnickson, last of mention in this record, was born in 1718, and died August 20, 1790. He entered the law, gained prominence in his community, was raised to the bench, and from 1762 to 1790 was judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Salem, part of the time under the royal rule of George III. He was a deputy to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, May 23, 1775, a deputy to the State Convention in the following year, and was a member of the legislative council which formed the State government of New Jersey in 1776. So active was he in the cause of American independence that Colonel Mawhood, of the British army, in his proclamation of March 21, 1778, marked two of his sons, Andrew and Thomas, among a score of citizens of Salem for special punishment for their "treason." Andrew (4)

Sinnickson married Sarah Giljeansen, and at his death bequeathed valuable properties to his children. His son, Thomas, raised and commanded a company of Salem County Militia in the Continental army, fought at Long Island, Monmouth, was appointed a naval commander of the western district of New Jersey, was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and participated in the engagements around Gloucester. It was he for whom, dead or alive, Lord Howe offered one hundred pounds, but despite the royal displeasure he continued in his country's service and was a member of both provincial and state legislatures and a member of the first United States Congress after the adoption of the constitution, also serving as congressman in 1797-99. For many years he was treasurer and sheriff of Salem county, justice and judge, and resided in Salem, where he had important business and mercantile interests.

Andrew (5), son of Andrew (4) and Sarah (Giljeansen) Sinnickson, was born on the old Obisquahassit estate, in 1749, and died in Salem, July 20, 1819. He was a captain of the First Battalion, Salem Militia Company, fought at Princeton and Monmouth, and paymaster for Salem, Cumberland and Cape May counties. He was four times married. His son Thomas (a child of his second wife, Margaret Johnson, who was a daughter of Judge Robert and Margaret (Morgan) Johnson), was born in Lower Penn's Neck township, Salem county, New Jersey, December 13, 1786, and died February 17, 1873. His early educational opportunities exhausted, he became identified with the mercantile establishment of his uncle, Thomas Sinnickson, and became his partner, retiring from business in 1810 to devote himself to agriculture and the care of his large estate. He was prominent in public affairs and for several years occupied the position of president of the court of common pleas, also being judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. A member of the State Legislature,

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he was elected to membership in the Twentieth National Congress, serving in both bodies ably and faithfully. He was one of the most prominent leaders of the Federal party in Salem county, and subsequently yielded allegiance to the Whig and Republican parties, remaining throughout the Civil War a loyal and ardent union supporter. For many years he was a warden and vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, which his fathers attended from the time of its establishment. Thomas Sinnickson was a man of masterful bearing and imposing presence, yet despite a dignified reserve required by his station in life was delightfully cordial and pleasantly genial. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Brinton) Jacobs, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born August 3, 1786, died August 19, 1849. Children: 1. Dr. John Jacobs Sinnickson, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, under Dr. George McClellan; was brigade surgeon in the Texan army when Texas was fighting Mexico for her freedom, was captured in battle and after his release came north, engaging in business with his brother Charles; he died in Salem, New Jersey, in 1889, unmarried. 2. Margaret Johnson Sinnickson, married Thomas Jones Yorke, of Salem county. 3. Charles, of further mention. 4. Andrew, an eminent lawyer of the Salem county bar; died in Salem, December 2, 1902, aged eighty-five years; he married Louise Booth, who survives him, a resident of Salem.

Charles, second son and third child of Judge Thomas and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Sinnickson, was born in Salem, New Jersey, in 1816, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1876. He was educated in Salem Academy, and later pursued courses in civil engineering. He rose to high rank as an engineer, and was so engaged until 1840, holding positions under the United States government as surveyor of lands for the Cherokee Reservation, and was connected with the engineering departments of railroads in Tennessee and with the Philadel-

phia, Washington and Baltimore railroad. In 1840 he began his activity, later so extensive, as a coal operator and mine owner, becoming a member of the firm of Rogers, Sinnickson & Company. The mines owned by the company were in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, principally in Schuylkill county, the large output being shipped to many points. Subsequently he associated with him his sons, Charles Perry and Thomas, and continued in the coal business until his final retirement. He was eminent in business circles, served for several years as a director of the old Pennsylvania Bank, and was otherwise interested in Philadelphia business enterprises. But business was not the all-absorbing interest of his life. He was intensely public-spirited and deeply interested in public affairs, originally as a Whig, later as a Democrat, but ever as a loyal, patriotic citizen of his adopted State. He was of a strongly social nature, preserved the rare quality of attracting and holding men, and was one of the popular, prominent members of the Philadelphia Club. His name was a synonym for uprightness, and in all Philadelphia's commercial world no man was held in higher esteem. His rich qualities of business efficiency and rectitude of life were transmitted to his sons, both of whom rose to prominence as able, energetic men of affairs and perpetuated the virtues of their honored father. He married Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sarah Hufty Perry; she was born October 17, 1818, died December 19, 1905. Children: Charles Perry, of whom further; and Thomas. The latter, after a business life in association with his brother, retired in 1876 to Salem county, New Jersey, where he passed his later life, engaged in the management of his farms and in furthering the business enterprises of Salem, his home. He married Frances Forman Sinnickson, daughter of J. Howard and Sarah Elizabeth (Forman) Sinnickson.

Charles Perry, elder of the two sons of

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Charles and Caroline Elizabeth (Perry) Sinnickson, was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1844. He prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy (Locust street, Philadelphia), and in 1861 entered the University of Pennsylvania, taking a special course that he completed in June, 1862. He then became associated with his father in his coal operations, later continuing the business most successfully in company with his brother Thomas and Thomas J. Yorke, operating as Sinnickson & Company. In 1876 Thomas Sinnickson retired from the firm, but Charles P. continued in business until 1882, when he retired from all active participation. Mr. Sinnickson is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, his patriotic New Jersey sires having left to posterity a record of constant valuable service in Liberty's cause. He is an interested valued member of the Library Company of Philadelphia, belonging also to other organizations of the city that appeal to his quiet social nature, including the Philadelphia and Racquet clubs. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in political faith a Democrat. He reviews a long and well spent life of active purpose and one that in all things has been worthy of the honored name he bears.

Mr. Sinnickson married, November 24, 1869, Emma Rosengarten, born November 15, 1847, died June 20, 1911, and is buried in St. John's Episcopal Cemetery at Salem, New Jersey. Children: 1. Caroline Perry, married Brigadier-General Offley Bohun Stoven Shore, of the English army, now on staff duty at Simla, India. 2. Elizabeth R. 3. Charles, a member of the Philadelphia bar; married Rebecca M. Wallace and has a daughter Priscilla. 4. George R., now superintendent of the Schuylkill division of the Pennsylvania railroad; married Mary Louise Lippet and has children—Louise and Andrew. 5. Clinton, died in infancy. 6. Fanny R.

The family residence is at No. 230 West Rittenhouse Square.

EBERHARDT, William,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Pittsburgh is largely the creation of the German. It is to a great degree by men of Teutonic origin that her industries have been developed, her commerce broadened and all the elements of her life enriched and strengthened. Conspicuous among these sons of the Fatherland who have helped to make the Iron City great and powerful, was the late William Eberhardt, for a quarter of a century one of the most progressive men to be found within her limits. Not only was Mr. Eberhardt officially connected with a number of the leading industrial and commercial organizations of Pittsburgh, but he was ever counted among her sterling citizens and to none of her essential interests did he fail to render generous support and zealous coöperation.

Conrad Eberhardt, father of William Eberhardt, was of Würtemberg, Germany, where he was engaged in business as a brewer. About 1846 he emigrated to the United States, settling in the old Seventh Ward of Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and there in 1848 he established a brewery, thus laying the foundation of a most successful business. During the Civil War Mr. Eberhardt gave striking proof of loyalty to his adopted country, raising a company of volunteers and serving as its captain throughout the four years' struggle. Mr. Eberhardt married Salome Blesse, and their children were: William, mentioned below; and two daughters who married, respectively, John P. Ober and Edward Wetach. The death of Mr. Eberhardt occurred in 1875, and was mourned as that of an aggressive and prominent citizen and a man of extremely philanthropic disposition. Mrs. Eberhardt passed away December 20, 1882.

William Eberhardt, son of Conrad and Salome (Blesse) Eberhardt, was born April 20, 1844, in Alsace, France, and was two years old when brought by his parents to the United States. His education was received in the schools of Pittsburgh and he



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was early associated by his father in the latter's business. He rapidly developed the keen vision, sound judgment and boldness of operation so essential to the successful business man, and in 1870, when his father retired, he became the head of the house. With him was associated his brother-in-law, John P. Ober, now deceased, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work. They continued the business in the father's name, William Eberhardt being president of the company, until 1883, and then organized a stock company, consolidating with the J. N. Straub Brewing Company. A few weeks before the death of Mr. Eberhardt this concern was merged in the Pittsburgh Brewing Company.

The versatility of Mr. Eberhardt's talents and his facility in the dispatch of business enabled him to identify himself with a number of other interests, giving to each its due portion of attention and neglecting none of the many responsibilities imposed upon him. He was treasurer of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, and a director in the United States National Bank, the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, the T. H. Nevin Paint Works, the Sixteenth Street Bridge Company, the Pittsburgh Tinsplate Mill and the Allegheny Safe Deposit Company. Politically he was a Republican, and took an active part in the affairs of the organization, his opinions, as those of a vigilant observer of men and measures, carrying weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. For two terms he represented the Seventh Ward in the Common Council of Allegheny. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, but so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. He affiliated with Jefferson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Granite Lodge, No. 652, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Koerner Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belonged to the Allegheny Turners and the Teutonia Maen-

nerchor. He was a member of the Voegtley Lutheran Church, and occupied a seat on its board of directors.

The personality of Mr. Eberhardt was that of the forceful, sagacious, self-reliant business man with whom obstacles are but an incentive to greater activity. He possessed the highest sense of honor and the record of his business life is free from the slightest blemish. His open manly countenance bore the stamp of a strong mentality and of the noble attributes which made him what he was. His clear searching eyes regarded the beholder with a gaze which, despite its keenness, expressed a genial nature and a friendly disposition. Intensely magnetic, his very presence invited confidence and compelled friendship. Of valiant fidelity in every relation of life, he was implicitly trusted by all and sincerely loved by many.

Mr. Eberhardt married (first) Amelia Heppler, and they became the parents of one child who died in infancy. Mr. Eberhardt married (second) February 22, 1874, Wilhelmina, daughter of Charles F. and Anna (Steinheiber) King, and the following children were born to them: George W., Alexander M., William Robert John, Wilhelmina H., Lillian B., wife of Charles J. Clark; Alma Louise, and Salome Hilda. George W. Eberhardt, who has inherited a full measure of his father's business ability, is head of the banking and brokerage firm of George W. Eberhardt & Company, and also vice-president and director of the Allegheny Traction Company.

In his domestic relations Mr. Eberhardt was singularly fortunate. His wife, a thinking woman, possessing much individuality and distinction, is withal invested with a charming home-making genius and caused his home to be the place where he passed his happiest hours. A devoted husband and father, Mr. Eberhardt was never so content as when surrounded by the members of his household. Both he and his wife were "given to hospitality," and to their charm as

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host and hostess all who were ever privileged to be their guests can abundantly testify. In her widowhood Mrs. Eberhardt continues the charitable work in which she and her husband were so long united.

In the prime of life and in the full maturity of all his powers Mr. Eberhardt closed his useful and honorable career, passing away March 25, 1899. His death deprived Pittsburgh of one of her foremost business men whose success had been accompanied by an unvarying recognition of his obligations to his fellow men, who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. Many years have passed since William Eberhardt was last seen among us, but in the city which was so dear to him and for which he accomplished so much he is still a living influence. His works follow him and the memory of his high-minded endeavor and noble living remains to animate and inspire the generations of his successors.

LOGUE, Charles M.,

Financier, Man of Large Affairs.

Prominent among the men who during the last quarter of a century were leaders in the promotion of insurance and other interests of Pittsburgh, was the late Charles McClellan Logue, founder of the widely known firm of C. M. Logue & Brother, and officially connected with a number of important business enterprises and financial institutions. Mr. Logue, during the greater portion of his life, was a resident of Pittsburgh, and rendered the loyal support of a good citizen to all the elements essential to her welfare as a municipality.

John Logue, great-grandfather of Charles McClellan Logue, was born in 1758, in Ireland, and while still a youth emigrated to the United States, settling in Chester county, Pennsylvania. On July 11, 1777, he enlisted in the Continental army as a private in Captain John Ramsey's company, Chester coun-

ty, Pennsylvania, militia. He married, and died June 6, 1833.

Charles, son of John Logue, was born in Toby township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and followed the calling of a farmer. He married Rachel Morgan.

Thomas M., son of Charles and Rachel (Morgan) Logue, was born in 1844, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and like his father was an agriculturist. He married Mary A. Krozier, and their children were: Charles McClellan, mentioned below; Laura Rachel, married James A. Hetrick, one child, John J.; Jennie, married J. E. Wilson, four children; Minnie, married William McK. Callear, one child, Cora Mae; Harry A., mentioned below; Herbert L. Logue, married Emma Hartman, children: Mildred, Helen, Mary and Charles; and Nellie Irene, married L. E. Stewart, one child. Thomas M. Logue died August, 1903.

Charles McClellan Logue, son of Thomas and Mary A. (Krozier) Logue, was born July 19, 1863, in Toby township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and as a boy assisted his father on the farm, attending successively the Independent public school, the West Freedom Academy at West Freedom, Pennsylvania, the Callensburg Academy at Callensburg, Pennsylvania, and the Rimersburg Institute at Rimersburg, Pennsylvania, all in small villages in the vicinity of the farm. At the age of fifteen he began teaching school, first at Meyers school house, Toby township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and then at Blackfox, Perry township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania. The following year he took charge of one of the schools at Clarion, the county seat of Clarion county, and entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, subsequently graduating from that institution. In 1882 the Hon. James Mosgrove, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, member of Congress from Mr. Logue's district, appointed him to a cadetship at West Point, but as he was still under twenty-one years of age, the government required him to secure the consent

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of his parents, and this being refused, he was unable to accept the appointment. With characteristic generosity he exerted himself in behalf of another, and it was at his request that Mr. Mosgrove appointed in his stead Charles Farrensworth, who entered West Point and later graduated with honors.

Somewhat later, Mr. Logue became a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools of Clarion county, but in view of the fact that he was not yet of age, the State Superintendent refused him a commission. About this time Mr. Logue engaged in the fire insurance business in Clarion, with the firm of John F. & G. E. Brown, and the success which attended him from the start attested his capabilities. In November, 1886, he came to Pittsburgh and proved his powers in a wider field thus opened to him.

In 1889 Mr. Logue was joined by his brother, Harry A. Logue, and the two engaged in the produce and commission business, this being managed and conducted largely by the younger partner, Mr. Logue continuing to devote himself to fire insurance. In December, 1902, the produce and commission business was abandoned, Harry A. Logue joining his brother in the fire insurance business, under the firm name of C. M. Logue & Brother. The organization became a permanent power in the insurance world.

In 1901 Mr. Logue, in association with a number of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, formed the United States Cigar Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. This concern eventually took over and bought out the Union American Cigar Company, the Collins Cigar Company, Ltd., and several other leading factories throughout the United States, in the same line, Mr. Logue being elected as president of the new corporation—The United States Cigar Company. A few years later this concern was absorbed by the American Tobacco Company, the consolidation resulting in the organization of the American Stogie Com-

pany, with a capital of \$12,000,000, headquarters in New York, and warehouses and factories all over the United States. On the formation of this new company, owned by the American Tobacco Company, Mr. Logue was elected its president, but after holding the office for several years was forced by failing health to resign. After spending about a year recuperating, he returned to Pittsburgh to continue the business with his brother, Harry A. Logue. In addition to handling some of the largest manufacturing plants in the United States, they made a specialty of installing automatic sprinklers for their clients, and succeeded in building up one of the largest offices in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Logue was for several years director in the German-American Savings & Trust Company, the Guarantee Title & Trust Company and the Iron City National Bank, all of Pittsburgh. At the time of his death he was a director in the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., the oldest bank in the United States west of the Allegheny mountains; the Homewood Peoples Bank, East End, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the American Stogie Company of New York; and the Union American Cigar Company of New York. He was likewise interested financially in several leading manufacturing and mercantile concerns of Pittsburgh.

In early life he served six years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He affiliated with Allegheny Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Allegheny Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Chartiers Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Syria Temple of the Mystic Shrine; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of United Americans. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and his clubs were the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Country Club and Americus Republic Club, all of Pittsburgh, and the Aldine Club of New York. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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Mr. Logue married, February 20, 1890, Ella M. Hendrickson, daughter of H. D. and Jeannette (Collins) Hendrickson, of Pittsburgh, and of four children born to them, two are living—Edward A., now at the Culver Military Academy, and Alice Jeannette.

During the last years of his life, Mr. Logue was in failing health, and March 28, 1914, he passed away. His death deprived Pittsburgh of a man of extraordinary industry, wonderful capacity for accomplishment, and great financial sagacity—one who had at all times stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement, making wise use of his opportunities and conforming his life to the highest standard of rectitude.

LOGUE, H. A.,

Insurance Underwriter, Financier.

H. A. Logue was born in Toby township, Clarion county, November 28, 1874. He attended Independence school, in Toby township, and the West Freedom Academy, in West Freedom, Pennsylvania, a small village near his birthplace. He left the farm in 1889 and entered into partnership with his brother, Charles McClellan Logue, in the produce and commission business, and also in the insurance business, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1902 the produce and commission business was abandoned, and he devoted all of his time to the insurance business. During the time he conducted the produce and commission business, he attended and graduated from Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1892 as a private, and was called for duty a few days later at the famous Homestead strike. On April 27, 1898, he entered the United States service and served as a sergeant in the Spanish-American War, with Company E, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Captain

Harry D. Fowler, and later was promoted to first lieutenant in the same regiment. He is affiliated with the Homewood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mispah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Chartiers Commandery, Knights Templar; Syria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, Pittsburgh Country Club, and is a life member in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is also a member of the Insurance Society of Pittsburgh and the Insurance Society of New York City. Immediately after the great earthquake in San Francisco, in 1906, he was selected by several large companies to look after the adjustment of losses in that district, and spent about one year at that place.

He is a member of the executive committee of the Allegheny County Board of Fire Underwriters, vice-president of the Automatic Sprinkler Equipment Company, and president of Logue Brothers & Company, Inc., which is one of the largest insurance agencies in Western Pennsylvania. He is also a prominent member of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, being an officer and on several important committees.

In 1903 he married Miss Marie Ogden, daughter of Alexander and Eleanor Ogden, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Owen Sound, Canada.

LAUBACH, William,

Easton's Mercantile Nestor.

Christian Laubach, accompanied by his wife, Susan Laubach, and six children, sailed in August, 1738, from the Palatinate, Germany, and landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1738, on the ship "Queen Elizabeth." They settled on the banks of a small stream in Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he shortly afterward erected a saw and grist mill. Christian Laubach was a blacksmith and iron dealer, and furnished large quan-



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ties of material to the Durham furnaces. Subsequently he became the owner of five tracts of land which are still in the possession of his descendants.

John George, son of Christian and Susan Laubach, was born November 4, 1723, married, and reared a family. He received £100 as his share in the estate of his father. Children: Susan, born November 7, 1757; Michael, born November 28, 1759; John, born August 25, 1761; John Christian, born June 30, 1762; Anna Mary, born October 21, 1764; Adam, of further mention; John Conrad, born March 3, 1768; Ann Margaret, born January 19, 1770; Catherine, born February 26, 1772; John George, Jr., born March 5, 1774; and Walter, born February 15, 1776.

Adam, son of John George Laubach, was born December 23, 1766, and settled in Saucon township, where he was a farmer and a blacksmith. He married, and had children: Jacob, who died at the age of eighty-five years; John, born October 2, 1789, died at the age of eighty-two years; Christian, died at the age of eighty-three years; George, born November 14, 1794, lived to be seventy-five years of age; Samuel, born May 24, 1796, died at the age of thirty-eight years; Joseph, attained the age of sixty-four years; Daniel, born August 12, 1801, died at thirty-five years of age; Elizabeth, was eighty-three years old at the time of her death; Isaac, born March 8, 1806, died at the age of sixty-five years; Abraham, of further mention.

Abraham, youngest child of Adam Laubach, was born in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1808, and died September 15, 1890. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the trade of harnessmaking, which he pursued in the township of Plainfield for about fifteen years, after which he returned to Williams township and engaged in farming and milling. Being successful in both of these enterprises, Mr. Laubach acquired a sufficient competence to enable him to retire

from active business pursuits, and he located in the city of Easton, where he spent his declining years in the enjoyment of ease and luxury. He was a deacon and elder in the Reformed church of Williams township. Mr. Laubach married Lydia Beidleman, who died April 30, 1895. They had children: William, of further mention; Peggy Ann, born July 12, 1835, married Richard Deemer; Robert, born April 27, 1837; Stephen, born June 9, 1839, became a physician; Susan, born February 19, 1842; Abraham A., born May 3, 1844; Owen, born July 16, 1846, died September 24, 1888.

Elias Beidleman, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Lydia (Beidleman) Laubach, was born in the Palatinate, Germany, September 27, 1707, and arrived in the city of Philadelphia in September, 1730. He remained in Philadelphia county a number of years, removing in 1748 to Springfield township, now Pleasant Valley township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. There he built the first mill in the northern part of Bucks county, and resided in that vicinity until his death, which occurred October 25, 1781. Elias, son of Elias Beidleman, married Catherine Kiss, of Lower Saucon township, and later removed from that locality to Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Samuel, son of the second Elias Beidleman, was born in 1748, resided in Chestnut Hill township during the French and Indian War, and joined Sullivan's army when that command went against the Six Nations. He subsequently settled in the Chemung Valley, New York, where he resided until his decease in 1836. Abraham, son of Samuel Beidleman, and father of Mrs. Laubach, was born November 26, 1772, and, while a lad in his teens, returned to Pennsylvania, where he first settled in Plainfield township. Later he returned to Williams township, and there became the possessor of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Raubsville, Northampton county, where his death occurred, April 11, 1857.

William, eldest son of Abraham and

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Lydia (Beidleman) Laubach, was born in Plainfield township, February 18, 1833, and died of general debility after an illness of almost a year, at his home, Second and Bushkill streets, Easton, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1914. His health had been declining for some time, and May 18 and 19 witnessed his presence for the last time in the establishment he had built up in his very active business career. He had been in active business in Easton for a period of fifty-four years. April 6, 1910, the firm celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in an appropriate manner, devoting two entire weeks to the observance. His success as a business man was founded on close application, absolute thoroughness, careful attention to details and personal supervision. He originated the one-price system in Easton, and built up his business by thoroughness and reliability in dealing with his trade. He was an honorable man in all his transactions, was cordial in his greetings to customers and business associates, and possessed a wide circle of acquaintances who all deeply and sincerely regretted his death.

In his boyhood Mr. Laubach attended the district school and worked on the farm of his father. When he was fifteen years of age he took a position in a country store at Kesslersville, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Easton and entered the store of the late Jacob Hay, then a prominent dealer in dry goods, with whom he remained about five years, fitting himself under his employer's methodical manner of conducting business, for a more extended experience later. A short time after this Mr. Laubach entered the establishment of Jacob Rader, then among the oldest and most extensive business houses of Easton, as clerk. Here he continued for about one year.

April 6, 1860, Mr. Laubach decided to engage in business for himself, and, in spite of limited resources, opened a dry goods store in a room only twelve by forty feet in size, on a part of the site of the huge business

house which he occupied in his later years. In the spring of 1861 the young merchant moved his stock to the building at Fourth and Northampton streets, on the site of the present Northampton National Bank building. The store remained there until November, 1872, when Mr. Laubach erected a building on Northampton street, on the present site, twenty-eight by one hundred and seventy feet, the front of which was three stories high and the rear one story. On November 21, 1872, what was then "Laubach's Trade Palace" was opened. Many Eastonians will recall that special opening, which was held in the evening. No goods were sold, and an orchestra furnished music, which was something altogether new and original with the shopping public of our city in those days. In 1881 an addition of fifty feet was added to the rear, giving the store a depth of two hundred and twenty feet, with a uniform width of twenty-eight feet. In 1891 the property known as the Hunt building, on the corner of Bank and Northampton streets, was added to meet the demand for greater space. Again, in 1895, an extensive addition was made to the Laubach store. The M. J. Riegel building, on the west side, was acquired, giving a seventy-four foot frontage on Northampton street.

Even that fine, large, spacious store was soon outgrown, and 1899 found Mr. Laubach again engaged in adding a basement department for the housing of stocks of china and glassware, bric-a-brac and various lines of house furnishing goods. Two years later, in November, 1901, Mr. Laubach purchased the Timmins and Hess properties on the west side of his store. It was not, however, until 1905 that other improvements were made which brought the frontage of the store to a total of one hundred and seven feet, as it is now. In 1910 further improvements were made to the store building by adding a large building in the rear, and also tearing down the Hunt property on the east, and a handsome building



Mr. Laubach

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was erected thereon to conform with the remainder of the property fronting on Northampton street, making a uniform building with three floors and basement throughout and a frontage of one hundred and seven feet. The entire property, as the store now stands, is occupied by the firm. It has a floor space exceeding sixty thousand square feet. As compared with the original selling space of four hundred and eighty square feet, the size of the present store makes the growth seem almost marvelous.

George A., the eldest son of William Laubach, entered the business as an employe, July 1, 1881, and was taken into the firm in 1889. The firm was then known as William Laubach & Son. In 1908, his five sons became partners in the business, and the firm was incorporated under the name of William Laubach & Sons. The four younger sons are: William H., Charles M., Frederick H. and Henry B.

William Laubach was prominent as a Mason, his fraternal connection being as follows: Easton Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, of Easton; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Reading. For sixty years Mr. Laubach was a member of the First Reformed Church, and took an active interest in all the affairs of the congregation. He served for many years as an officer and member of the consistory. In the old borough days he was elected a member of the school board from the Seventh Ward, and served one term. He was a director in the Northampton National Bank for twenty-eight years; a member of the Pennsylvania German Society, and of the Easton Board of Trade. He was always interested in everything which promised to uplift the business, industrial, educational, moral and spiritual welfare of the community. His counsel was often sought, and his opinions were freely ac-

cepted, although he was deferential, and he never advanced his personal ideas except in a modest and courteous manner. He was of inestimable service to the community, and held the respect, and in his latter days the veneration, of the people of the entire section. He was a liberal donor to the church, and his charity in this community was only limited by his good judgment. Historians will ever refer to William Laubach as a shining light in the mercantile life of Easton.

Mr. Laubach married, August 19, 1860, Mary Frances Horn, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1839, a daughter of George and Annie Horn. Children: 1. Edward Horn, born June 9, 1861, died December 15, 1861. 2. George A., born October 10, 1862; married Laura Louisa Grim, born September 30, 1865, and has had children: George A. Jr., born May 9, 1892; Frances Louise, born June 18, 1894; Donald Grim, born September 1, 1898. 3. Annie B., born April 29, 1864; married John Wesley Nute, who died October 5, 1908; children: George H., born October 7, 1889; William Laubach, born December 29, 1890; Harold Nute, born June 2, 1894. 4. Jennie, born February 1, 1866; married Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar Jadwin, United States army, and has children: Charlotte Frances, born August 23, 1894, and Cornelius C., born March 22, 1896. 5. Sarah, born August 20, 1867, married Harry A. McFadden, of Hollidaysburg, who died September 15, 1910; children: Harriet Elizabeth, born April 8, 1895; Harry A. Jr., born September 19, 1896; Mary Frances, born November 1, 1902. 6. Mary, born January 10, 1870, died November 20, 1909; she married Samuel K. Green, who died January 6, 1910. 7. William H., born May 8, 1871; married Lydia Gano; children: John Wesley, who died September 12, 1901; Richard G., born January 10, 1903. 8. Ella, born February 14, 1874; married, February 7, 1905, A. Goldsmith; children: John Francis, born March 5, 1906; Robert, born Janu-

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ary 21, 1914. 9. Frank Edward, born February 27, 1876, died April 20, 1884. 10. Charles Madison, born March 27, 1878; married Sallie Leyrer, of Easton; children: Mary Louisa, born May 18, 1907; Elinor, born April 5, 1911. 11. Frederick H., born June 29, 1880; married, June 15, 1904, Zelda Wilhelm; children: Frederick H. Jr., born August 11, 1905; Dorothy W., born November 8, 1908, died August 25, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born June 7, 1911. 12. Henry B., born November 29, 1881; married, April 30, 1907, Edith Bixler.

HULINGS, Willis J.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Willis J. Hulings comes of one of the oldest Pennsylvania families, his ancestors having settled on the Delaware in 1636. Marcus Hulings (1) lies buried at Morlatten, Philadelphia. Marcus (2), a famous Indian scout, settled at the mouth of the Juniata in 1745; served with Braddock in his ill-fated expedition; was one of the garrison of Fort Pitt in 1763; became a member of the Committee of Safety, Northumberland county, in 1775; and with his son Marcus (3) served in the Revolutionary army. Marcus (3) after the Revolution settled at Pittsburgh, on the south side; built what was afterwards known as Jones' Tavern, opposite the foot of Liberty street, and established a ferry there. He married Matsey Daugherty, famous as an intrepid frontier's woman. Afterwards he was one of the first five settlers at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and built a log house at the foot of what is now Twelfth street. The earliest tombstone in the old Franklin graveyard shows that his son, Michael Hulings, died August 9, 1797, aged twenty-seven years. His son John was born on "Smoky Island," in the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers (now all washed away); he married Sarah Bell, daughter of a Virginian who settled early at Pittsburgh. John Hulings was a trusted employee of

the government, carrying supplies from Pittsburgh to Erie and to Cairo. John's son, Marcus (4), was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Marcus (5), son of Marcus Hulings (4), was an architect and builder. He was a man of great character and untiring energy. Immediately after the discovery of petroleum, he became actively and successfully engaged in its production and in the pipe line business. He married Margaret McElwee, a direct descendant of the McDermott of Londonderry fame. She was an Irish woman of great ability. She bore him eleven children. Their oldest child,

Willis J. Hulings, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1850, and obtained an excellent education in private schools and the Philadelphia University, and a legal education in New York City, with Frederick A. Ward, and later with Gilfillan & Lamberton, of Franklin. He was admitted to the Venango county bar in 1877, and later to the Allegheny county bar, and the bars of West Virginia and Arizona. He engaged in practice for several years, and was connected with many important cases. Retiring from the law, he became extensively engaged in oil, lumber and mining enterprises in the United States and Mexico.

In 1881 Mr. Hulings was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and served for three terms. In this body his independence and straightforwardness made him a noted figure. Believing that the government must control the corporations or the corporations would control the government, he attacked the practice of railroad discriminations and rebates in freight rates, and secured the passage of the anti-discrimination law. In 1906 he was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate, serving until 1911. He conducted the famous fight for the civil service bill, and secured the passage of the bills for the purchase of water plants by municipalities, a measure that for twenty years the water



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Simon Johnston

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companies had successfully resisted; and the appointment of a commission to equalize taxes.

He has been a lifelong Republican, but when the Republican leaders had ceased to be Republicans, he took his Republicanism with him and joined the Progressive party in 1912; was a delegate of that party at Chicago, and became the candidate of the party in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, and was elected by a small plurality in a three-cornered fight. As congressman, he secured recognition as a speaker, and a thinker. He was appointed to the important Military Affairs and Revision of Laws committees; is a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. His speeches upon the Tariff, Mexican situation, Naval appropriations, Progressive party and Farm Loans were notable, commanding the attention of the House; especially has the painstaking study and ability of his speeches upon Farm Loans attracted attention.

General Hulings enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1876, and served in all the grades from private to general, until 1912. He was colonel of the famous Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for twenty-one years; volunteered with the regiment in April, 1898, in the United States service; commanded a brigade of five regiments at Chickamauga, in the First Division, First Corps; joined General Wilson's expedition to Porto Rico, in command of the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; commanded the advance guard; was promoted to brigadier-general "for meritorious conduct in action at the battle of Coamo, August 9, 1898; was honorably discharged January 1, 1899; reorganized the Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and assumed command; was promoted to brigadier-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, August 28, 1907; commission expired August 28, 1912.

General Hulings married Emma, daughter

of George W. Simpson, of New York City, and has eleven children: Marcus (6), civil and mining engineer; Willis J. Jr., chief chemist, Tennessee Copper Company; George S., manufacturer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Clark S., lawyer, Kittanning, Pennsylvania; Joseph S., lieutenant United States navy; Garnet O., ensign, United States navy; Courtland S., collegian; Norman, M. D., collegian; Florence, librarian; Bess, married H. A. Heilman; Emma S., married Frank Stuart.

JOHNSTON, Simon,

Business Man, Public Official.

The men who controlled the business interests of Pittsburgh during the exciting years of the later fifties, the dark days of the Civil War, the trying period immediately succeeding, and the era of restored prosperity which followed constituted, indeed, a notable group. One of its conspicuous figures—seen now through the mist of years—was that of the late Simon Johnston, for more than a third of a century an acknowledged leader in the drug business. During the many years of Mr. Johnston's residence in the Iron City he was numbered among the steadfast supporters of her most essential interests.

Originally the family of Johnston came from Scotland to Ireland. Robert Johnston was the brother of the Laird of Brackenside and heir to his estate. His wife was a Graham, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Thomas, who were born in Scotland. In the time of "Good Queen Ann" he came to Ireland and settled in Ulster. Thomas Johnston, grandfather of Simon Johnston, married Miss Isabella Armstrong, daughter of Andrew Armstrong, of Lough-terish. He had three sons: Alexander; Andrew; and Thomas, father of Simon Johnston.

Simon Johnston was born February 9, 1828, in county Fermanagh, Ireland, and was a son of Thomas and Margaret Johns-

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ton. His education was received in his native land, and in 1850 he came to seek his fortune in the United States. Settling in Pittsburgh, he attended Duff's College for one term, and then entered the service of B. A. Fahnestock, head of a wholesale drug establishment. His keen intelligence soon mastered every detail of the business and this, in conjunction with executive ability of a high order and unremitting devotion to duty, placed him, in a few years, in circumstances which justified him in going into business for himself.

In 1859 Mr. Johnston purchased the store of L. Wilcox, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, and there carried on a flourishing business until 1876, when he removed to Third avenue and Smithfield street, remaining, to the close of his life, in the active proprietorship of this establishment. His record as a business man is free from the slightest blemish. His integrity was never questioned and he was a just and kind employer, winning the warm attachment and zealous coöperation of his subordinates. In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Johnston ever took a deep interest. In politics he was a Democrat with independent tendencies. For a time he represented the Second Ward in the City Council, and occupied a seat on its school board. He also served as guardian of the poor. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, but so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number was known to none except the recipients. He was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The countenance of Mr. Johnston bore the impress of a vigorous intellect and a powerful will, the keen yet thoughtful glance of his eyes speaking of a nature unceasingly observant and at the same time profoundly reflective. His habitual expression gave evidence of the genial disposition which was one of his most marked characteristics. He was richly endowed with

the personal traits, the warmth of heart and social qualities which win and hold friends. To those who did not know him intimately he seemed at first brusque, but they soon learned that this was only the outer shell of an ardent and generous nature, one, moreover, true as steel and unfailingly to be relied on. Few men enjoyed to a greater degree the warm affection and high regard of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Johnston married, January 28, 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Logan and Mary (Shannon) Read, and three sons and four daughters were born to them: Mary Rhodes; Anne Read; Alicia Maxwell; William Alexander; Elizabeth; Robert Sproul, who died July 25, 1891; and Edwin Van Deusen. Mrs. Johnston is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, a union of traits of the greatest value to her husband, who found in her not alone a charming companion but also a trusted confidante. Mr. Johnston was a man to whom the ties of family and friendship were sacred, and never was he so content as when surrounded by the members of his household. Both he and his wife were "given to hospitality," and to their charm as host and hostess all who were ever privileged to be their guests can abundantly testify. Mr. Johnston possessed rare conversational powers, his talk being enlivened by flashes of the rich and brilliant wit peculiar to his countrymen. He was a lover of literature and it was said that his collection of books was one of the finest in Pittsburgh. He made frequent trips to Europe, but was always glad to return to his Pittsburgh home.

By the death of Mr. Johnston his home city was deprived of one of her most influential citizens, one who had ever studied her welfare and labored for her prosperity. On April 16, 1891, he passed away, leaving the record of a life singularly complete and a name that had ever stood as a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and

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progressive in citizenship. The old-time business men of Pittsburgh are still warmly cherished in the memories of many and none is more vividly recalled than Simon Johnston. His name is held in honored and grateful remembrance and the influence of his fine abilities and noble character will long be felt in his beloved city.

RAMSEY, Charles Cyrus,

Large Steel Manufacturer.

The antecedents of Charles Cyrus Ramsey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are supposed to be of Scotch origin, though they may have come from Ireland as the family possessed traditions of Irish places. Soon after the year 1700 there was a large Scotch-Irish emigration to Pennsylvania; among them was William Ramsey, who settled with his family in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is said to have been of the lineage of Sir Thomas De Ramsey, of Dalhousie, Scotland. The first Ramsey came to Scotland in the train of the Earl of Huntingdon from England, and held property in Huntingdonshire, Scotland, from which he took the name De Ramsey. This family claims descent from William Ramsey, who fought under Robert Bruce for the independence of Scotland, and was one of the nobles who subscribed to the celebrated memorial addressed to the Pope in 1320, wherein was set forth the rights and liberties of Scotland.

(I) William Ramsey, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was of Scotch ancestry, and probably came to America by way of Ireland. He had seven children, namely: 1. James, born 1692 or 1701; was ancestor of Major James Ramsey, of Ligonier, Pennsylvania. 2. William, born 1698, probably in Ireland; died October 19, 1787, in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. 3. Jean, born 1699, died September 17, 1781; married (first) Robert Mearus, who died in 1730, married (second) Hugh Huston. 4. Robert, who owned land in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 1738-1749. 5. Alexander, of Bucks county,

Pennsylvania. 6. John, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who settled in the Cumberland Valley. 7. Thomas, of whom more hereafter.

(II) Thomas Ramsey, son of William Ramsey, the emigrant, was born about 1710, probably in Ireland. He settled in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1725-1730; was a large landowner there, and an active participant in local political affairs. He died intestate in Bucks county, in 1751. He married Sarah Darrah Johnston, daughter of James Johnston and Mary Darrah Johnston; the latter was the daughter of Thomas Darrah, an Irish colonist, who lived in Bedminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The widow of Thomas Ramsey moved to Tinicum township, Bucks county, where she died. Issue of Thomas and Mary Darrah (Johnston) Ramsey: 1. William, of whom further. 2. David, born March, 1735; in 1795 was in North Carolina. 3. Robert, born May, 1739; was in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1795. 4. Thomas, born 1742, and in 1795 was in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. 5. Samuel, born 1751; was in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1795. Perhaps other children.

(III) William Ramsey, son of Thomas and Mary Darrah (Johnston) Ramsey, was born in November, 1732, probably in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, 1755-1756, from Bucks county, and attained the rank of captain; he removed from thence to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, soon after his marriage, and settled first in Antrim township, but later in Hamilton township, where he remained until 1795, after which he lived in North Carolina. He married Margaret Allen, daughter of William Allen, of Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They had children as follows: 1. Benjamin, born 1754, died in 1809, on a farm near Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania. 2. William, born January 1, 1756;

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joined the Continental army at the age of sixteen, and in 1800 moved to Washington county, where he died January 1, 1841. 3. Thomas, emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1802 his name appears on records of that State. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Jane or Jeannett, born 1759; married, in 1780, Joseph Eaton Jr., who was a soldier of the Revolution. 6. Margaret, married ——— Henry.

(IV) John Ramsey, son of Captain William and Margaret (Allen) Ramsey, was born probably in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and lived in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He married Martha Shields, a twin sister of Mary Shields, and daughter of Matthew Shields, who was a son of Matthew Shields, both soldiers in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. They had four children: 1. William, who died *sine prole*. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Elijah, who married Elizabeth Ayres. 4. Robert, who married, April 21, 1811, and died in 1847.

(V) John Ramsey, son of John and Martha (Shields) Ramsey, was born January 3, 1799, at Bentleyville, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He is supposed to have been a farmer in Washington county in early life, removed to Allegheny City about 1850, engaged in banking and died there in 1875. He married Jane Moore, February 25, 1822, who was born February 25, 1797. They had children: John; William, married Isabel Cassidy; Martha Jane, married Moses Montgomery; James Shields, married Ruth Thorne; Elizabeth, married Isaac Hill; Robert Shields, married Margaret Williams; Anna M., married John Swan; Cyrus Washington, mentioned below.

(VI) Cyrus Washington Ramsey, son of John and Jane (Moore) Ramsey, was born July 20, 1835, at Cross Creek Village, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He resided in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in business in Pittsburgh. He married (first) Ellen Miller, who was born February 21, 1842; (second) Jane Kefover, May 30, 1887, at Pittsburgh. Issue by first

wife: 1. Charles Cyrus, of whom further. 2. Arabella Neilson, born January 20, 1864; married, June 6, 1904, Jan Koert, who died February 6, 1911. 3. Lide Severance, born March 25, 1866; married, January 1, 1902, William Arrott, who died July 13, 1909. 4. Nina Blanche, born March 28, 1868; married, December 23, 1891, Bond Valentine Somerville. Issue by second wife: 5. Frank Howard, born May 30, 1888, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

(VII) Charles Cyrus Ramsey, son of Cyrus Washington and Ellen (Miller) Ramsey, was born February 25, 1862, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and received technical instruction thereafter. In time he became president and director, and a member of the executive committee of the Crucible Steel Company of America. He is also president of the Crucible Fuel Company of Pittsburgh; and is vice-president of the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company. He married Grace Schureman Keys, daughter of Elijah Crawford and Elizabeth Holme (Mapelsden) Keys, June 1, 1905, in New York City. She was born December 24, 1875. Elijah Crawford Keys was born January 29, 1844; Elizabeth Holme Mapelsden was born May 4, 1844; they were married, June 30, 1866, in New York City. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey: Elizabeth Mapelsden, born February 15, 1907, in New York; Ellen, born November 19, 1909, in New York City; Cyrus Keys, born November 8, 1913, in Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Allegheny Country Club and of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; also of the New York Athletic Club, the Pennsylvania Society and the Engineers' Club of New York City. He is a descendant of an armigerous colonial family entitled to armorial insignia as follows: Arms—Argent, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules. Crest—A unicorn's head couped argent. Motto—*Semper victor*.



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McCLELLAND, William Black,

Lawyer, Ideal Citizen.

Among the young and brilliant members of the bar who, a quarter of a century ago, graced the courts of Pittsburgh, was one whose record is invested with a peculiar interest both by reason of its unusual promise and its melancholy brevity. It is that of the late William Black McClelland, who, throughout his career, worthily maintained the traditions of a family long known and highly honored in the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania.

William Black McClelland was born June 26, 1854, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Black) McClelland, whose other sons were: John B. and James H., both deceased; and Robert W., a prominent physician of Pittsburgh. John B. and James H. McClelland were also members of the medical profession and biographies and portraits of the father and these three sons appear elsewhere in this work.

The early education of William Black McClelland was received in public and private schools of Pittsburgh, and he subsequently entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from that institution. On September 13, 1880, he registered as a law student, his preceptors being John H. Hampton and John Dalzell. On June 30, 1883, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county on motion of James C. Doty. The professional career of Mr. McClelland opened with the brightest prospects. Possessed of innate ability of a high order and armed with the most thorough equipment, he entered upon the discharge of his duties under peculiarly advantageous circumstances. Nor did his early efforts fail to receive speedy recognition and appreciation. His advancement, based on talent, knowledge and strict adherence to the loftiest principles of integrity was rapid and steady and older members of the bar, watching

with interest his upward course, prophesied for him a brilliant future.

It was, however, only eight years after his admission to the bar that failing health forced Mr. McClelland to remove to Colorado. His courage, nevertheless, was undaunted and his energy undiminished, and in his new abode he entered with zeal upon the practice of his profession, meeting with the success which seldom fails to attend men of this type. He also found opportunities of exercising to advantage his marked business ability.

In politics Mr. McClelland was a Republican, but always steadily refused to become a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the discharge of his professional duties and obligations. He was, nevertheless, somewhat active in political circles, and ever gave loyal support to all measures which he deemed calculated to promote the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh. During his residence in Colorado he was not less zealous in the fulfillment of the duties of citizenship. His charities were numerous but extremely unostentatious.

The personality of Mr. McClelland was in many respects that of the ideal lawyer. His intellect was luminous and vigorous, and he possessed that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to essential points. In argument he was ever logical, forcible, clear and, above all, convincing. With strong mental endowments he combined those personal qualities which win and hold friends and these different attributes were plainly impressed upon his countenance, imparting to his finely-cut, sensitive features a look of intellectual power and indomitable determination softened by the impulses of a kindly nature and a genial disposition. His eyes had the piercing glance of one accustomed to look below the surface and penetrate all disguises, but withal there was an expression of benevolence and at times a glint of humor. He looked what he was—a warm-

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hearted, thoroughly well-balanced man, gifted, noble, honest and true.

Before many years had elapsed the heroic stand made by Mr. McClelland against the encroachments of physical infirmity had to be abandoned. His brother, Dr. James H. McClelland, brought him from Colorado to his home in Pittsburgh, and there, on the evening of the day of his arrival, December 10, 1900, he passed away, mourned both in his native city and in the faraway home of his latter years.

Three brothers of the name of McClelland, two of whom have passed into history, are prominently identified with the prestige of the medical profession in Pittsburgh. The fourth brother, William Black McClelland, whose record, also, is wholly of the past, invested the family name with the lustre derived from distinction at the bar, and although but half the years of his too brief career were associated with his native city she claims him as her own and cherishes his memory with just and affectionate pride.

RHODES, Marion W.,

Business Man, Manufacturer.

When in the course of years the scope of a business grows from a moderate beginning to a large output per annum, it argues that there must be a very capable leading spirit to control its affairs, and it is of such a man, Marion W. Rhodes, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, that this sketch treats. Faithfulness in the performance of his duties and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose, have been his main guides in life, and the success which has attended his efforts is proof of the wisdom of this course of action.

The Rhodes family is an old one in this country, its first member here having come from Germany prior to the Revolution, in which he took an active part, and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. His name, however, has not been preserved. His son, Jacob Rhodes, was born and reared near Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he married and reared a family.

Adam, son of Jacob Rhodes, was born on the Rhodes homestead near Bethlehem, where he remained until his marriage. He then removed to what is now Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased what was then the Williams farm. This was only partly cleared, the remainder being covered with timber, and on this he made many improvements until it was a fine homestead at the time of his death in 1846, at which time he was living with his son Jacob, in Stroud township. He married Catherine Beasecker, who died in February, 1864, and they were the parents of: Adam, Nancy, Abraham, John, Leah, Thomas W., of further mention; Rachel, Jacob and Eliza.

Thomas W., son of Adam and Catherine (Beasecker) Rhodes, was born in Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1811, and died January 25, 1891. His education was but a meager one, being limited to attendance for a few months each winter at the district schools. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to George Keller to learn the carpenter's trade, his apprenticeship expiring at the end of three years. He was then occupied as a millwright for a period of nine years, in the employ of Mr. Linton, holding the position of foreman during three years of this term. He next established himself in business independently, erecting many mills in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and from 1849 to 1855 had charge of the lumber business of Williams Brothers & Comfort, after which he retired from business three years. In 1858 he built the Stroudsburg Bank building; in 1865, the Stroudsburg Woolen Mills; and in 1869, the Lutheran church. In 1856 he assisted in organizing the Stroudsburg Bank, of which he was a director many years. In 1865 he became a director of the Stroudsburg Woolen Mills, and was elected president in 1868. He also served many years as director, manager and surveyor of the Monroe Mutual Fire Insurance Company; was an elder and trustee of

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the Lutheran church; and a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Rhodes married (first) January 1, 1836, Mary Ann, who died January 4, 1853, a daughter of Solomon and Mary (Beninger) Heller; he married (second) July 5, 1853, Catherine, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Heller) Keller. Children by the first marriage: Sydenham H., Charles L., Marion W., whose name heads this sketch; Ellen A., Edward H., George H., Martha S., Johnson G. Children by second marriage: Stewart T., Erwin J., Mary M., Jennie L., Anna C. and Mildred F.

Marion W. Rhodes was born in Stroud township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1841, and the district schools of his native town furnished his elementary education. This was supplemented by one term in the Stroudsburg Seminary, after which he taught school one term in Hamilton township and another term in Eldred township. During the Civil War he served nine months as a substitute for his brother, Sydenham H. Rhodes, being a member of Company C, Captain Warner commanding, 176th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In 1865 he engaged in the lumber business for Judge E. M. Paxton, at Spruce Mills Grove, and was thus occupied until 1868, when he came to Stroudsburg and there opened a general store which he conducted successfully for some time. His next business venture was as a drover, when he traveled throughout the western and middle States, and about 1885 commenced the manufacture of cigars, with which he has been identified since that time. He has made an undoubted success of this line of industry.

January 2, 1866, Mr. Rhodes was made a member of Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; and he is also a member of Wallenpaupack Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Newfoundland, Pennsylvania.

BROOKS, Jeremiah,

Prominent Physician, Professional Instructor.

The history of Pittsburgh has no figures more nobly conspicuous than those of her physicians, and among those who, during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, upheld and increased the prestige of the medical profession none stood higher than the late Dr. Jeremiah Brooks, for more than thirty years one of the leading physicians of the Iron City. Dr. Brooks was a representative of the old Brooks family of New Jersey, where bearers of the name are still numerous, and whence members of the race have widely dispersed, planting branches in different parts of the United States.

Ananias Brooks, probably the progenitor of all the American branches of the family, came from the North of Ireland and was of Scotch parentage. He married Martha ———, and in the first half of the eighteenth century sailed from Belfast for the American colonies. His son Thomas married, in 1753, Catherine Smith, of Dutch descent, who was born at sea in 1735, and died in 1831. Their son John, born February 23, 1772, married, June 24, 1802, at Arch Street Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Baker and Elizabeth (Head) Scatterwood. Samuel Baker Scatterwood was of Bucks county and Philadelphia, and his wife was the daughter of John Head, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, born October 20, 1723, died September 2, 1792. Jeremiah Mayberry Brooks, son of John Brooks, married, May 13, 1840, Emma, born September 3, 1821, in Hillsboro, North Carolina, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Shinn) Harbert, the latter a member of the old Shinn family of New Jersey.

Jeremiah Brooks, probably a lineal descendant of Ananias Brooks, the immigrant, and father of Dr. Jeremiah Brooks, of Pittsburgh, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey,

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March 13, 1754, and died February 3, 1834, in Warren, Ohio. He married, November 30, 1775, Dorcas Smith, born in New Jersey, January 23, 1759, died July 17, 1838, and their children were: 1. Phoebe, married the Rev. Sidney Rigdon, for years pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church of Pittsburgh. 2. Richard Smith, married, in 1810, Rachel B. Davis; children: Sibley; Amarilla, married (first) ——— Seiferheld, (second) ——— Bacon; Lydia, married ——— Potter; Rachel Davis, married, in 1841, Samuel Preston Shriver; Nancy, married ——— McBrier; Margaret; William. 3. Jeremiah, mentioned below. 4. Sarah, married John Sibley, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and is survived by a granddaughter, Mrs. Enoch Taylor, of Philadelphia. 5. William, of Warren, Ohio, among whose descendants are Mrs. Edwin Biggs and Mrs. William F. Church. Mr. Church, who is of Salem, Ohio, is a cousin of Samuel Harden Church, of Pittsburgh, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work.

Jeremiah Brooks, son of Jeremiah and Dorcas (Smith) Brooks, was born February 24, 1797, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, and received his early education in his native state and at Warren, Ohio, whither his parents removed while he was still a boy. In the course of time he entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, subsequently becoming a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After remaining at the latter institution a year and a half Dr. Brooks began practice at Monongahela City, removing, in 1830, to Pittsburgh, where he rapidly rose into prominence, taking the leading place which he held thenceforth to the close of his life. His first place of residence was on Fourth avenue, whence he moved to Liberty, and after the great fire of 1845 took up his abode on Sixth avenue. He was of high rank and popularity not only as a family physician, but also as a surgeon. His conspicuous success was the result of more

than ordinary intellectual power and an eminent degree of skill combined with a strong will, a resolute nature and a purposeful spirit.

Politically Dr. Brooks was first a Whig and later a Republican, adhering staunchly to the principles of the organizations and ever a leader in all that tended toward public improvement. His charities were numerous, but in their bestowal he constantly sought to shun the slightest appearance of ostentation. In his zeal for the creation of higher medical standards Dr. Brooks drilled many students, exerting in this way an incalculable influence. With Rev. William A. Passavant he was instrumental in establishing the first Passavant Hospital, in Pittsburgh, and was connected with it until his death. He belonged to a Doctors' Club which was the forerunner of the present Allegheny County Medical Society.

Those who were familiar with the fine personal appearance of Dr. Brooks cannot fail to remember how well it illustrated his character. His eyes, clear and magnetic, were those of a man who had seen and thought and done, and his habitual expression was one of calm forcefulness. His intercourse with other members of his profession was marked by the most scrupulous regard for their rights and feelings, and to the physicians of the younger generation he was particularly kind and generous. His estimate of the character of the profession was most exalted, constituting the very essence of honor, dignity, benevolence and usefulness. He was a distinguished physician and a true gentleman.

Dr. Brooks married, October 31, 1820, Martha Clarke, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Clarke) Buchanan, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, whither Mr. Buchanan had removed from Lancaster county. An agriculturist, he was also extensively engaged in business as a miller. His wife, born May 27, 1764, was a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Dunlop) Clarke. Thomas Clarke was born in 1712, in county Antrim,



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J. Brooks

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Ireland, and his descendants constitute one of the noted families of Pennsylvania, different members in the successive generations having done much for the Keystone State and the City of Pittsburgh (see Clarke).

The following children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Brooks: Julia Huntington, deceased, married the Rev. William S. Livingston, of Ohio; Eliza Buchanan, deceased, married the late Prof. Joseph F. Griggs, of Pittsburgh; Jane Francis; Emma Clarke, married David Sterrett, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, who died in 1907. Miss Jane Frances Brooks, a woman of culture and social grace, resides in Pittsburgh, where she is the centre of a large circle of warmly attached friends. Miss Brooks is active in benevolent work, being animated by a spirit of genuine philanthropy. The marriage of Dr. Brooks might truly be said to have crowned his life, for his wife was a woman, who by her gracious tact, thoughtfulness and endearing kindness, imparted inspiration to his lofty purposes and made of his home a place of serene delights. She passed away May 10, 1886. Dr. Brooks was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as most sacred obligations.

On August 18, 1865, his home city and the medical fraternity throughout the state were called to mourn the passing of a man of brilliant attainments and noble character. Honorable in purpose and wholly devoted to his great work Dr. Brooks had stood for many years before the public as an eminent physician and valued citizen. The record of his life remains as an inspiration to his profession and to the community, and the thought of what he was as a husband and father constitutes a sacred memory.

Dr. Brooks was among the last survivors of a bygone generation of physicians. Noble men they were, devoting their physical and mental energies to the service of their fellowmen and consecrating their skill and learning to the relief of suffering humanity,

and of no one of them was this more emphatically true than of Dr. Jeremiah Brooks.

(The Clarke Line).

The surname of Clerk, Clark or Clarke, a common one throughout Europe, is in Scotland one of great antiquity, and was probably assumed from some office bearing the designation. It is interesting to note that in very early times, there were many free barons and men of great possessions and power who bore the name of Clarke or Clark. Sir James Dalrymple cites a charter, prior to 1180, of King William, of a donation to the abbacy of Holyrood House, and among the witnesses (all men of rank) are Hugo Clericus Regis, Hugo Clericus Cancellarii, Johannes Clericus, and others of similar form and signification.

In 1296 Richardus Clerk submitted to Edward the First, and in the same year Benedict Clere, a man of rank and prominence, was carried captive to London for refusing to swear allegiance to the English monarch. At the battle of Durham, William Clerk was taken prisoner and remained in captivity until 1357, when he was released with his sovereign, David the Second. The Clan Chatton and some of the best Highland families are descended from the Clerks, and from charters under the great seal it appears that different families of the name have held extensive possessions from a very remote era, some of these lands being situated in Perthshire.

Thomas Clark, who lived in England from 1650 to 1680, is the earliest ancestor of record of the Clarke family of Western Pennsylvania. He had several sons, the youngest of whom, John, served as a lieutenant in the army of William, Prince of Orange. At the siege of Derry, Lieutenant Clark was one of those who volunteered to cut the boom in the harbor. This boom prevented the landing of ships sent with provisions to the relief of the besieged who were dying of starvation and disease in the fortress. The boom was broken by a shot

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from the besieging army of James the Second and at the same time was struck by one of the relief ships, thus ending the famous siege of Derry. The following year Lieutenant Clark was slain at the Battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690. After this decisive victory the lands of nobility and officers in the army of James the Second were confiscated and awarded to meritorious men in the service of the Prince of Orange. One of these estates was given to the family of Lieutenant Clark, and they accordingly left England and settled in county Antrim, Ireland.

Thomas Clarke, probably the grandson of Lieutenant John Clark and founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1712, in county Antrim. He had one brother, Francis, who was captain of a sailing vessel and married in Ireland, Mary Green. The Clarks lived in Coleraine and had amassed wealth, being extensively engaged in the linen business and owning a bleaching ground at Sandal Mount, near Coleraine. About 1753 Thomas Clarke immigrated to the American colonies, landing at Wilmington, Delaware, and purchasing land at Chadds Ford on Brandywine Creek. After an absence of seven years he returned to Ireland for his wife and child, and in 1761 again landed in the colony, where thenceforth he made his home.

At the beginning of the revolutionary war Thomas Clarke was neutral (his father having been an English officer) and believed that the Continentals could not prevail against the British Army—that they were engaging in a hopeless struggle. While witnessing the Battle of Brandywine he was taken prisoner and compelled to serve in the ranks of the British. Because he would not fire a cannon he was tied to one and kept there all day. After the battle he was released. His farm lay in the path of both armies and was stripped of nearly everything, and when battles were fought on his own land he cast in his lot with the

patriots and drew his sword in defense of his hearthstone.

Being obliged to entertain both Tories and Federalists, Thomas Clarke decided to keep an inn which he called the Black Horse Tavern. This was a large stone house situated not far from the battlefield and is still in good preservation. When General Lafayette was wounded in the leg he was taken with other wounded into Mr. Clarke's house, and until his recovery made it his headquarters. John Clarke, a lad of nine, had the honor of holding the general's horse. General Washington also made his headquarters here, and as Bancroft says, "he charged them to take as good care of Lafayette as if he were his own son." Elizabeth Clarke was at this time thirteen years of age and remembered both commanders well to the close of her life. She said Washington was the handsomest man she ever saw. Lafayette was lame (in consequence of his recent wound), had red or sandy hair and squinted. He told the negro cook that the coffee did not suit him, and she tried in vain to please him until one day when it was accidentally smoked in the wood fire. He said then, doubtless to her surprise, that it was good, but too much smoked. After that she smoked it a little, and he was satisfied. Elizabeth Clarke said that they "heard the firing all the day of the battle; the creek was red with blood, and the Federalists retreated, walking across the bodies of the slain."

After the war Thomas Clarke sold his farm at Chadds Ford, taking in payment colonial money, some of which is still in possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Edwin R. Sullivan, of Pittsburgh. In 1788 Mr. Clarke removed to Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, whither his son William had preceded him. They called the place Clarkesville. It is south of Washington, not far from Waynesburg, and near the line of Washington and Greene counties. The year of their removal there was a great drought, and cattle were driven to

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Laurel Hill for pasture. The Clarkes had grain to sow sufficient to provide them with food for a year, but when it was ripening, so great was the necessity that women went into the fields and gathered it, and after shelling it, parched or boiled it for food. Game, however, was abundant.

Thomas Clarke married, about 1750, in Ireland, Martha Stuart Dunlop. The Dunlops were Scotch Calvinists who fled from their native land in consequence of religious persecution, taking refuge in the comparatively unmolested regions of Ulster. This incident in their history was often related by Mrs. Clarke to her children and grandchildren. The Dunlops were allied to the Stuarts, Mrs. Clarke being related to Sir James Stuart, the first Earl of Bute, and also to Charles Edward Stuart, called by his enemies, "The Young Pretender," by his friends, "The Young Chevalier," and famous in song and story as "Prince Charlie."

Following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke: Mary, born February 5, 1753, in Ireland; Samuel, born June 27, 1761, on the voyage to America; Elizabeth, born May 27, 1764; Thomas, May 25, 1766; John, November 23, 1768, married Rebecca Zane, of Wheeling, West Virginia; William; Robert, August 25, 1773, engaged in mercantile business in Brownsville, Pennsylvania; Charles; and Francis. All these children with the exception of Mary and Samuel, were born at Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, near Wilmington, Delaware.

John Clarke, son of Francis Clarke, brother of Thomas, on coming to America, wanted to marry his cousin Mary. Her father objected because of his dislike of the young man's mother, and this opposition led to the elopement of John and Mary. It may be mentioned here that the "e" was added to the Clark name after coming of the family to America, probably to distinguish them from another of the same name.

John Clarke, nephew and son-in-law of Thomas Clarke, was a hatter and furrier

and lived in Wilmington, Delaware, amassing a large fortune. "One hundred years ago only cocked hats were worn and there was but one manufactory in America." This was after the war from which he had emerged a very poor man, a captain's pension being his only remuneration for valuable services. He had raised an independent company, armed and equipped at his own expense, and had served in the battles of Brandywine and Red Bank. At the Battle of Brandywine his life was saved in a remarkable manner. His dog followed him to the battlefield and ran against him, throwing him to the ground just as the man immediately behind him was struck by a bullet and killed.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Martha Stuart (Dunlop) Clarke, married Walter Buchanan, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Marie, who became the wife of Rev. William Smith, D. D.; Juliet Galbraith; Martha Clarke, who married Dr. Jeremiah Brooks, of Pittsburgh; Jane Work, who married Judge Andrew Dempsey of Ironton, Ohio; Eliza, who married the Rev. Noah Gillett.

It is recorded that Thomas, son of Thomas and Martha Stuart (Dunlop) Clarke, was lost at sea. Having a great desire to visit the old country, he set sail, probably with his uncle Francis. One night after his departure his mother dreamed that he came to her dripping wet. She awakened, and on again falling asleep had the same dream. It made such an impression on her that she told her husband who immediately arose and wrote down the date. A year after the captain of the vessel visited the parents and told them that on the voyage out Thomas was sent up into the rigging to take in sail, was blown off into sea and could not be rescued. He was drowned on the night of his mother's dream.

Thomas Clarke, the father, died May 11, 1802, at the home of his son, William, in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. In the old

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country he had been a member of the Church of England. Mrs. Clarke passed away September 16, 1807, at the age of eighty-three. Her latter years were clouded by a famine which prevailed in Ireland, as she feared that her sisters whom she had left in the old home might suffer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are interred in the cemetery of Chartiers or Hill Church, of which Dr. John McMillan was pastor for fifty years. Mrs. Clarke died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Buchanan, at Buchanan's Mills, near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

MOORE, Delano Riddle,

Enterprising Business Man.

The majority of the business men of Pennsylvania have ever been of that alert, energetic, progressive type to whom obstacles are but an impetus, and during the latter decades of the nineteenth century there could be found throughout the length and breadth of the state no more perfect specimen of the type than the late Delano Riddle Moore, of Altoona, long a recognized authority in the lumber business. Mr. Moore, during his almost lifelong residence in Altoona, was ever ready to do all in his power to advance the best interests of his home town.

John Moore, grandfather of Delano Riddle Moore, was of Leinster county, Ireland, and was forced by political trouble to leave his native country and take refuge in the United States, landing at Alexandria (Virginia?). He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was accompanied to this country by his three children: Robert; Johnston, mentioned below; and Ann.

Johnston Moore, son of John Moore, was a farmer in Morrison's Cove, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Jane Wilson. Their children were: Ithamar, died in 1905; Theodosia, married Thomas B. Delo, of Elmira, New York, and died, leaving two children, Roy B. and Johnston Moore, a physician of Philadel-

phia; Cassandra, married James P. Stewart, now deceased, banker and prothonotary, of Hollidaysburg, later a resident of Webb City; Delano Riddle, mentioned below; Charles W., a businessman of Altoona, married Mary Aiken, of Melroy, Pennsylvania, and died November 5, 1914; and Samuel T., of Harrisburg, chief forester of Pennsylvania, married Anna Swartz and has two children, Erma and Mary.

Delano Riddle Moore, son of Johnston and Maria Jane (Wilson) Moore, was born March 14, 1843, at Morrison's Cove, near Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. He received his primary education in the public schools of Altoona, afterward attending the State College. His inclinations were for mercantile life and at the age of sixteen he went to Altoona and there entered upon the career which was to bring him not only pecuniary profit but a most enviable reputation. In association with his brother Ithamar he established the lumber business which he conducted to the close of his life. Under his capable management the concern gradually enlarged the scope of its transactions, eventually operating five mills in Cambria county. Mr. Moore was the owner of extensive lumber and coal lands and devoted all the energies of his vigorous and well balanced mind to the guidance and control of the great enterprise which owed its success and magnitude chiefly to his aggressive boldness and wise conservatism.

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue Mr. Moore stood in the front rank. His political affiliations were with the Republicans, but he never took an active part in the affairs of the organization, matters of business engrossing his entire time and office-seeking being foreign to his nature. He was ever ready to do all that lay in his power for the betterment of conditions in his community and his charities were numerous but invariably bestowed in the quietest manner

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possible. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

In early manhood Mr. Moore, like so many other young men of his generation, abandoned business pursuits in order to respond to the call to arms and enlisted in the Union army, but conditions frustrated his intention of going to the front.

The personality of Mr. Moore was that of a genial, kindly, warm-hearted, thoroughly well balanced man, of strong mental endowments and exceptional capacity for judging the motives and merits of men. He was of medium height and stout figure, but alert and active in his movements, always preserving his youthful energy. His hair and whiskers were light and his well moulded features were expressive of his dominant traits of character. His eyes, piercingly keen, held in their depths a humorous gleam which told of the fund of dry humor for which he was noted and which was one of his most attractive qualities. His business transactions were conducted in accordance with the highest principles and he was widely beloved, numbering friends in all classes of the community, and, it might be added, among the noblest of the brute creation, for he delighted in dogs and horses and they returned his affection.

Mr. Moore married, December 7, 1864, at Altoona, Emma L., daughter of Judge Benjamin Franklin and Eliza (Addleman) Patton. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Cora Estella, who died in infancy; Helen, wife of David Frank Gibson Crawford, of Pittsburgh, general superintendent of motive power of Pennsylvania Railroad Lines West; Marie Jessie, wife of Roland Eldridge Hoopes, freight and passenger agent at Denora, Pennsylvania. By his marriage Mr. Moore gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, a true helpmate for one the governing motive of whose life was love for wife and children and who delighted in the exercise of hospitality. Mrs. Moore, in her widowhood, resides in

Pittsburgh, where she takes an active part in charitable work, from time to time seeking enjoyment and recuperation in travel.

When scarcely past the prime of life Mr. Moore closed his honorable and useful career, passing away March 9, 1904, leaving a record strikingly illustrative of the essential principles of a true life, a solid, simple, strong and serviceable life, the life of a noble and upright man who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. The lumber trade in Pennsylvania constitutes one of her chief sources of revenue and forms an integral part of her commercial greatness. It has been made what it is by such men as Delano Riddle Moore.

CAUFFIEL, Hon. Joseph,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

Hon. Joseph Cauffiel, mayor of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, is an example of that species of success which makes a man a public benefactor by reason of the broad-minded and advanced ideas he has and which he enforces for the good of the community. By diligent application of his natural gifts and powers, he has advanced steadily, until he is now one of the representative men of his section of the country. In his relations to the community—commercial, civil and social—he has exhibited those qualities which mark the true citizen, exerting his influence and energy not for individual ends, but for the general good.

The ancestors of Hon. Cauffiel were Scotch-Irish, and he has in his possession a Bible that is four hundred years old, and which belonged to his great-great-grandfather. John Cauffiel, his great-grandfather, and three of his sons, were killed by the Indians, and his wife was the first white woman to cross the Allegheny mountains. John M. Cauffiel, grandfather of Hon. Cauffiel, was a farmer, had three sons—James, Edward and Daniel M., his

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father. James served as private in a Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war.

Daniel Mattock Cauffiel was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1819, and died in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1899. He was a farmer by occupation, and was among the first to build charcoal furnaces in his section of the country. He married Mary, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Barefoot) Hammer, and they had children: Mary Jane, born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, married Jacob Thomas; Charlotte Elizabeth, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1874, married Harry Slaglo, and has four sons and two daughters; Amanda Bell, died at the age of sixteen years; James Hammer, born at Black Lake, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, is manager of the American Machine Company, Toledo, Ohio, married Jennie Sellers and has four sons and two daughters; Joseph, whose name heads this sketch; John, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, married Rachel Roades; Solomon Hammer, born in Somerset county, is in the coal business, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Keim, has four sons and one daughter; Daniel, born in Somerset county, is an agent and salesman for the Du Pont Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, married Elizabeth Leventry and has four sons and three daughters; David, died in infancy; Alexander, married Lucinda Rose and has three sons and one daughter.

Hon. Joseph Cauffiel was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1870. Having graduated from the public schools of his native county, he attended the normal school for two terms, and then worked for a number of years as the assistant of his father on the homestead farm. At the age of twenty-one years he started for himself in the real estate and loan business, in which he has achieved remarkable success. For the purposes of loan he commands a cap-

ital of three millions of dollars, and has one of the largest and best established enterprises of this kind in the state of Pennsylvania. Since 1902 Mayor Cauffiel has been conducting this business alone. His fraternal affiliations consist of membership in the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and Maker Lodge, No. 1044, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, of which he is a charter member. From the time he cast his first vote he was a member of the Republican party, and gave that his active support until he joined the Progressive and the Washington parties, with which he is now associated. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mayor Cauffiel married, June 15, 1898, Brinton Sellers, born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1877, a daughter of Frederick and Rebecca (Real) Sellers. They have children, those of school age attending the public schools: Margaretta Cumb, born April 5, 1899; Meade, born August 7, 1902; Mary H., born July 7, 1908; Eleanor, born February 7, 1912.

Hon. Joseph Cauffiel was elected mayor of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1911, as an Independent for Good Government, this being the first political office he ever held. He is a believer in the city ownership of public utilities. He appeared before the Pennsylvania Legislature together with the mayors of Pittsburgh, Chester, New Castle and other cities, to urge reform measures and laws. He was in favor of the "Commission form of Government" for Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and secured it. This became operative, December 1, 1913. He is a true reformer, and we cannot do better than to give a few extracts from his second annual message:

Our city continues to increase in population, but the civic improvements are not commensurate with our growth. We must provide better sewage and street improvements of all kinds for the protection of the health of our citizens.



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Our city stands among the first in the State in the manufacture of steel, iron and the production of coal. We must not, however, overlook the important relations which we bear to the maintaining of these conditions. We, as representatives of the people, should have legislation in their behalf, and should represent the city as a whole and not any one ward or district. The time is at hand when we must dissolve any and all sectional feeling into the greatest good to the most people. We must broaden the scope of our civic horizon. We have great responsibilities and important duties to perform, and the people look to us to guide the municipality wisely and safely. It is not only during our term of office, but the work goes on for ages to come. I have called your attention to our city prison, which is entirely too small to accommodate the large number of prisoners. What we should have is a public safety building, where they could have the proper accommodations and enable the prisoners to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. * * * I feel that every father and mother should be educated how to care for their children during the outbreak of contagious diseases, not allowing their families to mingle or congregate with others. It will require a thorough schooling of the parents, more particularly among the foreign element, who do not understand our language and the treatment of children when once infected with these dreadful diseases. Consider the vast sums that would be given to our public improvements, including parks, playgrounds, and social centers, baths and public street improvements, sewers and other greatly needed things that are now denied the people, because there are no funds and the taxes are as high now as the people will stand for. All these public utility corporations that are now owned by private capital should be owned by our municipality. These funds that are being sent east and elsewhere, so far as the municipality is concerned, should be kept at home for the benefit of those who contribute it, instead of contributing it to entire strangers who have no interest in our city except to exact profits. The time has fully arrived when the people of this city should give serious attention to the subject of social welfare, and should provide for the construction of social centers for the protection of the present young men and women, and to my mind this is the highest duty with which the community is to-day charged. * * * I want to call your attention to one important thing that has been overlooked. The young women of our city have not been pro-

vided for in this structure (The Young Men's Christian Association Building). The young women of our city have no place to go unless to some cheap show, and these young women who are growing up now will be the mothers of our city in a few years, and they should receive the same encouragement (if not more) as the young men. I recommend that a suitable place be secured and a Young Women's Christian Association established.

Among improvements and changes most strongly advocated by Mayor Cauffiel are the following: No more free franchises; the railroad grade crossings must go, the tracks be depressed or elevated; a complete sewer system; all wires underground; all telephone, telegraph and electric light wires should be assessed for a certain sum per mile for each single strand of wire, and a certain sum per cable per mile; police flashlight signal system; a home for homeless boys and girls; a public bath and swimming pool and toilets; defining the width of rivers; dredging the Stonycreek and Conemaugh rivers at the Stone bridge; municipal ownership of water, gas and light; a systematic assessment of business licenses; a sealer of weights and measures; a building inspector; an inspector of gas, electric light and water meters; drinking fountains; a system of parks should be added as well as playgrounds established, throughout the various sections of the city. He adds:

These matters cannot be accomplished too soon for the betterment of the health and protection of our citizens. Let us coöperate heartily and unselfishly in every movement that may be projected for the benefit of the city, for in a few years the results will be surprising to us all. The financial condition of the city is one thing that concerns everybody and requires the close attention of men of experience, with knowledge of values, so that the taxation should be equitable between all taxpayers, and not become burdensome on any one property-holder or on all. We should use our best judgment in the expenditure of the taxpayer's money and let it be placed where it will do the most good for the people.

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SEIP, Harry G.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Harry G. Seip, a widely known politician and successful business man of Easton, is a good example of the able, reliable and public-spirited citizen, whose presence is a conserving force, and a bulwark of justice and truth for his native city, where his entire life has been spent. He was born November 28, 1870, son of Roseberry and Emma Seip.

Roseberry Seip was a native of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born March 30, 1843, died April 22, 1913, at the age of three score years and ten. During the Civil War he served in the 129th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, re-enlisted in the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served throughout the entire conflict, having an excellent record for bravery in the most trying moments. In 1886 he moved to Brooklyn, New York, and while a resident of that city became a member of Ford Post, Grand Army of the Republic. At the expiration of eighteen years he returned to his native city of Easton. In 1873, when the government began the free delivery of mail in Easton, Mr. Seip was appointed the second carrier, filling that position for many years. He also served as a constable of the First Ward for three years, and in the days of the old volunteer fire department Mr. Seip was a member of the old Humane Fire Company and the Southwark Hook and Ladder Company. He was always active in Republican politics in the First Ward, where he acted as party leader many years ago. He married Emma Glessner, and among their children was Harry G., of whom further.

In early boyhood Harry G. Seip began work by selling newspapers in his native city, then clerked in stores and drove wagons, and in 1888 entered the employ of Mr. Garren, who conducted a restaurant in a two-story frame structure, his task being the opening of oysters. In 1902, upon the death of Mr. Garren, who previously be-

came his father-in-law, Mr. Seip became the proprietor of the business, and it is a noteworthy fact, highly creditable to the executive business ability of Mr. Seip, that the business has grown rapidly and is now widely known as one of the high class restaurants of the Lehigh Valley. During these years the modest frame structure was replaced by a brick building, commodious and well-appointed in every respect, which the numerous patrons have thoroughly enjoyed, but the proprietor, not being satisfied with this, started the erection of a magnificent, modern, fire-proof building, representing an investment of \$100,000, now (1914) completed. This accommodates over five hundred people, who have all the advantages of the most modern improvements and service, even to water drawn from an artesian well on the premises, and the entire structure is conspicuous for its beauty and usefulness. Mr. Seip is a striking example of a selfmade man, winning his way to success through laborious work, persistency and perseverance, and his career should prove an incentive to many a boy on the threshold of life.

Politically, Mr. Seip has been prominent for many years. In the days when the late General Reeder was Republican county chairman, Mr. Seip was one of his trusty lieutenants. In 1900 Mr. Seip was appointed Supervisor of the Census, including Carbon, Lehigh and Northampton counties, and in 1910 he was appointed Supervisor of Census under President Taft for the Congressional District composing Northampton, Carbon, Pike and Monroe counties, by the Hon. Boies Penrose. He served on the City Council of Easton for ten consecutive years, and was the originator and instrumental in having several city ordinances passed, namely: The taking in of projecting signs and awnings; no bay windows; no more brick pavements. Mr. Seip is now serving in the capacity of Republican county chairman, and member of the Republican State Committee, and during his

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tenure of office has sought to serve his fellow-citizens and benefit his native city. He advocated the site for the new Post Office, and was instrumental in securing an appropriation of \$100,000.

Mr. Seip affiliates with St. John's Lutheran Church of Easton, and fraternally he belongs to the following organizations and clubs: Easton Board of Trade; Northampton County Law, Order and License League; Sons of Veterans; Dallas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds a life membership, joining in December, 1892; Easton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in which he holds a life membership, joining at the same time; Hugh De-Payen Commandery, Knights Templar, in which he holds a life membership, joining at the same time; Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he holds a life membership, 1910; Lehigh Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Saranac Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Loyal Legion, Triple City Council; Improved Order of Heptasophs; Humane Fire Company, of Easton; Franklin Fire Company; the A. A. A. Club of America; Optimistic Club, of New York; the Manufacturers Club, of Philadelphia; Pen Argyl Republican Club; Lincoln Republican Club, of Bethlehem; Northampton Republican Club, of Easton; McKinley Club, of Easton.

Mr. Seip married, May 12, 1909, Helen M. Barron, born October 6, 1886, daughter of Philip H. and Emma Barron. Children: Raymond J., Jacob G., Harry G., Jr.

JENKINS, Edward Elliotte,

Prominent Merchant, Humanitarian.

A man who may be said to have come in with the century inasmuch as it was with the advent of the new era that he first began to rise into prominence as a Pittsburgh

business man, is Edward Elliotte Jenkins, of the old and well known firm of Thomas C. Jenkins. Actively public-spirited, Mr. Jenkins is identified with the leading interests of his native city and for their promotion does all that is possible for a man whose time is so fully occupied with the cares of business.

Edward Elliotte Jenkins was born January 6, 1874, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of the late Thomas Christopher and Eleanor Katherine (Elliotte) Jenkins. A biography and portrait of Mr. Jenkins appear elsewhere in this work. Edward Elliotte Jenkins received his primary education in the Third Ward schools of Pittsburgh, passing thence to the Belmont School at Belmont, Massachusetts, and then entering Harvard Scientific School, class of 1897. After the completion of his studies Mr. Jenkins decided to devote himself to a business career and in accordance with this resolution associated himself with the large wholesale establishment of which his father was the head. Beginning at the bottom, he acquired a thorough knowledge of every detail of the wholesale grocery business, rising from the position of shipping clerk to that of assistant general manager and bringing to each successive post of duty the fullest and most complete equipment. A year before his death the head of the firm retired and his two sons, Edward Elliotte and T. Clifton, succeeded him, forming a co-partnership which still continues under the old and honored firm name of Thomas C. Jenkins. A biography and portrait of T. Clifton Jenkins appear elsewhere in this work. The firm carries on an extensive and constantly increasing business, its flourishing condition being largely due to the fact that to its management Edward Elliotte Jenkins devotes his entire time, having no other commercial connections, but concentrating the whole force of his energies on this one important enterprise.

In politics Mr. Jenkins is a Republican and, while he has never allowed himself to

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be made a candidate for office, gives the loyal support of a good citizen to all measures which, in his judgment, are calculated to further the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely charitable, always, however, seeking, in the bestowal of his benefactions, to avoid even the slightest publicity. He belongs to the University, Duquesne and Oakmont Clubs and is a member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

The personality of Mr. Jenkins is that of a man of quiet force, cool, aggressive and determined, but never rash, before advancing always first making sure of his ground, and maintaining in his projects and their execution a certain degree of conservatism. The keen, clear eyes tell of an alert observer and a deep thinker, a man of sound judgment and the highest order of integrity. His strong, well moulded features bear the imprint of his dominant traits of character and his dignified bearing is that of the man of influence and action. His nature is genial and his manner courteous. He is a loyal friend and a man in every sense of the word.

Mr. Jenkins married, June 2, 1903, Evelyn, daughter of Danial and Caroline (Weyman) Grimm, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. Mr. Grimm is the third in the line of descent to bear the name of Daniel. His father was Burgomaster of Guttlehausen, Baden, Germany, and he himself left his native land at the age of sixteen to seek his fortune in the New World. He settled in Franklin, where he is now an extensive oil operator and president of the Exchange National Bank. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are the parents of two children: Richard Elliotte, born June 24, 1904, now receiving his education at St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pennsylvania; and Edward Kenneth, born August 18, 1908. Mrs. Jenkins, a woman of winning personality and many social gifts is withal an accomplished home-maker, this combin-

ation of attributes fitting her most admirably to be the wife of a man like her husband, possessor of strong domestic tastes and affections and delighting in the exercise of hospitality.

The busy men of Pittsburgh have never been talkers and Edward Elliotte Jenkins is in this respect a typical son of the Iron City. He is essentially a doer, leaving his works to speak for him and this they do and will continue to do with ever-increasing emphasis as the years go on.

GOSSLER, Philip G.,

Prominent Electrical Engineer, Financier.

The Gossler family of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is of German origin, represented in the present generation by Philip G. Gossler, to whom belongs the distinction of having preserved the name in the annals of local history. The family traces its genealogy to Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller, one of the greatest poetical geniuses of Germany, born at Marbach, Wurtemberg, 1759, died 1805. He was the author of "Die Rauber," "Fiesco," "Cabale und Liebe," "Don Carlos," "Lied an die Friede," "Der Geist—Sieher," "Briefe uber Asthetische Erziehung," "Der Spaziergang," "Lied der Glocke," "Wallenstein," "Maria Stuart," "Die Jungfrau von Orleans," "Brant von Messina," "Wilhelm Tell."

Captain Philip Gossler, the first of the line herein followed, was born October 25, 1757, in Germany, whence he emigrated to the New World in 1798, and there spent the remainder of his days, his remains being interred in the Bemegas church graveyard, located eight miles from York, York county, Pennsylvania. His oldest child, Mary (Mrs. William Vicary) claimed the family Bible which contained the earlier dates and names, and this is known to have been lost.

Jacob Gossler, son of Captain Philip Gossler, was born October 22, 1788. He married at Donegal church, which is very his-

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toric, April 16, 1811, Catherine Stump, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Colin McCharker. Their children were: Julia Anne, Catharine, Frederick Stump, Mary, Susan and Charlotte, twins, Jacob, Philip, of whom further.

Philip (2) Gossler, son of Jacob Gossler, was born in 1817, lived at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was an attorney-at-law, and died there in 1873. He married Emily Washabough, and had four children, namely: Philip G., of whom further; Katharine, who married L. K. Von Der Smith, and lives at Highfield, Pennsylvania; Sarah, who married Lieut. Pague; and Ann, died unmarried.

Philip G. Gossler, son of Philip (2) and Emily (Washabough) Gossler, was born August 6, 1870, at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He received elementary instruction in the public schools of his native town; attended the Columbia High School; then took a course at the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1890 with the Bachelor of Science degree; and in 1892 received the honorary degree of Electrical Engineer. He also took post graduate work at Columbia University, New York, in 1892-93. During the years 1891 and 1892 he was employed in the engineering department of the Chester Foundry & Machine Company; also of the Edison General Electric Company at New York; and from 1892 to 1895 was assistant engineer of the United Electric Light & Power Company, New York City. From 1895 to 1901 he was general superintendent and engineer of the Royal Electric Company at Montreal, Canada, and general superintendent and engineer of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company from 1901 to 1904. From 1904 to 1909 he was second vice-president of the J. G. White & Company, Incorporated, New York City, and since the last mentioned date has been interested in various public utility enterprises and associated with the

firm of A. B. Leach & Company, Bankers, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Gossler was president of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company and of the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company. He was president and director of the San Juan, Porto Rico, Light & Transit Company; of the Monterey, Mexico, Light & Power Company; of the Porto Rico Power & Light Company; and director of the Porto Rico Railway Company. Also he was second vice-president and director of the Canadian White Company, Limited; vice-president and director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas & Electric Company. He is president and director of the Helena, Montana, Light, Power & Railway Company; of the Georgia Light, Power & Railways Company, Macon, Georgia; the Long Acre, New York, Electric Light & Power Company; of the South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina; and of the Virginian Power Company, of Charleston, West Virginia. He is vice-president and director of the Cumberland County Power & Light Company, Portland, Maine; of the Central Georgia Power Company, of the Macon Gas Company and of the Macon Railway & Light Company, Macon, Georgia. He is director of the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company; of the Portland Electric Company, Portland, Maine; of J. G. White & Company, Incorporated, New York City; of the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Railway Company and the South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company, Covington, Kentucky; also chairman of the board of directors of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the Union Gas & Electric Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Gossler is identified with a number of social and technical organizations. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; of the National

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Electric Light Association; of the Canadian Electrical Association, being ex-president of same; and of the New York Electrical Society, being past vice-president. He is a member of the St. James Club, Montreal, Canada; of the Cherokee Club, Macon, Georgia; of the Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Connecticut; of the New Canaan Country Club, New Canaan, Connecticut; and of the Metropolitan, the Lawyers, the Engineers, the Recess, the Lotos and of the New York Athletic Clubs of New York City. He is a member also of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City; and of the Pilgrims Society of America.

Mr. Gossler married, November 26, 1895, in Brooklyn, New York, Mary Claflin, daughter of Henry C. Claflin. She was born July 27, 1873, in Brooklyn, New York; and had issue, three children, namely: Mary, born March 5, 1897, in Montreal, Canada; Katherine, born June 2, 1900, in Montreal, Canada; Philip, born September 27, 1901, in Montreal, Canada.

SUTTON, Robert Woods,

Prominent Lawyer.

The future of Pittsburgh is in the hands not of her industrial leaders and potentates alone, but also in those of the men who preside and argue in her courts—who administer justice and plead for redress of wrongs. Her standing in the years to come depends largely on the maintenance, by her judges and advocates, and for that maintenance she looks to such men as Robert Woods Sutton, one of the acknowledged leaders of the younger generation of Pittsburgh lawyers. The professional career of Mr. Sutton has thus far been associated exclusively with his native city and he is intimately identified with her essential interests.

Robert Woods Sutton was born May 7, 1879, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and is a son of John A. and Annie G. (Woods) Sutton. Mr. Sutton is vice-

president and director of the Crucible Steel Company of America and exerts a potent influence in the affairs of the Steel City. Robert Woods Sutton received his preparatory education at Shadyside Academy, graduating in 1897. In 1901 he received from Princeton University the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1904 graduated from the Pittsburgh Law School. He read law in the office of Watson & McCleave, and since 1904 has been associated with the firm of Watson & Freeman, composed of David T. Watson and John M. Freeman, the biographies and portraits of whom appear elsewhere in this work. In 1904 Mr. Sutton was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1910 was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. On January 1, 1914, he became a member of the firm of Watson & Freeman, the firm with which he had been so long connected. Possessing thorough equipment enforced by innate ability and unrelenting devotion to duty, Mr. Sutton has made for himself, entirely by his own efforts, a place of high standing among his professional brethren. Thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, he is clear and forceful in their presentation, his arguments being remarkable for depth of insight and lucidity of expression.

As a true citizen Mr. Sutton takes a keen and active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his native city and his support and co-operation are never withheld from any project which, in his judgment, tend to further that end. His political affiliations are with the Republicans, but he has no desire for place or preferment, finding, in devotion to his chosen profession, the most congenial sphere for the exercise of his energies. His charities are numerous, but in their bestowal he ever seeks to shun the gaze of publicity. He belongs to the American Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, his clubs are the University, Allegheny Country, and Law Club of Pittsburgh and he is also identi-



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Arthur Wood Sutton

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fied with the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The personality of Mr. Sutton is that of a true lawyer—strong and at the same time magnetic. He has the legal mind, fitted to appreciate formal logic, exact statements and nice distinctions and delighting in the formation of principles and the definition of rights and duties. Considerate and courteous, he always conveys the impression that behind his affability is an inflexible determination to do as he deems best. His temperament is social and he is a pleasing and interesting conversationalist. The fact that he possesses a large number of personal friends is proof that he is ardent and loyal in his attachments.

Ten years have elapsed since Mr. Sutton began practicing at the bar of his native city and brief as that period is when contrasted with the long careers of many members of the profession it affords ample scope for decisive judgment as to a lawyer's quality and prospects of advancement. Mr. Sutton has given abundant proof of his capabilities and the degree of attainment at which he has arrived in these comparatively few years holds the promise of an extended career of more than common distinction in the field of his chosen profession.

BROOKE, Hunter,

Prominent Business Man.

An honored merchant of Philadelphia for nearly half a century, Hunter Brooke in military and civil life displayed strong qualities of mind and spirit that made him one of the useful and highly esteemed men of his day. He was well equipped, physically and mentally, for the battle of life, and during his seventy years, man's allotted age, he bore well his part wherever stationed. He was a man of quiet, retiring nature, but of high ideals, and possessed the gift of not only making many friends,

but of holding them to him. He traced to a long line of English ancestors, and through intermarriage the Brooke, Wayne, Holstein and Thomas families were intimately connected.

John Brooke, the American ancestor, came from Yorkshire, England, with sons, James and Matthew, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He had purchased in Yorkshire seven hundred and fifty acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, and came to take possession of the same. He died at the house of William Cooper of Pine Point (Camden), New Jersey, leaving a will dated October 25, 1699.

James and Matthew Brooke, sons of John Brooke, later settled in Limerick township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and there James Brooke died in the year 1720.

Jonathan Brooke, son of James and grandson of John Brooke, the founder, married Elizabeth Reece, of Welsh descent, and left a will probated October 11, 1771.

James Brooke, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Reece) Brooke, was born in 1723, died in June, 1787. He married Mary Evans, also of Welsh descent.

Captain Benjamin Brooke, son of James and Mary (Evans) Brooke, was born at Limerick township, September 24, 1753, died at his home, Gulph Mills, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1823. He was a distinguished patriot, and as lieutenant and captain served his country until independence was gained. He was commissioned captain of a company of Foot, Sixth Battalion of Associators of Philadelphia county, May 12, 1777, that company having previously been known as the Third. Captain Brooke married, April 25, 1776, Ann Davis, of Welsh ancestry, who bore him sons and daughters.

Nathan Brooke, son of Captain Benjamin and Anna (Davis) Brooke, was born February 8, 1788, died in Lower Merion township, February 5, 1815, a farmer and prom-

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inent business man of Lower Merion. He married, October 11, 1804, Mary, daughter of Hugh Jones, of Chester county, and granddaughter of Hugh Jones, the original owner of "Brookfield," later owned by Wayne Mac Veagh.

Hugh Jones Brooke, son of Nathan and Mary (Jones) Brooke, was born December 27, 1805, died December 19, 1876. He was one of the prominent men of Delaware county and of the city of Philadelphia, holding for over half a century important public position. He was State Senator for many years, was the incumbent of other places of trust and honor, and was closely identified with the public improvements of his day, notably the construction of the Philadelphia, Media & Westchester Railroad, the Pennsylvania School for Feeble Minded Children, and Brooke Hall Female Seminary, erected by him in Media. Strong in intellect, powerful in ability, and wide in interests, his influence pervaded many fields, and whether in legislative halls, in gatherings of financiers, or among philanthropists, he was fitted for leading position, and as a leader, performed works of importance and splendor. His residence was Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, but his business interests were largely in Philadelphia, where for many years he was president of the Farmers' Market Company.

Hugh Jones Brooke married, April 16, 1829, Jemima Elizabeth Longmire, born in Nottingham, England. One of his sons, Colonel Benjamin Brooke, was a distinguished officer of the Civil War, serving from the beginning until wounded in front of Wilmington, one of the last battles of the war. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 203d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and after the war was offered a commission in the regular army, but declined. Another son, Hunter Brooke, is of further mention.

Hunter Brooke, son of Hugh Jones and Jemima Elizabeth (Longmire) Brooke, was

born in Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1842, died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, January 31, 1913. He was a man of education, although his college course was interrupted by the Civil War. He enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of hostilities, with the 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He saw hard service, fought at Antietam, Gettysburg, and many other historic battles, attaining the rank of first lieutenant.

After the war Lieutenant Brooke returned to Philadelphia and there soon entered business life as a member of the firm of Brooke and Pugh. Later he formed, in association with his brother, the grain brokerage firm of F. M. and H. Brooke. Subsequently he organized the wholesale grain house of Brooke & Pennock, of which he was the honored head until his death. He was highly regarded among business men and was one of the oldest members of the Commercial Exchange, having been a member since 1865. No better evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his business contemporaries can be given than is contained in the fact that, although not a member of the board of directors, the Exchange held a special meeting and paid a high tribute to his memory in the form of speeches and resolutions.

Mr. Brooke ever delighted in the companionship of his comrades of the Civil War, and with them was affiliated in General Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The Revolutionary services of his ancestors gained him admission to the patriotic order of the Sons of the Revolution, and in all these orders he was deeply interested. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League, and the Country Club. He was a communicant of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and was interested in all that tended to make men better. He continued in active life until seventy years



Harriet Brooke

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of age, all of his mature years having been spent in Philadelphia. His home was at No. 1905 Spruce street, and from there he was buried, Rev. Floyd Tompkins, rector of Holy Trinity conducting the services. He is buried in beautiful Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Hunter Brooke married, February 25, 1874, Mary Amies Thomas, daughter of General William B. and Emily W. (Holstein) Thomas, of Philadelphia. Children: 1. Helen, married, January 21, 1905, George Callendine, son of Colonel Jonathan McGee and Mattie (Callendine) Heck, of Raleigh, North Carolina; children: George Callendine Heck, born November 10, 1907; and Marie Brooke Heck, born January 13, 1914. 2. Mary, married, April 14, 1909, George W., son of William P. and Emmeline Hill Clyde, of New York; children: Mary Brooke Clyde, born July 20, 1910; and Hunter Brooke Clyde, born March 22, 1913.

Mary Amies (Thomas) Brooke descends from a long line of Welsh ancestors and from Rees Thomas, who came from Wales, settled in the Welsh Tract, Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and married Martha Aubrey at Haverford Meeting, April 18, 1692. Rees Thomas was a prominent man, serving several times in the Colonial Assembly, and was a justice of the peace of Philadelphia county. Martha, his wife, was an elder of the Society of Friends, beloved and respected. From Rees and Martha Thomas, Mary Amies (Thomas) Brooke descends through William and Elizabeth (Harry) Thomas; their son, Rees and Priscilla (Jermon) Thomas; their son, William and Naomi (Walker) Thomas; their son, Reese and Rebecca (Brooke) Thomas; their son, General William B. and Emily W. (Holstein) Thomas. This Rebecca Brooke, wife of Reese Thomas, was a descendant of John Brooke, also the ancestor of Hunter Brooke, of previous mention.

General William B. Thomas was a noted

Union officer, of whom "Harper's Weekly" of June 9, 1866, said: "His military record would be honorable to any soldier: it is doubly so as that of a man holding responsible civil position under the National Government." He died in Philadelphia, December 12, 1887, honored and lamented. General Thomas married, September 26, 1836, Emily Wilson Holstein, and lived to celebrate their golden wedding in Philadelphia, September 26, 1886. Emily Wilson was a daughter of Colonel George Washington and Elizabeth Wayne (Hayman) Holstein and a paternal descendant of Matthias Holstein and Brita Rambo, early settlers on the Delaware.

Elizabeth Wayne (Hayman) Holstein was a descendant of Captain Anthony Wayne, of Yorkshire, England, and Chester county, Pennsylvania, also the ancestor of General Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution. Mrs. Brooke was a great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Wayne. Mary Amies (Thomas) Brooke survives her husband and continues her residence in Philadelphia.

WOODCOCK, William Lee,

Lawyer, Active in Community Affairs.

William Lee Woodcock, Esq., a prominent representative of the Altoona bar, who has been engaged in practice in that city for forty-four years, during which long period he has gained and maintained an eminent position, is a descendant of an old English family. In Phillip's "Dictionary of Biographical Reference" we see the name favorably mentioned in the early part of the fifteenth century—Sir John Woodcock being the Lord Mayor of London in 1405.

In the "Dictionary of Natural Biography" we find another member of this family—Martin Woodcock, a Franciscan martyr. He was educated first at St. Omer and then at Rome. He was admitted among the Franciscans at Douai in 1631 and was professed in 1632. In 1643 he was sent on an

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English mission and landed at Newcastle, but while visiting his relatives in Lancashire he was apprehended and tried at Lancashire in August, 1646, for being a Catholic priest, and was convicted on his own confession and executed on August 7 of that year. In Baines' "History" he is counted among the worthies of Lancashire.

Another early member of this family is "John Woodcock of Kureden, Gentleman," whose name appears among the jurors in many inquisitions in the former half of the seventeenth century. A contemporary, Dr. Kureden, a well-known antiquarian, says "there is another fayr-built house upon the lower Kureden Greene, in the Parish of Leyland Co., Lancaster," commonly called the Crow Trees, being the ancient inheritance of Mr. John Woodcock and his family for four or five hundred years. His father, Thomas Woodcock, was the owner of Crow Trees in 1609, and was probably the son of Richard Woodcock, of Leyland, who died in 1592, to whose children part of the tithes of Kureden were paid in the early part of the seventeenth century. John Woodcock, of Kureden married Margaret Fox, and had two sons—William and Thomas. These three names—John, William and Thomas—have been family names since the earliest records, appearing in every generation from the fifteenth century to the last decade of the nineteenth century. In 1738 Thomas Woodcock married Ellen Spencer, heiress of the Newburg property in the parish of Ormskirk, Lancashire. Her father, James Spencer, when repairing the house now known as "Woodcock Hall," claimed the right of using supporters to his shield, claiming to belong to the Cadet branch of the noble family of Spencers.

Burke's "Encyclopedia of Heraldry" contains only the names of persons who enjoy hereditary titles and are entitled to bear a coat-of-arms. The right to bear arms is the true criterion of nobility. These Woodcocks of Lancaster, England, exercised this right and bore a coat-of-arms. These are

fully described in Burke's "Encyclopedia of Heraldry," above named, which is in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. These Woodcocks also supported a crest which is used by many Woodcock families to-day, and which consists of a pelican feeding her young. The mother is represented as having been out in quest of food and returns with her beak well filled and lights gracefully upon the nest. She expresses her delight by elevating her wings and drops the food into the open and waiting mouths of her offspring. The nest is resting on a scroll on which is inscribed the motto—*Gesta praevenient verbis* (deeds are better than words).

Robert Woodcock, who was one of the Woodcocks of Lancashire, England, was born about 1692. When a boy, his parents moved from Lancaster, England, to Ireland, as we see from O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," volume 2, page 22, 704-743. The name Woodcock came into Ireland at the close of the seventeenth century. His parents probably settled in Kellurin, county of Wexford, Ireland, and here on the 19th day of January, 1718, in the Lambetown meeting of the Society of Friends, county of Wexford, Ireland, he married Miss Rachel Bancroft, daughter of Jacob and Ruth Bancroft, born 4th mo. 12, 1693. From this union we have secured a direct and well authenticated line of descent or lineage down to September, 1912.

This Robert Woodcock was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He came to America with his wife and children (then born) in 1726. Robert and Rachel Woodcock were the parents of five children, as follows: William, born 11 mo. 3, 1719; Anthony, born 1 mo. 4, 1724; Ruth, born 10 mo. 27, 1727; Robert, born 4 mo. 28, 1729; Bancroft, born 7 mo. 18, 1732. The three last-named children were born in Wilmington, Delaware, in which city the parents located on their arrival in America.

The four brothers married, and their de-

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scendants settled in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other southern states. There are Woodcocks living in Virginia and Kentucky at the present day, several of whom stand high in the professions, one being a bishop of the Episcopal church, now residing in Louisville, Kentucky. One is a law judge in Virginia, and another a prominent physician, resided in Winchester, Virginia, of whom the following interesting article was secured by the subject of this sketch, which later appeared in the "Washington Post:"

In one of the apartments of the Hotel Raleigh, now occupied by Philip W. Avirett, is a remarkable relic which has history of great interest. It is nothing more or less than the strong iron box of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the first lord proprietary of Virginia. The box, or chest, is made of heavy wrought iron, into which have been welded iron straps, crossing each other at right angles. The slight ornamentation on the front of the box shows it to be of Italian workmanship. The box is in a state of remarkable preservation. The keyhole is in the center of the massive lid, and a large, heavy key, black with age, turns easily in it. A wonderful thing about the lock is that the key in turning sends sliding bolts out from all sides of the lid to cling beneath heavy extensions of the four sides of the box itself upon precisely the same principle as that upon which the modern bank vault lock in universal use to-day is managed.

The history of the relic is romantic. The strong box was buried by Lord Fairfax at his home, Greenaway Court, near Winchester, Virginia, where he died. The reason that Fairfax buried it was that he had filled it with money collected by him in the shape of revenues for the crown, but he died before he had an opportunity to take it up and enjoy the treasure. The only person who knew about the burial of the box was Dr. Thomas Woodcock of Winchester. After the death of Lord Fairfax, Dr. Woodcock dug it up and took it to Philadelphia, where he gave it to the agents of the bank of England, who sent it to England still filled with money and muniments of title. When the contents had been removed, the box was given to the Fairfax heirs in England. Dr. Thomas Woodcock married into the Fairfax family.

The Fairfax heirs sent it back to Dr. Woodcock filled with silver plate and the strong box eventually passed from Dr. Woodcock to Mrs.

Hannah Dunbar of Winchester. At Mrs. Dunbar's death she willed it to her daughter, Mrs. Philip Williams of Virginia, during her lifetime, and provided that it should then descend to Mrs. Williams heirs, among whom was Mrs. Avirett, wife of Rev. James B. Avirett, formerly of Silver Springs and now of North Carolina.

During the late war the chest was again buried by those who had it in possession at Winchester, and a large quantity of valuable plate was placed in it in order to protect it from possible seizure by the soldiers. Several years ago the box was dug up again, its whereabouts having been discovered through information received from a former slave named Granderson who had helped to bury it, but who preserved the secret of its location until he found death was near, when he divulged it to the proper party. The heirs of Mrs. Philip Williams gave the strong box to Philip Williams Avirett, who now has it in his possession.

Among the treasures which were contained in the strong box at the time it was buried during the late war was a miniature portrait of the late Philip Williams, painted on ivory by Rembrandt Peale. The miniature is incased in a quaint oval silver locket, and is also in the possession of Mr. Avirett. Authorities on such matters have expressed the opinion that the miniature is as fine a specimen of Peale's marvelous art in portrait painting as there is extant.

In the early history of the Woodcocks of Lancashire, England, most of them were members of the Established church of England. Some were adherents of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. The Bancrofts, however, were members of the Society of Friends from time immemorial, and when Robert Woodcock married into this old family in 1718 he joined the society with his wife, Rachel Bancroft, and from this union this branch of the Woodcock family adhered to the Society of Friends for several generations, the children of Robert and Rachel Bancroft Woodcock became members, with their parents. This relation was maintained in their Christian experience for several generations, Isaac Woodcock and several of his children being members of the Society of Friends. Finally, however, this branch of the family commenced to divide in their religious faith, some of them

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being Methodists, others Episcopalians and some Presbyterians.

The four sons of Robert and Rachel, namely, William, Anthony, Robert and Bancroft, lived contemporaneously with the war of the Revolution, and were probably in the war; if not, it was because they had conscientious scruples as regards war, being Friends.

Bancroft Woodcock, youngest son of Robert and Rachel Bancroft Woodcock, and the great-grandfather of William Lee Woodcock, Esq., was born in Wilmington, Delaware, July 18, 1732. He married Ruth Andrews, June 28, 1759. Their son, Isaac Woodcock, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born August 6, 1764, in Wilmington, Delaware, and died in Wells Valley in 1849, aged 85 years. He was the father of nine children, among whom was John Woodcock, the father of the subject of this review, who was born in 1800, died at Altoona in 1873, aged seventy-three years. He married Sarah Alexander, and was the father of seven children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch, William Lee Woodcock, Esq., who was born October 20, 1843. He was educated in the public schools and at Rainsburg and Martinsburg academies, where he prepared for college. Heeding his country's call he left school and enlisted in the army and served twenty-three months in the Civil War. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Pittsburg Landing, being a member of Company F, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and when, a few years ago, the State erected a monument to the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Mr. Woodcock was chosen to make one of the principal addresses at the unveiling of the monument on the scene of that sanguinary conflict. The latter part of his service was in the Signal Service, where he ranked as lieutenant. After the war he resumed his studies and taught school for some years, having been the principal of the high school of Phillipsburg for one year. He entered

upon the study of the law under the tutelage of his brother Samuel, then a successful practitioner in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, from which time he engaged in the practice of his profession with unyielding assiduity until about 1895, at which time he had a large and lucrative practice, but of recent years he has so many other matters to engage his time and attention that he is gradually retiring from the active practice of the law, giving more attention to other matters.

Mr. Woodcock, in a legitimate business way, has acquired a large amount of valuable realty in Altoona, Hollidaysburg, Florida and Cuba, and is vice-president of the Second National Bank of Altoona. He resides in Hollidaysburg, but retains his business office in the Central Trust Building, Altoona, devoting his time mainly to the management of his large real estate interests, to Sunday school work, and lecturing on temperance and other live topics. Although identified with the Republican party he has never taken an active part in politics, finding other matters more to his liking and, moreover, he has been too busy a man to be a politician. Had he given a fragment of the time and energy to politics which he has given to church and Sunday school work, he would have undoubtedly succeeded in the political arena.

Aside from his prominence in his profession, however, and his standing as a capitalist, Mr. Woodcock is widely known and esteemed on account of his philanthropic and uplift work. He is what may be best described as a practical Christian, and while his efforts were commenced in connection with his interest in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, they have expanded into other avenues of good will, beneficence, and benevolence, and his influence cannot be overestimated. Mr. Woodcock has proven himself a model Sunday school superintendent, and to this work has given his enthusiasm, his time, and his capital for fifty years, having served as



William L. Woodcock

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superintendent for forty years. He organized a mission Sunday school in 1889, and built, out of his own private means, Belnore Hall, in which to hold the school. The city knows the results of his concentrated efforts in Altoona, but of the individual benefits of this mission work the public has never learned one-half. He remained with this school as superintendent for ten years, during which time it steadily grew until its average attendance was over three hundred, and the Walnut Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (now Grace Church) is the result of his work in this mission school. At the expiration of a decade Mr. Woodcock declined to accept the superintendency any longer, the school having become a strong and vigorous organization; also for the reason that his services were wanted again as superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school of Altoona, which he accepted and has remained in that position until the present time (1914) and has succeeded in bringing the school up until it now numbers over fourteen hundred pupils. He has been superintendent of Sunday schools for forty years, during which period he has spent considerable of his time and energy in this direction, believing that it is the greatest work that presents itself to laymen in the field of Christian activity. Besides his practical work in the Altoona schools he contributes to a number of Sunday school papers and magazines, his efforts always being sought after, as they are the expressions of an earnest man, who through experience is well qualified to write along those lines. His liberality has extended the cause of missions, educational institutions, and church enterprises. It was stated at the dedication of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Altoona, in 1907, that his liberal and timely giving made it possible to construct that magnificent church edifice, the finest Methodist church in Central Pennsylvania at that time. He was honored by being twice elected to the General Confer-

ence, which is the law-giving body of the Methodist Episcopal church, its meetings assembling every four years and the sessions continuing for one full month. Mr. Woodcock is a trustee of the American University at Washington, D. C., to which he has contributed largely of his means, and he is also a trustee of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Woodcock has also been an extensive traveler, having journeyed through every State of the Union, the Islands of the Caribbean Sea and many countries of Europe. He has been abroad twice and during his last visit witnessed the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau. Since his return he has given several lectures on this marvelous production which were well received by large and appreciative audiences. He is still in health and leading an active, busy and useful life. He expects to take a trip around the world as soon as the European war is over, spending some months in the Holy Land and writing a book of his travels.

SEYMOUR, Samuel Lansing,

Prominent Railroad Official.

Samuel Lansing Seymour, division freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh, and universally regarded as one of the diplomats of the freight service, belongs to that notable class of men who are always fully abreast of their time. Mr. Seymour has been for nearly a quarter of a century a resident of the metropolis, and his well directed efforts for the promotion of her best interests have caused him to be numbered among her representative citizens.

The Seymour family is an ancient one of English origin, the Pittsburgh branch being distantly related to the one of which Lady Jane Seymour was a member. Cornelius Lansing Seymour, father of Samuel Lansing Seymour, married Lucy Kingsbury, and was for years general eastern freight agent of the Michigan Central railway at Buffalo, New York, holding that position at the time of his death in 1862.

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Samuel Lansing, son of Cornelius Lansing and Lucy (Kingsbury) Seymour, was born August 14, 1849, in Cleveland, Ohio, and attended the public schools of Buffalo, New York. At the early age of thirteen, in consequence of the death of his father, he was obliged to enter upon the active duties of life and was first employed in the milling business of George W. Tift. With characteristic enterprise and energy he fitted himself for a higher position, turning his attention to the field in which his father had successfully labored. In the course of time he became chief clerk to the general western freight agent of the Northern Central railway at Buffalo. In 1876 he acted as western passenger agent of the Buffalo district, New York State and Canada, and in 1879 was made freight agent, holding both positions until December 1, 1882, when he was appointed division freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In June, 1890, he received the appointment of division freight agent at Pittsburgh. In the discharge of the duties of this office he has met with distinguished success, winning the highest esteem of the shippers and the sincere respect and loyal attachment of his subordinates.

The cares of business have not caused Mr. Seymour to become neglectful of the duties of citizenship and he has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs, his penetrating thought frequently adding wisdom to movements which he deemed calculated to promote the public welfare. A Republican in politics, he has neither sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the strenuous obligations and important responsibilities involved in the fulfilment of the vital trusts committed to his keeping. His charities are numerous but bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He belongs to the Duquesne, Americus and Country clubs and he is an active member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

The self-reliance and indomitable perse-

verance so strikingly manifested throughout Mr. Seymour's career are plainly inscribed upon his countenance, as is also the genial and sympathetic nature which has surrounded him with friends. The clear, steady glance of his eyes shows him to be possessed of sound judgment and keen perception and withal not deficient in appreciation of the humorous. Administrative ability is one of his most conspicuous traits, going hand in hand with his insight into the motives and merits of men. Dignified and alert in bearing and manner, he looks what he is—a typical man of affairs and a thorough gentleman.

Mr. Seymour married, December 24, 1872, Mattie I., daughter of E. L. and Elizabeth (Ilsley) Merrick, of Buffalo, and they have been the parents of two sons: Warren I., deceased, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work; and Lansing S., supervisor of the Pennsylvania railroad at Tyrone. Mr. Seymour is peculiarly happy in his home relations, his wife being a woman of charming personality and their fireside the centre of a gracious and refined hospitality.

It has been well and wittily observed that freight is the staff of life of Pittsburgh, and it is a self-evident fact that its movement must, at times, form one of the greatest problems in the railroad business of Western Pennsylvania. It therefore follows that there are few greater achievements possible to a railroad man than that of winning his spurs as a freight official on an important line. It was on such a line that Samuel Lansing Seymour won his spurs, and he won them with abundant honor.

LARRABEE, Marcellus Marshall,

Merchant, Ornithologist, Taxidermist.

Marcellus Marshall Larrabee, of Emporium, Pennsylvania, is descended from New England families of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The surname Larrabee is of undoubted French origin, or has

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long existed in France, and tradition states that the Larrabees, devoted Huguenots, fought for their religious rights under the brave Coligny. The family, once numerous in France, lost many of its members by reason of their being killed during the Huguenot wars, or being driven from the country at that time.

The first persons in New England bearing the name, of whom there is an authentic record, were either brothers or near relatives. A Greenfield Larrabee was before the court as "a mariner" in New London, Connecticut, for going on board his vessel on a Sunday, in 1637, in order to save it during a severe storm, the rigid "blue laws" then in force forbidding any work on Sunday, no matter what the circumstances were or how great the necessity. There is also a record of a William Larrabee being in New London in 1647. Charles H. Larrabee, in the Hathaway genealogy, says: "The Rev. Charles Larrabee was a Huguenot pastor who escaped with a portion of his flock from the south of France during the massacre which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, October 16, 1685, and landed at Baltimore, Maryland. From him have sprung all of the name in America. Some of the descendants are in Baltimore, some in Connecticut, one branch went to Maine, and one to Vermont." But the two facts cited above show that Greenfield Larrabee was in New London in 1637, and William in 1647. Any tradition that makes the Rev. Charles Larrabee the American ancestor must place his coming before and not after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, as members of the family were surely here in 1637. This is attested by various excellent authorities.

The New England family of Larrabee are, according to the best evidence obtainable, descendants of Greenfield Larrabee, styled "an original emigrant," who appeared in Connecticut as early as 1637, when he was brought before the court, as before related. He is mentioned as a sea-

man, belonging to the "Phoenix," in 1647. His name often appears on the old documents at subsequent periods. He married Phoebe Brown, widow of Thomas Lee.

John, second son of Greenfield and Phoebe (Brown-Lee) Larrabee, was born February 23, 1649. He removed to Windham, Connecticut, from Norwich, with a family. In 1691 he had broken land, built a house, and established himself upon a tract granted him upon condition that he build upon it and run a ferry for seven years. He was admitted an enrolled inhabitant of Windham, May 30, 1693.

John (2), son of John (1) Larrabee, of Windham, was born in Windham, it is thought about the year 1700. He was a soldier of the colonial army, and was killed at the battle of Louisburg, Canada, in the war against the French. His wife Hannah died in Windham, August 15, 1756. It is said she sat up nights and spun to earn money to buy the communion service for the old Congregational church in Windham. On a monument in Windham, Connecticut, there is an inscription to her memory, and beneath the following: "John Larrabee, husband of Hannah, died in battle at Louisburg, March, 1746."

John (3), son of John (2) and Hannah Larrabee, was born about 1740, and lived for a short time in Plainfield, Connecticut, where he married, December 16, 1762, Mary Spaulding, born January 17, 1732, in Plainfield, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Wheeler) Spaulding. Three children are recorded there, namely: Timothy, born February 6, 1764; John Spaulding, February 2, 1766; Sarah, April 5, 1768. They also had a son, William H., said by family tradition to have been born in Plainfield, and probably Ozias. John Spaulding Larrabee, son of John (3), was a pioneer settler in Pownal, Vermont, where he remained two or three years, and then removed to Shoreham, same State, settling at the point on the shore of Lake Champlain, still known as Larrabee's Point. He was an educated

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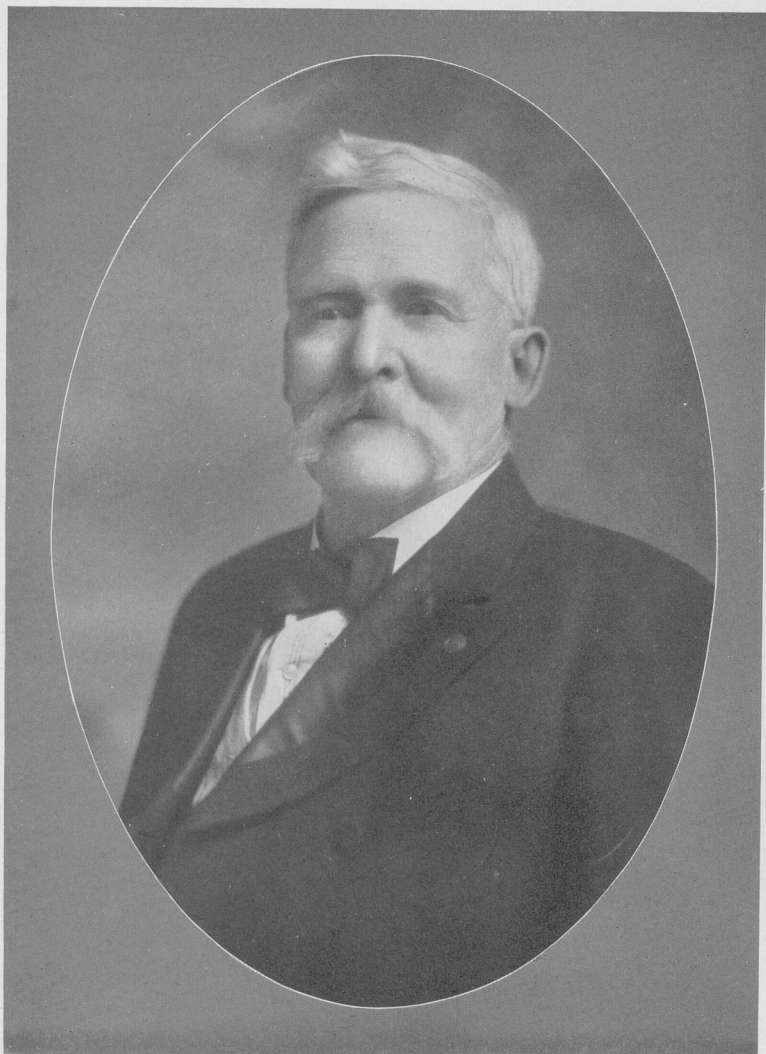
man, a surveyor, and prominent in many ways.

Ozias Larrabee, undoubtedly a son of John and Mary (Spaulding) Larrabee, born about 1770, was also a settler in Pownal, Vermont, where he remained some time, removing to the adjoining town of Williamstown, Massachusetts. There were several of the name in that section, but only one family figures in the records of Williamstown. Ozias Larrabee was in Pownal, March 15, 1797, at which time he sold forty-one and one-fourth acres of land by deed which is on record there. He removed from thence to Williamstown. His wife bore the baptismal name of Sarah, and they had children: Preserved, who lived in Williamstown; Eleazer, in Pownal till 1837; Thomas, resided in Pownal; Willet, mentioned below; Dolly, married D. Balcomb, of Adams, Massachusetts, in Pownal; Orpha, married Joseph James.

Willet Larrabee, son of Ozias and Sarah Larrabee, was born in Pownal or Williamstown, and married (first) Lucy Alexander, who was the mother of three children; (second) February 9, 1826, Rosanna, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Amsden) Smith, born December 7, 1802, in Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, died February 6, 1865, in Whitesville, Allegany county, same State. He was educated in an eastern college, and became a lawyer. About 1825 he removed to Allegany county, New York, where he practiced his profession for many years, won a leading position at the bar, and was elected judge of the county. He was a Democrat in politics, and an attendant of the Presbyterian church. He resided in Almond, New York, and later in life at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, where he died December 22, 1863. Children: Dr. Laderna, born 1822, died 1878, in Anderson county, Missouri; Calpherus; Lovinia; Lucy, born June 22, 1827, married, in 1854, Samuel Chamberlain; Hon. Don C., a lawyer and railroad man, married Mary Gridley, died in 1889; Marilla, born March 13,

1832, married, in 1855, George White; Charlotte E., December 25, 1833, married, in 1854, Job Burdick; Roselle, April 9, 1835, married, in 1856, Valorus Forsyth; Martin V., March 31, 1837, resided in Roulette, Pennsylvania; Marianna, October 31, 1838, married, in 1857, Lorenzo Wilson; Marcellus M., mentioned below; Cyrenus A., of Port Allegany, Pennsylvania, a soldier of the Civil War.

Marcellus M. Larrabee, son of Willet and Rosanna (Smith) Larrabee, was born December 7, 1842, in Almond, Allegany county, New York. During his boyhood he removed to Whitesville, New York, where he continued to reside until the Civil War. In July, 1862, he and three of his boyhood companions from Whitesville, Forsyth, Wilson and Tallman, went to Elmira, New York, via Wellsville and the Erie railroad, where on July 10 all four young men enlisted in Company F, 109th New York Infantry, under command of Captain Mount and General Benjamin F. Tracy. In August of that year he went with his company to New York, and after remaining at the Park Barracks, that city, for a few days, embarked on the transport ship "George Brooks" for Norfolk, where they arrived after a five days' trip. They then proceeded up the Potomac to Washington, D. C., and from there his company was taken to Annapolis Junction, where he was placed on detached duty, guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Larrabee continued on duty in that vicinity for several months and was then sent to Falls Church, Virginia, where he remained some time, and from thence he was sent to Mason's Island, across from Georgetown, where he remained until the spring of 1864. His regiment was then assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, and they started on their march into Virginia. After crossing the Rapidan river at Germanna Ford, on May 5, they plunged into the wilderness where Lee and his army were awaiting them. The battle of the



Marcellus M. Larrabee

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Wilderness opened shortly after noontime that day and raged until the next night. Young Larrabee was wounded late in the afternoon of the second day's fight by being struck on the right hand by a piece of a bursting shell. His hand was badly shattered and it was found necessary to take him to the field hospital and amputate the first and second fingers. He was then placed in a train of ambulance wagons and taken to Fredericksburg, where he received treatment in an improvised hospital. From there he was taken to Belle Plain, where he took a hospital ship for Washington, D. C., where he was placed in the Lincoln Hospital for a short time, thence he was sent to the Nicetown Hospital at Philadelphia. As soon as his wound had healed he was detailed as a messenger to carry dispatches from the Nicetown Hospital to the army headquarters, situated on Girard street, also to conduct squads of wounded soldiers from the Nicetown Hospital to other hospitals located in West Philadelphia and at Chestnut Hill. He remained on this duty till discharged in January, 1865. Of the three boyhood companions who enlisted with him at Elmira in July, 1862, two of them, Wilson and Tallman, were killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and Forsyth alone survived uninjured. Shortly after the close of the war Mr. Larrabee located at Emporium, Pennsylvania, where he was one of the pioneer merchants and is still in business at the age of seventy-two. From boyhood Mr. Larrabee has been a devoted hunter and fisherman, and a keen student of nature. He has given much of his time to ornithology and taxidermy, and has mounted several collections of birds and animals. Among his specimens is a remarkably fine pair of wild pigeons which he killed and mounted over thirty years ago, and are now highly prized because of their great rarity. When Dr. B. H. Warren, the noted ornithologist of Pennsylvania, was gathering data and information for his well-known book,

"Birds of Pennsylvania," he spent several days with Mr. Larrabee, at Emporium, and received from him considerable information as to the habits, the time of the annual arrival and departure, and other interesting data relating to the birds of that section of Northern Central Pennsylvania. Dr. Warren credits Mr. Larrabee as being the first living naturalist in Pennsylvania to have found and recorded "the bold Goshawk" as a native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Larrabee having found this hawk in the wilds of Cameron, Potter and McKean counties in the early days before the forests of timber were removed, and he killed and mounted specimens of the same. Audubon, the great naturalist, in his book, "Birds of North America," claimed that this bird reared its young in this State, but certain modern natural history writers appeared to doubt Audubon's statements. The breeding of the Goshawk, as claimed by Audubon, was proven by Mr. Larrabee, and a few years later Dr. Warren, now the director of the Everhart Museum of Scranton, Pennsylvania, also found the Goshawk breeding in a primitive forest in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Larrabee is also an authority on the fur-bearing animals of Northern Pennsylvania, as he has been one of the large fur buyers in the northern tier counties, having purchased the various furs from trappers and hunters in that section of the State for the past thirty-five years. He has served as justice of the peace for twenty-five years.

Mr. Larrabee married, September 20, 1871, Georgianna Mayo, daughter of Captain Bartlett S. and Mary Ann (Murch) Mayo; she was born in Hampden, Maine, July 27, 1847, and died in Emporium, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1910. She was an unusually gifted and cultured woman, was accomplished in art and music, and the gentle influence of her daily life and deeds made a marked impress for good on the community in which she lived. Their chil-

dren are: Marian Eugenia; Don Marshall, mentioned at length in this volume; and Clifton Sage—all born in Emporium, Pennsylvania.

LARRABEE, Don Marshall,

Prominent Lawyer.

Don Marshall Larrabee, a prominent lawyer of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is descended from several old New England families, and preserves in his character the leading features of the New England stock.

He was born in Emporium, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, on March 11, 1877, the son of Marcellus M. and Georgianna (Mayo) Larrabee. (A reference to his Larrabee ancestry is contained in the preceding sketch relating to his father, Marcellus M. Larrabee, in this volume). He was graduated from the high school of his native town in 1894. In the fall of 1895 he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he pursued a special course of study for two years in preparation for the study of law. In October, 1899, he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1902. During his second year at the Law School he was business manager of the "American Law Register," a monthly journal, published under the supervision of the Law School faculty. For three years ensuing he acted as agency director for the New York Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia, and for two years following that at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he had supervision of the company's business in twenty-one counties. In June, 1902, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in January, 1903. In September, 1907, he began the practice of his profession in Williamsport, where he has continued to the present time, being associated in practice with Nicholas M. Edwards, Esq.

From 1909 to 1914 he devoted a part of his time to the affairs of the Williamsport Board of Trade, acting as manager of that

organization. Mr. Larrabee is an earnest Republican, and acted as chairman of the Republican Committee for Lycoming county in 1909 and 1910. He is a member of the college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and of Williamsport Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of Lycoming Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; of Williamsport Consistory; and of Baldwin Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, of Williamsport. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, of the Howard Club of Knights Templar of Williamsport, and of the Hare Law Club, an undergraduate club of the University of Pennsylvania. With his family he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He married October 7, 1903, at Summerville, Pennsylvania, Olive Elizabeth Moore, born August 27, 1876, at Corsica, Pennsylvania, daughter of David K. and Martha (Carrier) Moore. Mr. Moore is a lumberman and farmer, and has children: Olive Elizabeth, Darius C., Millicent M., and Malcolm D. Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Larrabee have two sons—Don Lincoln, born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1905; and David Marcell, in Williamsport, June 24, 1909.

Through his father's people, Mr. Larrabee is a lineal descendant of Isaac Miller Jr., who, as stated in Hemenway's "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," was a sturdy American patriot of the colonial period, and was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1708. He was a staunch Republican during the troublesome times preceding the outbreak of the Revolution. Being a surveyor by profession, he became useful in the settlement of the then new country north of Massachusetts, and in 1770 he moved with his family to Dummerston, Vermont, which town he surveyed and settled. He had twelve children, and several of them were apparently destined for careers more or less associated with military affairs. Four of his sons served in the Revolutionary War, and three of his daughters married soldiers

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who fought in the Revolution. Of his sons who served in that war, as is shown by the Revolutionary War Rolls of Massachusetts, two of them, Joseph and William, rose to the rank of major; Isaac Miller (3rd) became a captain; and John served as a private. The son, Isaac Miller (3rd), had conducted a military training school in Massachusetts for a period prior to the Revolution. Through the marriage of Isaac Miller Jr.'s daughter, Rosanna, with Major Joseph Negus of Petersham, Massachusetts, three of his descendants married officers in the United States Army; one of them became the wife of General George B. McClellan; another married General R. B. Marcy; and a third one was the wife of Major W. B. Russell.

Through his mother, Mr. Larrabee descends from the Mayo family, one of the oldest in New England, and is a direct lineal descendant of Rev. John Mayo, (Elder) William Brewster, Governor Thomas Prentice, Stephen Hopkins, and others noted in New England history. Rev. John Mayo, the immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in England, educated there, and came to New England in 1638. In that year he became teacher in Mr. Lathrop's church at Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman in March of the following year by the General Court of Plymouth. He was among those gathered in a church at Eastham, Massachusetts, and became its minister. He remained there until 1655, when he was called to Boston to occupy the pulpit of the Second (or North) Church, and was ordained there November 9th of that year. He preached the election sermon before the General Court in June, 1658. In 1670, because of physical infirmity, he was assisted by the teacher, Rev. Increase Mather, who succeeded him as pastor of that church and who afterwards became president of Harvard College. In April, 1672, Rev. John Mayo went to reside with his daughter in Barnstable, and died at Yarmouth, May 3, 1676. His widow, Tamsen,

survived him nearly six years, dying February 3, 1682. Their son, Nathaniel Mayo, married, February 13, 1650, Hannah Prentice, daughter of Governor Thomas Prentice, whose wife, Patience, was a daughter of Elder William Brewster.

It was (Elder) William Brewster, William Bradford and John Carver, who were the leading spirits in establishing the first colony of Pilgrims in America, at Plymouth in 1620, and Elder Brewster was the teacher and preacher of the colony at Plymouth for many years. Thomas Prentice was the fourth governor of the Plymouth Colony, serving by reelection for a period of eighteen years. He was a man of wealth and influence in the colony and died in 1673. He is credited with being the founder of the public school system of New England, and secured the passage of the law appropriating the profits of the Cape Cod fisheries to the support of a school at Plymouth.

Several of the descendants of Rev. John Mayo were shipbuilders and mariners at ports in and about Cape Cod as well as along the Maine coast, and among these was Simeon Mayo, whose grandfather, Ebenezer Mayo, had moved with his wife Mercy Mayo and their children from Eastham, Massachusetts, to Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, about the year 1780. Simeon Mayo was born at Hampden, Maine, learned the shipbuilder's trade, and became a master shipbuilder. He engaged in the construction of vessels in the shipyards along the Penobscot river and Maine coast, as did also his sons Isaac and Horace, the former of whom also became a master shipbuilder. Two of Simeon Mayo's sons became mariners—i. e., Bartlett and Greenleaf. Thus the Mayo family contributed several sons to that useful occupation so well described by Longfellow in his beautiful poem entitled, "The Building of the Ship." Simeon Mayo served in the war of 1812, and his grave is within a few rods of the position held by his company at a battle fought at Hampden, in that war.

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Though the position of the United States merchant marine at present and for many years has not been in keeping with our progress as a nation in other lines, and in fact is far below that of the other world powers, nevertheless, it is gratifying to remember that there was a period in our history, namely, from 1845 to 1870, better known as the days of the "American clipper ships," when the United States merchant marine led the world, both in the volume of the carrying trade as well as in the speed and beauty of the ships. Several members of the Mayo family played a worthy part in this period of our maritime history and one of them, Bartlett S. Mayo, spent forty years at sea in the active service of our merchant marine.

Bartlett S. Mayo, eldest son of Simeon and Susanna (West) Mayo, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, October 22, 1820. He was a strong, active lad, and when but eleven years of age went on a mackerel fishing expedition to Hingham, off Cape Cod. He was so well pleased with the first venture that he obtained his parents' consent to go to sea as a sailor boy before the mast, and after working his way through the various grades of ordinary and able seaman, and third, second and first mate, he was made master of a ship when he was twenty-nine years of age. The first vessel commanded by him was the clipper ship "Wellington," which cleared the port of New York on October 4, 1850, bound around Cape Horn for San Francisco, which was then a wild mining camp in the midst of the gold fever excitement. From thence he sailed to Shanghai, and returned from there via Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of teas and silks. His career at sea covered a period of more than forty years, all of which was spent in the United States merchant marine, on vessels flying the United States flag. He was master of five ships sailing out of New York harbor. Among these were the "Wellington," "Anglo-Saxon," "Gray Feather," and "Kitty

Simpson," all of which were full rigged American clipper ships of that period.

During some of the early years of his life at sea he was connected with vessels engaged in the cotton and sugar trade between Mobile, New Orleans and Liverpool, and later he served as first mate on the "Montezuma," "Roscius," and other ships in the famous "Black Ball Line" of packet ships plying between New York and Liverpool, under the management of Captain Charles H. Marshall. The Black Ball Line was established in 1816, and was the first regular line of packet ships established between New York and Liverpool. It was the forerunner of the present Cunard and White Star lines, and for many years was the only regular means of communication between the United States and Europe. On the front of the foretopsail of each ship of the Black Ball Line, a large black ball was painted, which, against the background of white sail, could be seen for miles at sea. The officers of these packet ships were the best that money could employ and into their hands were entrusted the lives of eminent men and women, as well as the government dispatches, the mails, and specie. No matter what the weather conditions were, one of the Black Ball Liners sailed from New York for Liverpool on the first and sixteenth days of each month, and for many years these were the European mail days throughout the United States. However, the greater part of Captain Mayo's forty years of sea service was spent in the China and East India trade, during which period he circumnavigated the globe eleven times, in addition to other voyages, and during his sea career he visited the principal seaports of the world. Captain Mayo established a reputation as a very able navigator, and as master made several fast passages in his voyages around the world. In 1853, while on his second voyage as a captain, he made the passage in the ship "Wellington" from Shanghai to New York, by way of the Straits of Sunda and Cape of Good Hope,

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covering the distance of nearly fifteen thousand miles in the remarkably good time of ninety-eight days. On this trip he passed Anjer Point, Island of Java, on January 18, and arrived at New York on April 11, with a rich cargo of teas and silks consigned to Messrs. Allen & Paxson. Again on March 16, 1856, he arrived at San Francisco in the new clipper packet ship "Anglo-Saxon," of 869 tons register, having made the trip from New York around Cape Horn in the fast time of one hundred and eighteen days. Inasmuch as shipping authorities considered one hundred and twenty days as a record run from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco for vessels under a thousand tons register, it will be seen that Captain Mayo had thus made an unusually fine run in covering the distance. Ships of that period frequently consumed from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty days in making this voyage. From San Francisco the "Anglo-Saxon" proceeded across the Pacific, thence through the China Sea and Straits of Malacca to Calcutta, and after taking on a cargo there she sailed for the home port, arriving at New York on December 11, having made the passage from Calcutta to New York, via Cape of Good Hope, in one hundred and four days. On this voyage Captain Mayo was accompanied by his wife, and daughter Georgianna, who later married M. M. Larrabee of Emporium, Pennsylvania, and it was during their stay at Calcutta on this trip that Miss Mayo celebrated her ninth birthday anniversary on July 27, and a party was given in her honor that afternoon at a hotel where she and her parents were staying. The "Anglo-Saxon" was built at Rockland, Maine, in 1852, and was rated as an A No. 1 clipper. Captain Mayo's younger brother, Greenleaf Mayo, was his third mate on this voyage. Again, in 1861, after having taken a cargo from New York to Melbourne in the ship "Gray Feather," Captain Mayo proceeded to the port of Colombo, Ceylon, where he took on a cargo and sailed for New York,

via Cape of Good Hope, arriving at New York on December 9 of that year, having made the passage from Colombo in one hundred and six days. It was on this voyage that William Morey, who was first mate of the "Gray Feather," and who was from Captain Mayo's native town of Hampden, Maine, was stricken with a tropical fever while the "Gray Feather" was taking on her cargo at Colombo. After waiting for some time for Mr. Morey to convalesce, Captain Mayo was obliged to sail for New York without his first mate. After recovering from this illness Mr. Morey decided to remain in Ceylon and engage in business. He married a native Singhalese princess there, and subsequently was appointed United States Consul for Ceylon, with headquarters at Colombo, which position he held from 1876 until his death in 1907.

In March, 1862, Simpson Brothers, of New York, who owned the clipper ship "Kitty Simpson," showed their marked confidence in Captain Mayo's ability as a navigator by commissioning him to take the "Kitty Simpson" with a valuable cargo from New York to Shanghai. Such a voyage at that time was very hazardous, as it necessitated the risk of being captured by the several Confederate cruisers and commerce destroyers which were vigilantly patrolling the high seas and destroying so many vessels owned by northern shipping interests. Captain Mayo managed to elude these destroyers, and reached Shanghai safely that summer, with his cargo. He then remained absent in the far East for nearly two years, trading and freighting between the various ports there. It was when he was returning from Manila to New York from this voyage in the fall of 1863, as he was about to round the Cape of Good Hope, the last of September, that he passed the heavily armed and much dreaded Confederate cruiser "Alabama," under command of Captain Semmes, headed for the China Sea for the purpose of destroying vessels flying the United States flag. Captain Mayo managed

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to pass the "Alabama" safely, arriving at New York on November 29 of that year, with a cargo of hemp, sugar and spice from Manila. While returning from Havana in June, 1864, in the ship "Kitty Simpson," with a cargo of sugar and molasses, Captain Mayo one morning came upon a quantity of cotton floating on the ocean, which evidently had been thrown overboard the day before, through necessity, by some Confederate blockade runner. Captain Mayo hove to and picked up several bales of cotton and brought them to Boston, where he and his crew shared a handsome sum received as salvage or prize money for the cotton.

Captain Mayo was one of the mariners who gave active assistance to Lieutenant Matthew F. Maury of the National Observatory and Hydrographic Office at Washington, in his highly valuable work of gathering data and compiling and arranging a complete chart of the ocean currents and trade winds, which afterwards proved so useful in aiding navigators in saving time and distance in their voyages. This assistance Captain Mayo rendered by keeping a careful record of his daily observations of winds and currents and noting the longitude and latitude of same, made during his early voyages, and delivering such records upon his return from each voyage to Lieutenant Maury for his reference and information. After retiring from the sea in 1874, Captain Mayo made his home with his daughter, Mrs. M. M. Larrabee, at Emporium, Pennsylvania, for several years, and died in 1898.

Much of the foregoing data relating to Captain Mayo and his voyages was obtained from the records of the New York Customs House, the American Bureau of Shipping of New York, and from the files of the New York daily newspapers of that period.

Captain Bartlett S. Mayo was married twice, the first time to Mary Ann Murch, of Hampden, Maine, and two children were born to them—a daughter, Georgianna, who married Marcellus M. Larrabee, of Emporium, Pennsylvania, and a son, Ernest B.

Mayo, a lumberman, who died in Minnesota, in February, 1913. Captain Mayo's first wife died in April, 1858, and in 1860 he married Mary Rollins, of Orono, Maine, who died in 1868.

HUFFMAN, Harvey,

Lawyer, Legislator, Financier.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine, yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of the same uncertainty. A man who measures up to modern requirements is Senator Harvey Huffman, of the Fourteenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Monroe, Pike, Carbon and Wayne, 1910-14, who is a descendant of John and Mary Huffman, early settlers in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who migrated in the pioneer days to Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

John Huffman purchased a tract of land in Smithfield township, which he cleared and put under cultivation, and in addition he manufactured lumber for many years, erecting a saw mill on his property for that purpose. He was industrious and thrifty, therefore became possessed of considerable means, and was able to provide a comfortable home for his family, which consisted of his wife and nine children, the names of his children being as follows: John, Frederick, Levi, James, Maria, Polly, Elizabeth, Susan, Samuel. John Huffman came to his death by being struck by a Delaware, Lackawanna & Western train, while crossing the tracks in a carriage.

Samuel Huffman, youngest son of John and Mary Huffman, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated, and in 1841, upon attaining young manhood, accompanied his parents to Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and thereafter his time was devoted to assisting his father in his farming and lumbering opera-

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tions, which were conducted on an extensive scale and which proved highly remunerative. He was active in community affairs, and was highly regarded by all with whom he came in contact. He married Susan Detrick, born in 1817, and they became the parents of three children: Elias D., Mary, William. Samuel Huffman died in the year 1863.

Elias D. Huffman, eldest son of Samuel and Susan (Detrick) Huffman, was born in Upper Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He attended the district schools, obtaining a practical education, and from the time he was able to work, until the death of his father, he assisted in the labors of the homestead farm. After the death of the elder Mr. Huffman, his widow and son sold the property and purchased an interest in the grist mill and store of William Peters, at Marshall's Creek, where they took up their residence, and this proved a most successful enterprise, in due course of time Mr. Huffman becoming one of the best known millers and merchants in this section of the state. In 1877 he erected a large hotel on his property, which he conducted with great credit to himself and which proved of great benefit to the community. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster at Marshall's Creek, faithfully serving in that capacity for twenty years. He has always been a member of the Democratic party, the principles of which party he firmly believes to be the best for the government of the people. He is a member of the Lutheran Church of Smithfield, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in November, 1866, Elizabeth Smith, of Smithfield, who bore him eight children, as follows: Laura, Harvey, Eleithea, Jay, Norman, Flora, Melvin, Frances.

Harvey Huffman, eldest son of Elias D. and Elizabeth (Smith) Huffman, was born in Smithfield, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1869. His educational advantages were obtained in the district

schools of his native town and the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, and at the University of Pennsylvania. On the completion of his studies he read law in the office of Judge J. B. Storm, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, under whose competent preceptorship he made rapid progress, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar of his native State at Stroudsburg, and in the following year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. In 1896 the firm of Eilenberger & Huffman was formed, which still continues, conducting a general law business, which has steadily increased in volume and importance with each succeeding year. Since attaining his majority Mr. Huffman has been identified with the Democratic party, in which he takes an active interest. From 1897 to 1903, two terms, he served as chief clerk of the commissioners for Monroe county; later served as county solicitor, as Democratic county chairman for two terms, and as delegate to State, County and Congressional conventions. In 1910 he was elected State Senator, and was his party's nominee for Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate. He served as a member of the judiciary general committee both sessions. He was a strong advocate of the non-partisan judiciary bill passed in 1913, and performed a vast amount of work on the public roads committee. He was the Democratic minority leader in the Senate in the year 1913. He discharged the duties of his high public office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and year by year is constantly growing in public estimation.

Senator Huffman, aside from the high popularity he has gained as an able and eminent member of the legal profession, is a prominent and successful citizen of Stroudsburg, interested in a number of successful enterprises of that city, as indicated by the following offices which he holds and in which he has rendered efficient service: Director and solicitor of the Stroudsburg National Bank and solicitor of the East Stroudsburg National Bank, and director

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and officer of the Resica Realty Company, of Stroudsburg, Monroe Lumber Company, Cameron Engineering Company, Pocono Lake Ice Company, Highland Park Company, and other local business companies. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Monroe County Bar Association, Harrisburg Club, of Harrisburg, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta and the Masonic order. He is an attendant of the Lutheran church.

HUGHES, Rev. Bruce,

Clergyman, Poet, Litterateur.

The active ministry of the Rev. Bruce Hughes, covering a period of thirty years, is a record of continuous and devoted service in alliance with the Methodist Episcopal church, during which time his labors have been of signal value and productive of limitless good. It has been his lot to strive diligently for the upbuilding of his parishes and then to enjoy the fruits of his zealous toil in guiding the perfected work of the congregations, but because of his exceptional talents as an organizer, his gift of leadership, and an irresistible enthusiasm, his work has been the founding of churches, the support of those in distress, and commissions of a like nature. Known throughout the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference as a preacher of power and sincerity, he is the author of several works of devotional nature that reveal at once purity of mind and beauty of thought, and have been a source of comfort, benefit and inspiration to many. And nothing could complete more fully the favorable impression made by the perusal of his life than to learn that Rev. Bruce Hughes, if offered felicitation for the Christian work he has accomplished, places all the credit to his early life in a Christian home, to the wise and firm guidance of an honored father, and the tender, loving, constant care and teaching of a mother, whose memories

he reverences with the most enduring filial affection.

The English family of which the Rev. Bruce Hughes is a twentieth century representative, is supposed to be of Saxon and Norman origin. It had its seat in Herefordshire, England, where John Hughes, Sr., great-grandfather of Rev. Bruce Hughes, was born about 1740, in the Parish of Orleton. By his marriage with Hannah Davis he had children: 1. John, who married Prudence Wells, of Leicestershire, England, and had children: Jane and Alice, who married, respectively, brothers, Thomas and John Meats, farmers in Wellington Parish, Herefordshire. 2. Hannah, married Benjamin Williams, a London tailor; children: Catherine, married ——— Parker, a lawyer, of Woebly, Herefordshire; Mary, died in childhood. 3. Thomas, married Mary Furn. 4-5. Daughters, who died young. 6. William, of further mention.

William, son of John and Hannah (Davis) Hughes, was born in Herefordshire, England, and after attaining man's estate, was for some years engaged in the dry goods and grocery business near the place of his birth. He married Mary Morgan, of Bacton, Herefordshire, England, who died in 1857, and in 1832 he and his family embarked from Liverpool, England, for the United States, the vessel in which they made the voyage crossing in thirty days. William Hughes became the owner of land in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, the homestead property still in the possession of the family, and there he died in 1869, and was buried in the cemetery of the old Union Church, at Philipsburg, Pennsylvania. His property was bought from Hardman Philips, from whom Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, takes its name. Children: John, of whom further; William, died in 1849; James, who made his home near Kylertown; Adam, died on the vessel bound for the United States, and was buried at sea; Richard, lived on the homestead with

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his father until the death of the latter, when he inherited this property, and married Nancy Kephart, of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

John, son of William and Mary (Morgan) Hughes, was born at Kingsland, Herefordshire, England, April 6, 1812. As a young man of twenty years he accompanied his parents to the United States, and soon after their arrival in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bought land adjoining his father's and cultivated the same until 1847. In this year he returned to the land of his birth, married Elizabeth Lewis, and within the year was once again at work on his farm in Pennsylvania. The prosperity that he gained in after years was the result of patient, diligent toil, and a more faithful and loving helpmate he could not have had. Together he and his wife shared the difficulties and privations of their early married years, and in the most perfect companionship enjoyed the comforts and luxuries that their subsequent independent condition allowed. John Hughes rose to prominent position among his fellows, and became a recognized leader in matters of local importance. Particularly was he concerned in the welfare of the public schools, having been for several years a school teacher, and during the thirty years that he was a member of the school board of the township, and secretary of the same, maintained a keen interest in these institutions and fostered their growth and development, only resigning because of the approaching infirmities that heralded his death, which occurred July 10, 1884. A true friend of education, his children enjoyed the best opportunities that the region and his means afforded, and as his lines fell in increasingly pleasanter places, they reaped the benefit of his good fortune, in greater chances for self-improvement. Such a life as that lived by John Hughes could not be without wide influence among his fellows, and in their regard and favor he held high place. He was a Christian gentleman, in

full possession of the many virtues which the term implies and, setting his house in order before his death, entered fearlessly and confidently into the presence of his Master. His widow, Elizabeth (Lewis) Hughes, youngest daughter of Thomas and Annie Lewis, was born in Dalas, Herefordshire, England, February 26, 1823, and died at her residence in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1899. Her English home was one surrounded by most pleasant circumstances, her father a successful farmer, able and glad to supply his family with every comfort, and here she grew into noble, purposeful and beautiful womanhood. From girlhood she was consumed with the desire to visit that land beyond the sea of which she heard such glowing reports, America, and when that opportunity came, and with it a proposal from one of its manly, alert residents, she accepted both, and in the year of her marriage to John Hughes, returned with him to his Pennsylvania home. Life in her new home, and the unceasing struggle with the soil, brought out more strongly than ever before the womanly virtues and attributes that had won her the love and admiration of her husband, and in the duties of housewife and mother fairly shone with loving tenderness and gentle thoughtfulness. In time material worries ceased to confront her and, amid the watchful care of a devoted husband and the free love of children, she lived out her years, seventy-six in number. Her children learned their first lessons from her, and, while in childish minds were being placed the rudiments of elementary study, in little hearts were being instilled kindness, gentleness, and forbearance, and characters of strength and resistance were formed. She was a devout church worker, and the many organizations in her congregation with which she was connected well knew the value of her aid and the results her willing zeal accomplished. To the poor and needy she was a friend never forgotten, and from her insufficiency, as from her plenty, she

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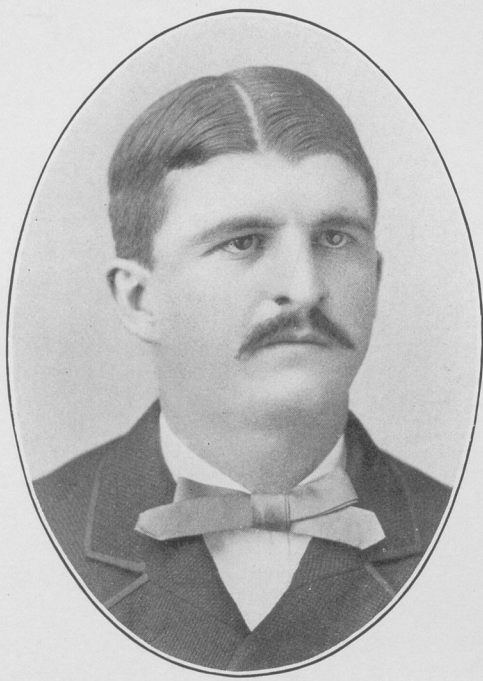
gave to those whose misfortune had brought want. Thus her life was passed in loving communion with all, and the sweetness of her spirit pervaded home, church and community. Her memory is cherished by those who knew her, for her life was consecrated to the highest purposes, and in the change from time to eternity she entered into perfect rest and peace. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Hughes had children: Robert, deceased; Emma; Guy, who died in early manhood; Lee; Bruce, of further mention; Annie, who married Dr. A. J. Riegel, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Harriet, who became a practicing physician in New York City, New York; and Webster.

Philip Lewis, grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth (Lewis) Hughes, married a Miss Guillian, a sister of Robert Guillian, of Wainherbert Farm, Newton, England. Children: James, lived at Trapton, Ewesharold; Jane, married John Price, and lived at Cumcoched farm, and had a son, John; Thomas, of whom further.

Thomas, son of Philip and ——— (Guillian) Lewis, and father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Lewis) Hughes, was a prosperous farmer, and was a member of the Local Volunteers of Herefordshire, England, and on one occasion was called into active service to suppress riots in Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. He and his wife Annie, of Owen Dunlap's farm, were the parents of: Thomas, who emigrated to the United States in 1889, and died unmarried, two years later; Robert, married, and resided in Gloucestershire, on the Severn; Philip, married ——— Jones, of Newton, and remained in England; John, died young; Jane, married Thomas Rogers, died after her children had grown to maturity, after which Thomas Rogers came to the United States; Sarah, married William Rogers, a brother of Thomas Rogers; Annie, living on the homestead at Newton until 1889, when she came to the United States, and died here unmarried; Elizabeth, who married Mr. Hughes, as mentioned above.

Rev. Bruce Hughes was born in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, May, 1856-58, on the John Hughes homestead. As a boy he attended the schools near his home, and while still a youth attended the County Normal School, there taking a course in preparation for teaching, following this calling in Decatur township for two terms. During the summer months he pursued studies in Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and then taught for one term in the Powellton School, Rush township, Center county, Pennsylvania. Preparing at Carlisle for entrance to Dickinson College, he matriculated at this institution and was graduated a member of the centennial class of 1883, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was one of the honor men of his class, a distinction which carried with it the honor of being one of the orators at the commencement exercises, and the address delivered by Rev. Hughes on this occasion was of such excellence as to excite favorable comment from Rev. O. H. Tiffany, a well known divine and scholar of the past generation.

In the following year Bruce Hughes became a probationer of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was installed as pastor of the Jerseytown (Pennsylvania) church, where he remained for two years, at the end of that time being admitted to full membership in the Conference. In 1886 Rev. Hughes was ordained a deacon at the Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harrisburg, Bishop Mallien officiating, and in 1888 he was ordained an elder at the Pine Street Church, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, by Bishop Merrill. His next pastorate was at Port Matilda, Center county, Pennsylvania, and one year later he became pastor of the Glen Hope Church, in Clearfield county, leaving this church two years later. For four years Rev. Hughes was in charge of churches near Blair's Mills, Franklin county, and during that time a new



Rev Bruce Hughes

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church was built under his direction at Waterloo; and the membership of the congregations on the charge was increased by one hundred. During Rev. Hughes' ministry congregations of which he has been the head have built four new churches, and it has been his pleasure to be instrumental in the dedication of four others. He is a life patron of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in recognition of his services in securing subscriptions in one of his charges to the amount of five hundred dollars.

Rev. Hughes was made a Master of Arts by Dickinson College in 1886, and shortly after this he took a postgraduate course, beginning it at Syracuse University and completing it at a southern institution, from which he received his degree of Th. D. He is a scholar of wide culture, a member of the consulting staff of subscribers to "Success Magazine," and his contributions to religious and devotional literature are the products of a brilliant mind and a skillful pen. Among these are the following: "Nuggets of Gold," published in 1902; "Self-Renunciation," which appeared the following year; and "The Coveted Inheritance," published in 1907. The first mentioned of these, which came from the press of the Irving Company, won the hearty and enthusiastic commendation of many noted divines, among them being Bishop Thomas Bowman, late senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Neely, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. He is also the author of several poems, and we may select for especial mention "The Song of Moses," "Reveries," and "The Plea for Peace." Among the numerous noteworthy acts of Rev. Hughes is the placing of a sum of money at the disposal of the board of trustees of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C., to found "The Bruce Hughes, John and Elizabeth Hughes Memorial Foundation, for the Advancement of Science, Knowledge and Learning Among Men."

Rev. Hughes is a minister whose hearty, genial manner and social nature win him many close friends in the fields into which his duty calls him, and in manner he is unaffected, sincere and cordial. He is a member of Lumber City Lodge, No. 877, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hollidaysburg; both of Pennsylvania. He is known widely, and loved wherever known.

COLLIER, Martin Henry,

Physician, Surgeon, Prominent Citizen.

Martin Henry Collier, M. D., a prominent citizen and a rising young physician of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is a member of an old Irish family, which has, however, resided for something more than a generation in America, the land of their adoption. His paternal grandfather, Martin Collier, was a native of Ireland who came to this country about the middle of the nineteenth century and settled in the State of Pennsylvania, and here at Big Run Mine, on June 30, 1864, James Francis Collier, the father of our subject, was born. James Francis Collier was a prominent man in his community; he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in the year 1889, and was well known in insurance circles here. He became associated with the Prudential Insurance Company, and rose to the rank of superintendent in its service. He was married to Miss Elizabeth McDowell, a daughter of Philip McDowell, of Locust Gap, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Collier were born six children, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Martin Henry Collier, our subject; Philip Francis Collier; William Francis Collier, and Harold, all unmarried; and the Misses Ethreda and Ancilla Collier.

Martin Henry Collier was born December 12, 1885, at Ashland, Pennsylvania, where he lived until four years of age, and was then taken by his father to his new

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home in Williamsport, in which place he has since made his home. He obtained the elementary portion of his education at the public schools of Ashland and Shenandoah, and at the Parochial School in Williamsport, at which last named school he remained three years, graduating in 1902. He then entered St. Charles College at Ellicott City, Maryland, where he took a two-year course. Upon completing his studies in these institutions, Dr. Collier first embarked upon a business career, securing a position with an insurance company in Williamsport, where he remained until 1907. During the time of this employment, however, the idea of the desirability of a professional career found lodgement in his mind, and as time went on, assumed larger and larger proportions. Accordingly, in 1907 he abandoned his position in the insurance company, and matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and took up the study of the profession of medicine. During his course in this institution Dr. Collier distinguished himself in many ways, notably through the writing of a paper on the "Pathology of Pneumonia." He also took active part in the life of the student body, and was a member of a number of the fraternities, these being the Alpha Kappa Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1911, taking the degree of M. D. To acquire the requisite practical experience, Dr. Collier next entered as interne, first, St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained fourteen months, and later at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children at Philadelphia for four months. Having completed this service he established himself in general practice in Williamsport in the year 1913. Dr. Collier is very active in his profession, and belongs to a number of medical organizations. He is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Copeland Pathologic Society of Jefferson College, the Horwitz Surgical Society of the

same institution, and the University Club of Williamsport. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the local Democratic Club. Dr. Collier is unmarried. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and attends the Church of the Annunciation of that denomination at Williamsport.

CUNNINGHAM, S. Woodward,

Attorney.

Robert Cunningham, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Krochendoll, county Derry, Ireland, about the year 1784, and died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1838. His wife was Elizabeth Wilson, and they were married in county Derry, Ireland, about the year 1804 or 1805. After the death of Robert, his widow married William Lutton, and died at New Castle, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1862. The children of Robert and Elizabeth (Wilson) Cunningham were: Elizabeth, became the wife of Gawin Dunlap; John, Robert Wilson, mentioned below; Matthew; Alexander; Mary Jane; William and James B. Cunningham.

Robert Wilson Cunningham, father of the subject of this sketch, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wilson) Cunningham, belonged to the Scotch-Irish stock which is represented so largely in western Pennsylvania. He was born in county Derry, Ireland, on the 23rd day of January, 1817, and in childhood was brought to this country by his parents. His early years were passed in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they were years of toil and struggle. He had limited opportunities for education, but through his own efforts attained considerable culture and familiarity with good literature. When but a boy in Pittsburgh, he was so fortunate as to become associated with George W. Jackson, then a prominent manufacturer and merchant, a man of wealth, who was distinguished for his benevolences and public spirit; and this association resulted in a marked regard and friend-

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ship between the two, which continued unabated until the death of Mr. Jackson in 1862, and extended to his family after his death. About the year 1836, Robert W. Cunningham removed to what was then the borough of New Castle, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the business of forwarding merchandise to the west. Much grain, wool, glass, iron and steel passed through the forwarding and commission warehouse which he established upon the old canal that disappeared many years ago. At the same time, Mr. Cunningham conducted a machine shop, and a foundry for the manufacture of machinery, plows and stoves. He was one of the pioneers in manufacturing cast iron pipe for oil wells, and also turbine water wheels.

Having but small capital, he met serious difficulties in maintaining his business through the exigencies of the period preceding the Civil War. One incident throws light upon his character as well as upon his experiences at this time. Although later in life he became in comfortable circumstances, he said that at different times in his business career he would have been glad to have some one take everything which he possessed and pay his debts. On one of these occasions he went to Pittsburgh and confided in his friend, George W. Jackson. Mr. Jackson offered to go into partnership with him; and without an inventory or appraisal of assets, and, it is believed, without a formal contract, a business copartnership was formed between them about the year 1845, which carried with it the benefit of Mr. Jackson's large credit. Some years later, after the financial storm had blown over, Mr. Cunningham went to Pittsburgh and bought out the interest of Mr. Jackson in the partnership business. It was ever a matter of pride with Mr. Cunningham that his wealthy friend Mr. Jackson had gone into partnership with him, and had afterwards sold out his interest without having an inventory of assets taken on either occasion.

Robert W. Cunningham was one of the active promoters and one of the first directors of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company, New Castle's first rail connection with the world, and afterwards became its president. With two or three others he established the New Castle Wire Nail Company, and was for years its president, before it was merged into the American Steel and Wire Company, which later was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation. He was a director in the National Bank of Lawrence County, at New Castle, and of other business corporations. He never sought political preferment or social prominence, but gave strict attention to his business. Domestic in his tastes and devoted to his home and family, he felt little inclination for club or society life. Yet he was public-spirited, and took an interest in those things which made for the prosperity and true welfare of the community in which he lived, acting for years as city councilman without compensation. Appreciating the common schools and the value of education, he was for years a school director, and devoted much time and attention to his duties. He took an active part in the erection of a fine, large, public school building, beyond the immediate needs of the community; and he stood for progress and improvement, not only in the schools, but in those other departments of civic life which contribute to the real uplift of the people. He was a man of irreproachable character, and left to his children a name for probity and trustworthiness of which they may well be proud.

R. W. Cunningham was married twice. His first wife was Rachel S. Stokes, of Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who died June 5, 1846. The names of their five children, born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, were: Frances, who became the wife of Pealer D. Burnes, and afterwards the wife of Otto Gehricke; George Jackson; Charles Pomeroy; Rebecca, who became the wife of Daniel H. Wallace; Robert Henry Cun-

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ningham. On October 25, 1848, he was married to Caroline Perry Woodward, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a lady of Puritan stock. Five children resulted from this marriage also, born at New Castle, as follows: Solomon Woodward, mentioned below; John Parker Hale; Lilian, who became the wife of Lucius M. Westlake; Letitia Jackson, who died in infancy; Caroline, who became the wife of Dr. Robert A. Wallace.

Solomon Woodward, father of Mrs. Cunningham, was born May 31, 1783, and died at Taunton, Massachusetts, April 13, 1877. His wife was Mary Wilbur, who was born February 19, 1784, and died at Taunton, February 10, 1865. The couple were married about 1803. The children of this marriage, born at Taunton, were: Solomon Woodward Jr.; Mary Harris, who became the wife of James Babbitt, and after his death the wife of Charles Burbank; Roswell; Stimpson Harvey; Julia Harriet, who became the wife of Shubal Wilder; Alden Bradford; Caroline Perry, mentioned above; Rachel Lincoln, who became the wife of James Smith; Henry Richmond Woodward.

S. Woodward Cunningham, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of Robert Wilson Cunningham and Caroline Perry (Woodward) Cunningham, and was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1850. After having obtained a preparatory education at public and private schools, he became a student at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated at the Law Department of Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated in the class of 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Having been registered as a law student with Davis B. Kurtz, Esq., a prominent attorney of New Castle, he was admitted to the bar of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1875. He then removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to practice law in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania,

February 23, 1876, on the motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq.

By thorough preparation and careful attention to the cases submitted to him, as well as by diligence, strict integrity and fair dealing, he secured and retained the respect of the bench and the bar, and reached success in his profession. Having a natural taste for problems and doubtful questions, the solution of a nice problem of law is to him a pleasure. He has been interested also in other questions, and has given some attention to finances, to manufacturing and to business generally. In such fields also he has met with fair success. Until it was purchased by the Pennsylvania system, Mr. Cunningham was the president of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company. He was vice-president and attorney of the New Castle Steel and Tin Plate Company, which is now in the ownership of the United States Steel Corporation. He was also a director of the First National Bank of New Castle, and one of the directors and attorney of the Castalia Portland Cement Company, which had its principal office in Pittsburgh. As receiver he closed out the business of the J. C. Lappe Tanning Company at Pittsburgh. In his disposition he is inclined to be somewhat reserved and retiring, and he has never striven for preferment, along either professional or political lines, choosing rather the quieter fields of professional and private life.

Domestic in his tastes and loving home life, like his father, he has never been what is known as a society or club man. He is, however, a member of the Stanton Heights Golf Club, the Iron City Fishing Club, a literary society called the Criterion Club, college fraternities, etc. Mr. Cunningham is much interested in matters pertaining to religion, missions, Sunday-school work, temperance and philanthropy, and has given to them a considerable portion of his time and attention, both professional and otherwise. He is an active member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he



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is one of the trustees and a member of an important committee. He has been for many years the leader of the senior Bible study class for adults in the Sunday-school of that church, and enjoys the work greatly. He is a member of the executive committee of the local Anti-Saloon League. He was for a considerable time a member of the legislative committee of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission, and acted also upon the legislative committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, of which he has for many years been a member. He is one of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, which has charge of the numerous working branches in that city.

At New Castle, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1884, Mr. Cunningham was married to Kate L., daughter of George W. and Catherine (Boyer) Crawford, of New Castle, a most charming woman, who presides over their home with graciousness and true hospitality. Their children are: Kenneth Reese, Lois, Crawford Boyer and Katherine Cunningham.

CADWALLADER, Thomas Sidney,

Business Man, Public Official.

Thomas Sidney Cadwallader, of Yardley, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent business men of lower Bucks county, is the representative of as many prominent officials of his native county and State in Colonial times as any person now living in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, and in the case of most of the families of the time of the great Founder of Pennsylvania, through which his descent is traced, they have kept up their prominence in the affairs of the county, State and Nation, not only through the history of the Province, but down through the history of the State and county to the present time.

The Cadwalader family was founded in Pennsylvania by John Cadwalader, a native of Wales, who brought a certificate

from the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Pembrokeshire, dated 1st mo. 19, 1696-97, which was deposited at Radnor Monthly Meeting, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania. This certificate states that "he hath the reputation at school of an apt scholar and has now attained to a good degree of learning as any one in the school." He was at that date in his twentieth year, having been born in the year 1677. Locating on a large tract of land lying on both sides of the line between Bucks and Montgomery counties, near the "Crooked Billett," now Hatboro, he became a member of the Abington Monthly Meeting on its organization out of Radnor. He was married at the latter Meeting, in 1701, to Margaret Cassel.

John Cadwalader became an accepted minister of the Society of Friends at an early age, and travelled extensively in that service, visiting Great Britain in 1721. He made long journeys to all parts of the colonies in America on horseback, and the great number of certificates returned to his meeting testify to the appreciation of his service in the cause of Truth in the Carolinas and other distant parts. In 1742 he made a religious journey to the West Indies, his certificate being dated 5th mo. 20, 1742. A later minute of the Abington Meeting shows that he reached the Island of Tortola, 9th mo. 4, 1742, in company with John Estaugh, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and that he died there on the 26th of the same month, Estaugh dying a few days later. By a curious coincidence, Thomas Chalkley, the eminent English miniater of the Society who had been John Cadwalader's companion in many notable journeys, had ended his Gospel labors on the same island about two years earlier, and all three graves are represented in a painting hanging in the library of Swarthmore College.

Jacob Cadwallader, son of John Cadwalader, above mentioned, acquired by deed of gift from his father and mother, dated December 1, 1736, 165 acres of land in Warminster township, Bucks county, and a few

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years later, in 1742, purchased of his brother Joseph 166 acres, another part of the large tract taken up by his father. He and his wife Magdalen were almost lifelong residents of Warminster, where Jacob died intestate prior to the beginning of the struggle for national independence, leaving one son Jacob, and a daughter Alice, who married Benjamin Lukens. Jacob Cadwallader married Magdalen Cunard, as the name came to be spelled, daughter of Matthias Cunard and his wife Barbara Tyson. Matthias Cunard was born at Crefeld, on the borders of Holland, January 25, 1679-80, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents, Thones Künders (Denis Cunard) and his wife Ellen Streypers, in the "Concord," which sailed from London, July 24, 1683, and arrived at Philadelphia, October 6, 1683, with the thirteen families that became the founders of Germantown, the Cunard family being one of the thirteen. Thones Cunard was born in 1648, and died in Germantown in 1729. Matthias Cunard married, July 29, 1705, Barbara Tyson, daughter of Cornelius Tyson, who was born at Crefeld in 1652, and died in Germantown, May 9, 1716, and his wife Margaret.

Jacob Cadwallader, Jr., son of Jacob and Magdalen, acquired by deed from his mother and father in 1757, a portion of the Warminster homestead, and at their death acquired and inherited together the balance thereof. He was a lifelong resident of Warminster, dying there in October, 1790, at an advanced age. Jacob Cadwallader, Jr., married Phebe Radcliffe, daughter of John Radcliffe and his wife Rebecca West, and granddaughter of Edward Radcliffe and Phebe Baker, and great-granddaughter of James Radcliffe, from Chapel Hill, Rosendale, Lancashire, who with his wife Mary came to Pennsylvania in 1685 and settled in Bucks county, where James died, in Wrightstown township, March 29, 1690. His widow Mary later married Henry Baker, the father of Phebe above mentioned. Henry Baker and his first wife,

Margaret Hardman, came from Darby, Lancashire, in 1684, and settled at what was long known as Baker's Ferry, now Taylorsville, the scene of the crossing of Washington and his little army of patriots on Christmas night, 1776, to attack the Hessians at Trenton. Henry Baker was the foreman of the first grand jury of Bucks county, and represented the county in the Provincial Assembly, 1685 to 1691, and again in 1698. He was commissioned a justice of the Bucks county courts January 2, 1689-90, and served until his death in 1701.

Jacob Cadwallader, son of Jacob and Phebe, above mentioned, was born November 21, 1768, and was reared in Warminster township, but on his marriage in 1792 to Ann, daughter of Timothy Taylor, removed to Upper Makefield, where he lived until his death in December, 1842.

Timothy Taylor, father of Ann (Taylor) Cadwallader, was born near Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1729, and was a son of Benjamin Taylor, and grandson of Philip and Juliana Taylor, who were early settlers in Tacony. Benjamin Taylor purchased large tracts of land in Newtown and Upper Makefield townships, and was one of the prominent men of his time. He died in 1870, at a very advanced age. He married, in 1719, Hannah Towne, daughter of John and Deborah (Booth) Towne, and of a family prominently identified with the history of New Jersey and New York, whose paternal ancestors first settled in Massachusetts. Benjamin Taylor was commissioner of the county of Bucks, 1736-38, and again 1745-47, and Timothy Taylor filled the same position, 1787-89. Timothy Taylor married, January 19, 1792, Sarah Yardley, born April 17, 1751, died January 17, 1786, daughter of William Yardley and his wife Ann Budd; and granddaughter of Thomas Yardley, of Rushton Spencer, county Stafford, England, and his wife Ann Biles.

Thomas Yardley, or Yeardley, as the name was originally spelled, was a descend-

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ant in the eighth generation from John Yeardley, of county Stafford, who in 1402 married a daughter of Marburry, of Dadesbury. The latter was a descendant of William Yeardley, who was a witness to the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215.

William Yeardley, who married Margery, daughter of John Lawton, and was the great-grandfather of Thomas Yardley of Rushton-Spencer, was a son of William Yeardley, living 1583, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Morton, of Morton, county Chester, and a brother of Sir George Yeardley, who came to Virginia in the ship "Deliverance" in 1609, as a member of Her Majesty's Council in Virginia, and became governor of Virginia in 1618.

William Yeardley, born 1632, son of William Yeardley and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Drake, and grandson of William and Margery, above mentioned, married Jane Heath, and with her and their three sons, Enoch, William and Thomas, came to Pennsylvania in the "Friends' Adventure," arriving in the Delaware river September 28, 1682. William Yeardley was a member of Governor's Council, and the Provincial Assembly, until his death on July 9, 1693. His three sons and the four children of the two who were married, all died in February, 1702-03, of the small pox, and the real estate taken up by William descended to his nephew Thomas, son of Thomas of Rushton Spencer, born 1630, eldest brother of William, and Samuel, another son.

Thomas Yeardley, the nephew, came to Pennsylvania in 1704 with letters of attorney from his father and brother Samuel, and took possession of the land taken up by his uncle which was located in and adjoining the present borough of Yardley, and a part of which has always remained in the family. Thomas Yeardley, with the prestige of his family, soon was called upon to take a prominent part in the affairs of state. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1715, and served several terms

in that body. He was commissioned a justice of the county courts in 1725 and continued to serve until 1741, being present at nearly every sitting of the court. He became a very large landholder, acquiring large tracts in Newtown and Solebury, in addition to his large holdings about Yardley in Makefield. He died in 1756. He married, February, 1706-07, Ann Biles, daughter of William Biles and his wife Joanna, who came to Pennsylvania from Dorsetshire, arriving in the river Delaware, June 4, 1679. William Biles was an officer of the court at Upland before the arrival of William Penn, taking up his land on the Delaware in Falls, under the Duke of York. He was a member of the first Pennsylvania Assembly, of the first Governor's Council and justice of the courts of Bucks county. He was one of the most influential men of his time in Bucks county.

William Yardley, first above mentioned as father of Sarah Taylor, was the sixth child and eldest son of Thomas Yeardley and Ann Biles, and was born at Yardley, Bucks county, May 25, 1716, and died there August 3, 1774. He served as sheriff of Bucks county October, 1753, to October, 1755; county commissioner, October, 1756, to October, 1759; and justice of the county courts December 7, 1767, to November, 1770. He married June 20, 1748, Ann Budd, of a prominent New Jersey family, a descendant of Rev. Thomas Budd, who resigned as rector of Martock parish, Somersetshire, in 1657, on becoming a convert of George Fox, and became a minister among Friends. His son, Thomas Budd, was associated with William Penn in the purchase of the lands of West Jersey, and emigrated to that Province as early as 1668, but returned to England for his family and was accompanied to New Jersey on the second trip by his brothers William, John and James. William Budd, one of these brothers, born 1649, married Ann Clayput, born 1655, and became a large landowner at Burlington. He died there March 20, 1721-

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22. His son Thomas Budd, married Deborah, daughter of John Langstaff, of Whaledale, Yorkshire. William Yardley married, March 31, 1756, Sarah, daughter of Mahlon and Mary (Sotcher) Kirkbride.

Ann Taylor, daughter of Timothy Taylor and Sarah Yardley, and wife of Jacob Cadwallader, was born January 15, 1772, and died in 1848.

William Cadwallader, eldest son of Jacob Cadwallader and Ann Taylor, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born at Yardley, November 15, 1792, and died April 10, 1875. He married, October 19, 1819, Susanna Stapler, daughter of Thomas Stapler, and his wife Achsah Yardley, daughter of William Yardley, above mentioned, by his second wife Sarah Kirkbride.

Joseph Kirkbride, grandfather of Sarah (Kirkbride) Yardley, was born in the parish of Kirkbride, twelve miles west of Carlisle, county Cumberland, England, September 29, 1662, and was a son of Matthew and Magdalena Kirkbride. His ancestors had taken their surname from the manor of Kirkbride, founded before the Norman Conquest. Joseph Kirkbride came to Bucks county December 11, 1681, in the ship "Bristol Factor," and was for a time in the employ of William Penn at Pennsbury. He became the largest landholder of any man in Bucks county, owning at the time of his death in 1738 vast tracts in all parts of the county, and in New Jersey, where he resided for a time. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1698, was again returned in 1712, serving from that date to 1721, when he was succeeded by his son Joseph, Jr. He was also a justice of the county courts from 1708 to 1726, and filled many important positions of trust. He was a noted surveyor, and surveyed the line between New York and New Jersey in 1719. He married (first) Alice Blackshaw, and (second) December 17, 1702, Sarah Stacy, daughter of Mahlon Stacy and his wife Rebecca Ely, of Dorehouse, Handworth, York-

shire, who was another of the purchasers of West Jersey, arriving in the Delaware river in December, 1678, in the ship "Shield," and settling on the site of Trenton, where he erected a mill and dwelling, the first buildings on the site of the present city. Mahlon Stacy was one of the principal men in the government of New Jersey, serving as King's Councillor, assemblyman, justice, and commissioner for sale of lands.

Mahlon Kirkbride, only son of Joseph by his wife Sarah Stacy, was born November 16, 1703. He was a member of Provincial Assembly for fourteen years, being first elected in 1740 and serving his last term in 1756. He was also a justice of the peace and of the county courts for many years. He was one of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was named by the general assembly in 1754 as one of the board of visitors to that institution. He died November 17, 1776. He married, November 12, 1724, Mary Sotcher, born September 15, 1704, daughter of John Sotcher and his wife Mary Lofty, who accompanied William Penn on his second voyage to Pennsylvania in 1699, and were for a number of years his stewards at Pennsbury Manor, Bucks county. They were married of the eve of Penn's departure for England in 1701. John Sotcher was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1712-13, and 1715-1723, and also a colonial justice. He died January 19, 1728-30.

Algernon Sidney Cadwallader, sixth child of William Cadwallader and Susanna Stapler, was born near Yardley, August 17, 1828. He was educated at the local schools; at Benjamin Price's famous boarding school in Chester county; and at Attleboro Academy, Bucks county, under James Anderson. On his marriage he located in Yardley, on land taken up by his ancestors nearly two centuries before that date, and resided there all his life, in the old Yardley mansion erected in 1728. He was one of the active business men of his section, and

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was identified with many of the local institutions of the county. He was for many years active in the political affairs of the county, first as a Whig and later as a Republican. He was the party nominee for State Senator in 1861, and though the county was heavily Democratic was defeated by only a few votes. He was an active and loyal supporter of the Union during the Civil War, serving on appointment of Governor Curtin in 1862 as superintendent of the enrollment of militia in the county. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National Convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and also to that of 1868, which nominated Ulysses S. Grant. He had also served as delegate to numerous State Conventions of his party. He was the party nominee for representative in Congress from the Bucks-Montgomery district in 1878, and carried his home county against a strong adverse majority, but was defeated in Montgomery county. He was again a candidate for the congressional nomination in 1886, and was supported by the Bucks county delegates, but later withdrew in the interests of harmony.

Algernon Sydney Cadwallader married in 1853, Susan Josephine Yardley, born June 2, 1834, died February 7, 1880, daughter of William Yardley and his wife Sarah S. Hart; granddaughter of Thomas Yardley (1763-1828), son of William and Sarah (Kirkbride) Yardley, before mentioned, by his wife Susanna Brown, daughter of George Brown, and his wife Elizabeth Field; granddaughter of Samuel Brown and Ann Clark, and great-granddaughter of George Brown who came to Pennsylvania in 1679, and was the first British justice of a colonial court in Pennsylvania, being commissioned at Upland May 28, 1680. He settled in Falls township, where the family has been prominent in public affairs for many generations.

Thomas Sidney Cadwallader was born at Yardley, January 1, 1861, and was the fifth child and third son of Algernon S. and Susan J. (Yardley) Cadwallader. He was educated at the Yardley schools and the Friends Central School at Philadelphia. In 1880 he entered the employ of the firm of Joseph Martin & Company, engaged in the lumber business at Yardley, as bookkeeper. At about this time the creamery business sprung up all over Bucks county and he assisted in establishing and in 1891 took charge of creamery erected on the old Cadwallader homestead, which he conducted until 1888. In that year he engaged in the mercantile business in Yardley, which he continued until 1897. In 1893, in company with his brother Augustus J. Cadwallader, and his brother-in-law George F. Craig, of Philadelphia, he purchased the flour mill at Yardley. On July 17, 1895, the firm was incorporated as the Yardley Milling Company, with T. Sidney Cadwallader and George F. Craig as principal stockholders, Augustus J., now a lumber merchant in Philadelphia, withdrawing from the business. From that time to this, Mr. Cadwallader has filled the position of treasurer and had entire charge of the business. The mill was early equipped with the most improved machinery and it had kept pace with the times by the installation of the most improved devices and equipment, and the mill with a daily capacity of two hundred and forty barrels of flour, has the reputation of turning out the best product of its kind, and is kept constantly running.

Mr. Cadwallader has for many years been one of the foremost business men of his section. He was one of the organizers of the Trenton & Lambertville street railway, which opened and operated an electric railway between the two cities named, and was president of the company until its reorganization in 1912. He was elected to the office of register of wills of Bucks county in 1907 and served a term of four years, in

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the meantime conducting his milling business on a large scale at Yardley. He is president of the Yardley Water and Power Company, and has been for more than twenty years a member of the local school board serving for many years as its president.

Mr. Cadwallader married (first) January 14, 1886, Miss Ida R. Weeks, daughter of Micajah and Susan E. Weeks, of Millersville, Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children, two of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Cadwallader died June 19, 1896, and he married (second) September 6, 1905, Miss Sarah W., daughter of the late Stephen B. Twining, a prominent business man of Yardley, and his wife, Letitia Warner, of one of the oldest English families in Pennsylvania. Stephen B. Twining was a lineal descendant of William Twining, an English settler in Massachusetts, in 1640, and his grandson, Stephen Twining, the founder of the family in Bucks county in 1699. Stephen B. Twining was a member of the firm of S. B. & E. W. Twining, who founded and for several years conducted the large stone business now operated by Charles Twining Eastburn. He was one of the organizers of the Yardley National Bank, and was until his death its vice-president and a member of the board of directors. He was also one of the organizers and an officer of the Yardley Building & Loan Association, and during his whole life was actively identified with practically all the local enterprises of Yardley and vicinity. He died July 26, 1894.

EVANS, James,

Lawyer, Financier.

Never was there an era in the history of the Pittsburgh district so richly fraught with possibilities of advancement as that of the closing decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth, and the man most largely instrumental in the development of these possibilities

—one who could, with truth, be styled, pre-eminently, the man of the hour—was the late James Evans, founder and for many years president of the National Bank of McKeesport. Mr. Evans was not only an exceptionally able financier, but a successful member of the bar and a brilliant man of affairs. He was a lifelong resident of McKeesport and it is to his intense and disinterested public spirit that she owes the phenomenal development of her leading and most essential interests.

The Evans family is one of the most ancient in Pennsylvania and is supposed to trace its American origin from Thomas Evans, who in 1710, emigrated from Rhydwylan, Caermarthenshire, Wales, to the province of Delaware, where he united by letter with the Welsh Tract Baptist Church. One branch of the family, tracing from Nathaniel Evans, settled in South Carolina, where they became people of prominence.

(I) James Evans, the first of the family to settle in Western Pennsylvania, came in 1798 from Wilmington, Delaware, and took up his abode in McKeesport. He made hats and sold them by retail. In public affairs he bore a conspicuous part, being appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace and holding the office until it was made elective, which was not until after he had served many years. He married Emily, daughter of William Alexander, of the Cumberland Valley, and their children were: Ann M., married Dr. George Huey; John; Emily, married Dr. Robert McClellan; James; Hannah, married Hugh Roland; Harriet, married David King; Oliver, mentioned below; and George. James Evans, the father, died in 1846.

(II) Oliver Evans, son of James and Emily (Alexander) Evans, was born November 16, 1816, in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools, afterward studying the higher branches and languages under the instruction of his brother-in-law,



James Evans

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Dr. Robert McClellan, of Mercer. He also read medicine with Dr. McClellan, intending to adopt that profession, but ill health frustrated his designs and he spent his entire after-life as a farmer. He was a Democrat of the old school, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Evans married, November 24, 1839, Mary Ann Sampson, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and the following children were born to them: James, mentioned below; Thomas S., died young; Cadwallader; Anna M., married J. W. Bailie; and Oliver. The father of the family closed a long and useful life December 7, 1888. He was a man of great mental activity, always a student and keeping fully abreast of the times. His strict adherence to principle and great kindness of heart caused him to be loved and respected by the entire community.

(III) James (2) Evans, son of Oliver and Mary Ann (Sampson) Evans, was born November 24, 1840, at McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of his native city, passing thence to Elders Ridge Academy, where he was prepared for Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson), Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1861 he graduated from that institution and for a short time thereafter was engaged in teaching at Duff's College, Pittsburgh. In 1863, having decided to study law, he enrolled himself as a student in the office of James I. Kuhn, of Pittsburgh, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. For twenty years Mr. Evans practised his profession with distinguished success, building up an enviable reputation for legal knowledge and skill and for his eloquence in presenting cases to the courts. His summing up of the situation was always masterly, the logic of his argument convincing and he was capable of inspiring his hearers with his own confidence in the righteousness of his cause. His entire career as a lawyer was the expression of his high professional ideals.

In 1887 Mr. Evans turned his attention

to banking and organized the Bank of McKeesport, an institution which later became the National Bank of McKeesport. From its inception to the close of his life he was its president, becoming a power in the financial world and exerting therein a most salutary, inspiring and at the same time conservative influence. In 1906 he organized the Glassport Trust Company, becoming its president and holding the office until five years previous to his death.

Even before his entrance into the realm of finance Mr. Evans had begun to participate in business transactions, having in 1886, in association with others, purchased the McKeesport Grist Mills, forming the McKeesport Milling Company, and making extensive improvements in the property, increasing its capacity from fifty to two hundred barrels daily. The company conducted the mills with great success until December 9, 1887, when they were totally destroyed by fire.

As the owner of a large amount of McKeesport real estate, Mr. Evans always took an active interest in developing it in such a manner as would promote the public welfare. He laid out in the Third Ward a tract of fifty-six acres, dividing it into lots which are now regarded as among the most valuable in the city, the district being known as East Park. The Evans family, being large landowners, gave the land for the McKeesport Hospital and of this institution Mr. Evans was president. He devoted much time to the work of raising money for the building and was one of the principal donors of the land, the others being his brother, Dr. Cadwallader Evans, and his brother-in-law, J. W. Bailie.

The most arduous and effective work ever performed by Mr. Evans in behalf of McKeesport was accomplished when the United States Steel Corporation notified George G. Crawford, then local manager, that the National Tube Company's plant would be abandoned unless more space could be obtained within a fixed time. The

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Tube Company was forced to do that to meet its expanding business and at the same time refused to pay more for the land than what they considered was reasonable. The Tube Company canvassed the owners of the properties and the best price obtained was \$850,000, which the Tube Company could not afford to pay, and for that reason had decided to move the greater part of the plant to Lorain, Ohio. Mr. Evans having the welfare of the city at heart, interviewed the officials of the Tube Company and proposed to make an effort to obtain the lands needed by the company at a lower price. He undertook this work, and after arduous labor, obtained short-time options on the properties for about \$700,000, but the Tube Company, represented by W. B. Schiller, could not see their way clear to take up the option even at the lower price. Mr. Evans then accepted the options himself and made all the cash payments necessary under the options, and finally took title to the property himself. A month or so later, after much work and financial strain, he succeeded in finally arranging with the Steel Corporation to turn the property over at the price he acquired it, but with the condition that a fund of \$40,000 he raised by the city of McKeesport as a condition to the payment for the land before it would close the deal, which was finally raised, to which he contributed largely himself. The property was then turned over by him to the Steel Corporation at the price he obtained it at, he never receiving any compensation for his valuable services rendered the Steel Corporation and the city of McKeesport. The improvements and the developments were finally made and the crisis was passed.

In politics Mr. Evans affiliated with the Republicans, but the only offices which he could ever be induced to accept were those of borough solicitor of McKeesport and county commissioner of Allegheny county, which latter position he held in 1902. He was instrumental in securing the Carnegie Library for the city, using his influence to

have it properly endowed. His charities were numerous, but extremely unostentatious, and after his death it was said by one who had been his friends for a generation that no worthy applicant for help ever appealed to him in vain. His interest in church work is illustrated by the fact that he was one of the founders of the Union Avenue Mission, from which sprang the Central Presbyterian Church. Of this church Mr. Evans was a member and ruling elder from the time of its organization until his death, and for years served as superintendent of its Sunday school.

The countenance of Mr. Evans bore the imprint of that courage and fidelity to principle which were so strikingly illustrated throughout his career. His blue-gray eyes had the clear, steadfast gaze of a man who has seen and thought and done, and his finely-moulded features indicated strength of character and refinement of nature. His whole aspect was expressive of the genial disposition which readily appreciated the good traits of others. His mature judgment and ripe experience caused him to be much sought as an astute and capable adviser and there were many who blessed the hour in which they had turned to him for counsel. While not above the average height he had the simple, impressive dignity which is the expression of a strong personality and his manner was that of quiet, cordial courtesy. To the close of his life he was a true and kindly gentleman and a strong, simple, manly man.

Mr. Evans married, January 27, 1874, Rebecca Elizabeth, daughter of David and Eleanor (Mellon) Stotler, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas Mellon, mentioned below. 2. John Kuhn, born July 4, 1880; educated at Shade Side Academy, Andover and Yale University, class of 1903; in 1908, in association with his younger brothers, organized the firm of Evans Brothers, bankers and brokers; chairman of the board of direc-

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tors of the National Bank of McKeesport, director of McKeesport Chamber of Commerce, and trustee of the McKeesport Hospital; is a director and member of Pittsburgh Stock Exchange and is a member of Duquesne, Union, Pittsburgh Country and University clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. 3. James, born July 24, 1883; educated at Shady Side Academy, Andover (Massachusetts) Academy, Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia, and the Groff School, New York; for four years associated with Glassport Trust Company, and in 1908 became a member of Evans Brothers; Republican; belongs to Chicago Board of Trade and is a member of the Duquesne, University and Pittsburgh Country clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. 4. Alan Stotler (twin of James), born July 24, 1883; educated at same schools and belongs to same clubs, with the exception of the Duquesne; is a member of Evans Brothers; Republican; married, September 11, 1908, Anna M. Graff, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and has three children, Alan Stotler, Alexander and John. 5. Eleanor, died in early infancy.

The father of these four sons, three of whom are now numbered among the aggressive young business men of Pittsburgh, was in his domestic relations singularly fortunate. Mrs. Evans, a woman of gentle breeding and unusual sweetness of character, made his home a refuge from the stress and turmoil of the business arena, the place where he passed his happiest hours. His house was the abode of hospitality, and to the charm of himself and his wife as host and hostess all who were ever privileged to be their guests can abundantly testify. The conversation of Mr. Evans was fascinating and at the same time instructive, the expression of a mind replete with information and stored with some of the choicest treasures of literature. His death severed an ideal union of more than a third of a century. Mrs. Evans, in her widowhood, maintains her interest in the

church work and philanthropic enterprises in which she and her husband so long went hand-in-hand. Always an affectionate and exemplary mother, she is the object of the chivalrous devotion of her three surviving sons.

On May 8, 1909, Mr. Evans passed away, leaving the record of a life so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficent in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of Pittsburgh and in law and finance has left its impress upon the annals of Pennsylvania. It was well said of him: "In a generation that has wrought astonishing things he bore a man's part."

James Evans was a man who touched life at many points. By his career as a lawyer he added to the prestige of the Pittsburgh bar, and his work as an astute financier and aggressive man of affairs is crystallized in the present prosperity of his native city. Over and above all this, he was a true philanthropist, the motive of all his labors was the betterment of his community and his proudest title is that of "one who loved his fellowmen."

(IV) Thomas Mellon Evans, eldest child of James (2) and Rebecca Elizabeth (Stotler) Evans, was born October 23, 1875. He was educated at Shady Side Academy and Yale University, class of 1898. Upon the death of his father he became president of the National Bank of McKeesport and he was also treasurer and director of the American Tube Company, vice-president and director of the Glassport Trust Company and director of the McKeesport and Port Vue Bridge Company, the Colonial Trust Company and the McKeesport Chamber of Commerce. He was interested in philanthropic work, serving as vice-president and trustee of the McKeesport Hospital. He was a member of the University Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, also the Youghiogheny Country Club. In addition to his other business connections he was treasurer of the Tempest Brick

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Company. Mr. Evans married, October 18, 1900, Martha Scott Jarnigan, of Mossy Creek, Tennessee, and two children were born to them, Eleanor and James. The death of Mr. Evans, which occurred April 26, 1913, in the prime of early manhood, was a loss not only to his family and personal friends, but to the city which looked to him as one of those on whom she depended for the maintenance of her future business prestige. It was sad to think that his open, manly face, so expressive of the noble traits of character which made him what he was, would no longer be seen among us, and that we should never more be cheered by his sunny smile and the cordial grasp of his friendly hand.

(The Sampson Line).

Thomas Sampson was a farmer of Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He married Anne Kuhn (see Kuhn line). Their children were: Adam Kuhn; Mary Ann, became the wife of Oliver Evans, as stated above; Letitia S. Foster; Harvey S.; Susannah Neel; John; William; Margaret. Mrs. Sampson passed away November 5, 1881, or 1882.

(The Kuhn Line).

This family is of German origin, its name appearing at times incorrectly in the form of Coon. Adam Kuhn, born in Germany in 1700, the progenitor of the Pittsburgh branch, embarked from Germany with his wife and a number of others, their destination being New Amsterdam, in the province of New Netherlands. This was early in the seventeenth century. The ship was captured by a British privateer and taken to Derry, Ireland, being subsequently released. It would appear, however, that the Kuhns remained in Ireland as a son, Adam, was born to them in that country. They finally reached what is now New Jersey about 1735.

Adam Kuhn married (first) in Holland, Eve ———, and they became the parents

of three sons: 1. Nicholas, who after residing for a time in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, removed to what is now West Virginia, below Wheeling, where he was joined by his father, afterward going to Kentucky, where his descendants still reside. 2. Mansfield, who served in the Revolutionary army under Washington, and died in service, leaving no family. 3. Michael, mentioned below. The mother of these sons, after going to West Virginia, was killed by Indians while engaged in doing what so many pioneers' wives were accustomed to do, driving home the cows from pasture. Adam Kuhn married (second) ———, becoming by this union the father of one daughter, Mary. It is not known when this bold and indomitable adventurer ended his wanderings, but it must have been at an advanced age, for he was seventy years old when he left Western Pennsylvania. Just before his death he was visited by his son Michael to whom he gave the title papers to the land upon which Michael was living, saying that that would be his share of the paternal estate. Michael, in turn, gave these papers, for a like purpose, to his son John, who was so unfortunate as to lose them, this disaster entailing the loss of the property. Adam Kuhn was a man of integrity and great firmness of purpose. He spoke fluently German, French, Dutch and English, and is said to have travelled in almost all the countries of Europe, especially England and Ireland.

(II) Michael Kuhn, son of Adam and Eve Kuhn, was born April 5, 1747, in New Jersey, and soon after his marriage accompanied his father to Pennsylvania, settling first in Juniata county and afterward on the Susquehanna river, in the Wyoming settlement. Escaping from the massacre, as stated in the account of Adam Kuhn, they went to Middletown and in 1783 settled in Allegheny county. After living for a few years upon a rented farm Mr. Kuhn purchased property in the same neighborhood, from Colonel Hugh Davidson, and there

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J. G. Speidel

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made his home for the remainder of his life. He married, in New Jersey, Catherine, born March 5, 1743, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McClarty, both of whom were born in Scotland and a short time after their marriage emigrated to South Carolina. Among their descendants was the famous General Sam Houston. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn were the following: Eve; Archibald; and Adam, mentioned below. Michael Kuhn died January 30, 1820; he was from early youth a pronounced Presbyterian, and possessed of strong traits of character. Mrs. Kuhn passed away July 12, 1823. Like her husband, she was a strict Presbyterian and both united in giving to their children the most careful training, as a result of which they became most exemplary members of society, four of the sons serving as elders in their respective churches. In addition to the children already named were the following: Samuel; John; Mary; David; and Nancy.

(III) Adam Kuhn, son of Michael and Catherine (McClarty) Kuhn, was born June 13, 1774, and married Mary Deborah McJunkin. The eldest of their children was a daughter, Anne, mentioned below.

(IV) Anne, daughter of Adam and Mary Deborah (McJunkin) Kuhn, was born in 1798, and became the wife of Thomas Sampson (see Sampson line).

(The Stotler Line).

Jacob Stotler (great-grandfather of Mrs. Rebecca Elizabeth (Stotler) Evans), who is supposed to have emigrated from Germany, died in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In 1790 his widow came to Penn township, Allegheny county, with four sons and two daughters: Emanuel, mentioned below; Henry; John, Jacob; Elizabeth, who married — Reamer; and Martha, who married — Coon.

(II) Emanuel Stotler, son of Jacob Stotler, was thirteen years old when he accompanied his mother to Penn township, Allegheny county, where he passed the re-

mainder of his life as a farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Hockman) Bowman, who were early settlers and came of German blood. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stotler: Jacob; Mary, married — Snively; Elizabeth, married — Stoner; Barbara, married — Bright; Henry B.; David, mentioned below; Ann, married — Alter; Martha, deceased; Margaret, married — Coon; Emanuel; Nancy, married — Logan; Eve, married — Alter; and Catherine, married — Coon. Emanuel Stotler, the father, died in 1868, his wife having passed away four years before, in her eighty-seventh year.

(III) David Stotler, son of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Bowman) Stotler, was a farmer in Penn township, Allegheny county. He affiliated with the Republican party and was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Wauchob) Mellon, originally of Ireland and later of Westmoreland county, and sister of the late Judge Thomas Mellon, founder of the Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, whose biography, together with a history of the Mellon family, appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Stotler were the parents of the following children: Andrew Mellon, a lawyer of Pittsburgh; now deceased; Emanuel B., married Mary, daughter of J. C. and Mary (Dilworth) Bidwell, and died in 1887; no children; Mrs. Stotler lives in Florida; Rebecca Elizabeth, married James Evans, as mentioned above.

SPEIDEL, John G.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

There is no name more intimately associated with the growth and development of iron manufacture in Pennsylvania, especially of machinery and mechanical devices, than that of John G. Speidel, of Reading, Pennsylvania, whose whole life has been devoted to the invention and improvement

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of mechanisms of all kinds and hoisting contrivances in particular. Mr. Speidel was born in the beautiful and romantic kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany. The inhabitants of Würtemberg are of characteristic Germanic type, hardworking, industrious, thrifty and liberty loving, jealous of their rights and privileges, loyal and patriotic to a degree. Mr. Speidel's birth occurred December 4, 1855, but a few years after the revolutionary disturbances of which his region was a center, and which drove so many of the most enterprising and gifted of his fellow countrymen to seek refuge in the United States, the composite people of which they leavened with a strong admixture of Germanic virtues and traits. Of these virtues and traits our subject is himself most typical, and his successful career shows how highly they are valued in the "New World."

The first sixteen years of his life Mr. Speidel passed in the "Fatherland," where he attended the local volkeshule for his education and later learned the machinist's trade. In very early life the qualities which afterwards won so great a success for him, began to display themselves and drew the regard of teachers and employers upon him. It is with excusable pride that he recalls the exhibition of the work of apprentices in the trades, to which he contributed work done by himself and for which he received a medal of merit from the King of Würtemberg. It was the first but by no means the last prize his skill and genius were to win.

In the year 1871, when Mr. Speidel was sixteen years of age, he decided to seek in this country the great opportunities which the common report of Europe declared were to be found here. He accordingly set sail for the United States, and, arriving in the port of New York, settled there for the time. He soon found employment in the line of his trade, but eighteen months later pushed on to Philadelphia, where he again found something to do as a machinist. He remained for some three years and a half

in this city, all the time gaining in knowledge and experience in American ways and methods and ever seeking to perfect himself in the work he had chosen for his life career. With this object still in his mind, he returned to Europe in 1876, and going to Switzerland, attended a first class technical institute at Wintherthur for three years. Having thus gained a high degree of proficiency in the higher departments of his subject, he came once more to this country, and this time made his way to Philadelphia and later to Reading, Pennsylvania. The remarkable industrial growth of this town was already attracting attention and it was with one of the large concerns, the Scott foundry, that Mr. Speidel secured employment. For three years he worked in the drawing department of this company, and then removed temporarily to Scranton, where he took a position as draughtsman with the Dickson Manufacturing Company, where he continued employed for a period of five years. At the end of this time he returned to Reading. His experience during these years was far from lost. Of an extremely receptive mind he had been gaining most valuable experience, and it was upon his return to Reading that he first embarked in business for himself. This was in the year 1888 and the first venture was made in a small shop at the corner of Orange and Bingaman streets. The enterprise was successful from the start. Mr. Speidel brought to the conduct of his business, not only the greatest skill in the technical side of the work, but a business sense rarely equalled, and it was not long before his growing trade rendered the quarters inadequate. In 1893 he removed to a larger shop on Cherry street, somewhat above Eighth, but here the same story was repeated and three years later he was forced to move again. It was in 1896 that Mr. Speidel removed to Eighth street below Chestnut, to much more spacious quarters. The great development of his business continued, however, and Mr. Speidel decided finally to erect his own fac-

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tory, which he determined should be fitted with every latest contrivance for the most adequate carrying on of the work. In 1900 the new plant was completed, consisting of a two-story brick building one hundred and thirty by ninety-five feet, equipped in the most modern manner down to the last detail, and with an extensive yard for the storage of iron, coal, wood and all stores used in the industry. In this new plant Mr. Speidel continues his great success, employing thirty men and supplying a market which embraces the entire civilized world with machinery of his manufacture. His specialties are patent chain hoists of his own invention, cranes, overhead trainways, elevators, dumb waiters, special hoisting machinery and many other devices, upon all of which he holds patents, having himself been their inventor. An adequate description of these would of course be impossible in a sketch of this kind, but a few words may be said concerning them. In the first place, Mr. Speidel's inventive genius has given to practically every machine turned out by his plant some ingenious device which makes it an improvement over similar machines of different make. In the case of his "Simplex" chain hoists, for example, this advantage is most conspicuous. They are, in the first place, of the simplest imaginable design, a great desideratum in mechanisms of every kind, and they possess the advantage, which will be readily appreciated by all who have used hoists, of very rapid action, and the power to be run at two speeds for full and half capacities respectively. What has been said of the hoists is equally true of all the other products of his factory. His long training in the use of such machines, both theoretical and practical, has enabled him to perceive clearly what improvements the ordinary models on the market required to bring them up to a high point of efficiency, and his genius to supply their defects in his own devices. In addition to this he has never given away to the temptation to compete in

price with inferior makes, his one object being to put such material into their construction and such care into their make, that quality alone will be subserved in the final result. It is these points that have given his machinery such a reputation not only in the United States but wherever machinery is used the world over. Their recognition is of the widest and the demand for them from all quarters is the most convincing tribute to their excellence. Were other proofs needed, the many medals and prizes awarded to Mr. Speidel wherever he has exhibited would furnish them. Among these was the John Scott medal, together with the premium of twenty dollars in gold presented to him as "the most deserving" for his improvements in portable hoists, "awarded by the City of Philadelphia" on the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, 1891. Another significant award won by Mr. Speidel was at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The wording of the award follows in part:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By Act of Their Congress

have authorized the World's Commission at the International Exhibition held in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, in 1893, to decree a medal for specific merit, which is set forth below over the name of an individual judge, acting as examiner upon the findings of a board of international judges, to J. G. Speidel, Reading, Pennsylvania. Exhibit, a portable chain hoist.

There follows a highly technical but complete description of the chain hoist of which something has been said above. On the same occasion he also received a diploma worded as follows:

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Board of Lady Managers

Of the World's Columbian Commission.

By virtue of the authority vested in it by an act of Congress of the United States of America, confers this diploma of honorable mention upon John George Speidel, a certificate having been

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filed with said board stating that by his skill as an inventor he assisted in the production and perfection of the exhibit of J. G. Speidel, Pennsylvania, which was awarded a medal and diploma of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Speidel has been phenomenally successful, and his success has been well deserved. He has won his way by dint of his own unaided efforts from his position as a youthful and inexperienced wanderer in foreign land, unable to speak the tongue of the country and without resources, to the position he holds to-day, wealthy, respected and one of the most prominent figures in the community he has adopted as his own. Many elements have gone to the making of this great success, most important among them being, perhaps, his unimpeachable integrity, the steadfast pursuit of his objective through every difficulty and against every obstacle, his sense of justice and his frank and open fellowship, maintained not only with the friends and associates of his own class, but with all men, and notably with his employees in his great factory, a fact that has won him the strongest admiration and friendship of the whole community.

John G. Speidel was married, April 5, 1883, to Miss Sophie Weis, of Reading, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Andrew and Pauline (Buehrer) Weis, of that place. To them have been born five children, as follows: Clara, who graduated from St. Joseph's College at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, and is now the wife of W. J. Borneman, vice-president of the Newark Embroidery Works; Marie, who graduated from St. Ann's Academy at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and from the Convent School at Godesburg, Germany, and is now the wife of Mr. Frederick Keffer, of Reading; Lillian, who attended the Convent School at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Florence; and George, now a student at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Speidel has provided all his children with a liberal education. He is a staunch Catholic,

attending St. Paul's Church of that denomination in Reading, and he has handed down his faith to his children.

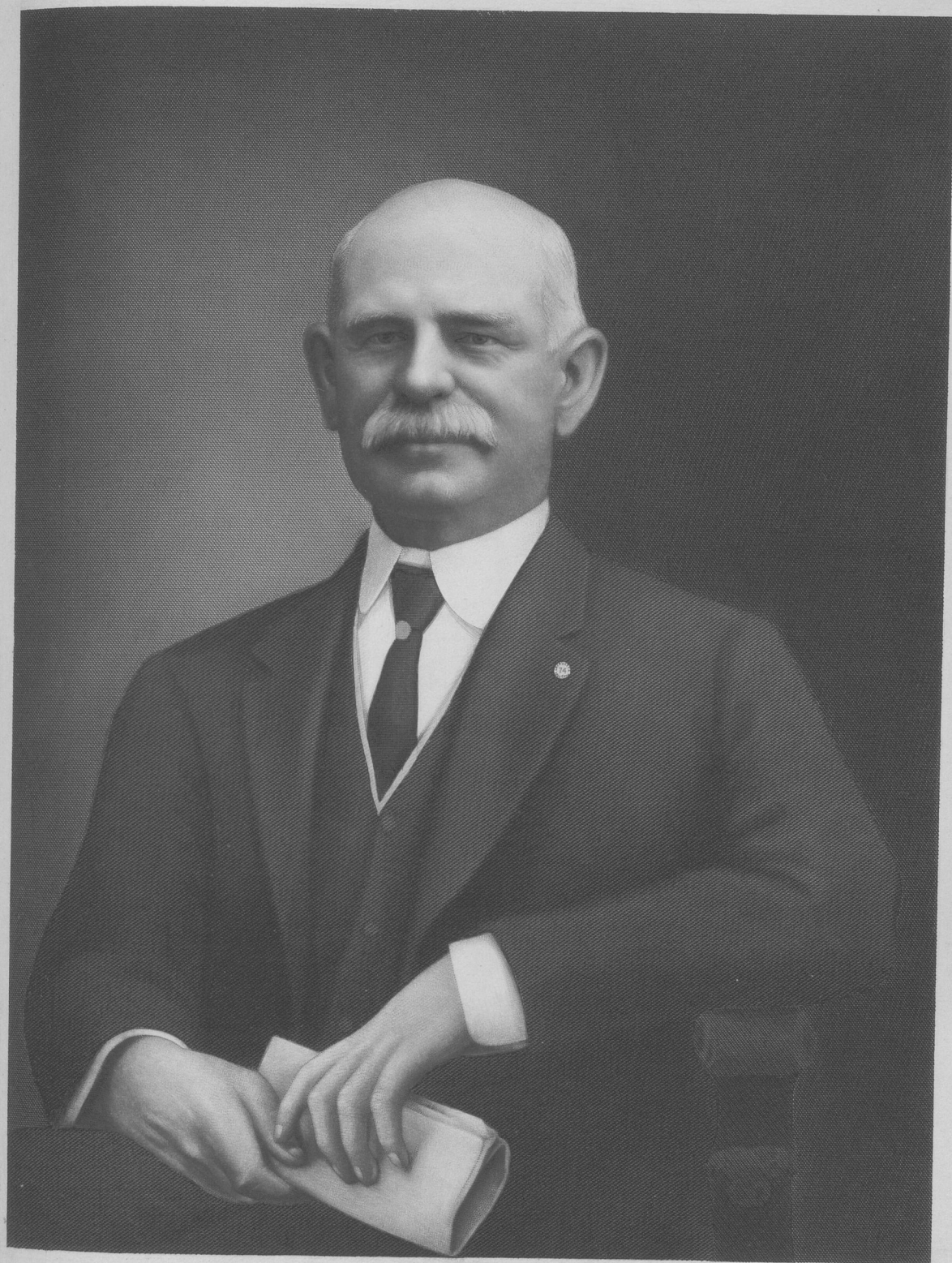
HILLIARD, Clinton,

Progressive Business Man.

Clinton Hilliard, one of Easton's most prominent and progressive business men, was born February 5, 1854. He was the son of Edward and Sabina (Sandt) Hilliard, natives of Northampton county.

Mr. Hilliard attended the public schools and high school of his native city, graduating from the latter in the class of '70. He then entered Lafayette College and graduated as a civil engineer in 1874. He formed a partnership in 1880 with the late James R. Zearfoss, and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Zearfoss & Hilliard. In 1903 the business was incorporated under the name of the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company, with J. R. Zearfoss as president, and Mr. Hilliard as secretary and treasurer. In 1906, after the death of Mr. Zearfoss, Mr. Hilliard became president of the company. Under his able direction the business continued to prosper, and the company was recognized as a stable and progressive one in that section of the State. In addition to being at the head of a large lumber concern, Mr. Hilliard was vice-president of the Seitz Brewing Company, a director of the First National Bank and of the Northampton Trust Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Delaware Ice Company.

That Mr. Hilliard did not live unto himself can be evidenced in his service on the Board of Trade, his interest and support of various charitable organizations, and his keen interest and development of "Beautiful Eddyside," a choice location on the banks of the Delaware river, which Mr. Hilliard fitted up for public bathing, a favorite swimming place for Eastonians. The land now belongs to the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lum-



Clinton Hilliard

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ber Company, with a frontage of 1,500 feet along the North Delaware river road, and 1,800 feet frontage along the river. The "Eddyside" soon won a place in the good opinions held by Eastonians, and thousands have enjoyed the fruits of Mr. Hilliard's labors in this direction.

As a Mason, Mr. Hilliard was very prominent. He was a member of Dallas Lodge, No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; and had the honor of being a past officer in each body. He was also a member of Lula Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; and Grand Conclave, No. 123, Order of Heptasophs. He was also an active member of the Pennsylvania Lumberman's Association, and belonged to the Pomfet Club, Easton. He was a charter member of the Sigma Deutoron Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity of Lafayette College, and an active member of Christ Lutheran Church for many years. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought office.

Mr. Hilliard married, in 1882, Miss Marie Louise Thieleus, daughter of Edward and Emma (Perrin) Thieleus, natives of L'ouvain and Paris respectively. They have two children: 1. Clinton T., born 1884, a graduate of Lerch Preparatory School, Easton, and of Lafayette College, class of 1904, now president of the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company, and has generally assumed his late father's large interests and responsibilities. 2. Marie Louise, born November, 1896, graduated from Dana Hall.

Mr. Hilliard died at his home in Easton, August 11, 1914, and is survived by his widow and two children.

PARRY, William Blakey,

Public Spirited Citizen.

William Blakey Parry, one of the prominent business men of Langhorne, Bucks

county, Pennsylvania, is a descendant on both paternal and maternal lines from families that have been prominent in the affairs of Bucks county from the founding of the province of Pennsylvania.

On the paternal side he is a descendant of Thomas Parry, who was born in the county of Caernarvon, Wales, in 1680, whose ancestry can be traced through a long line back to the princes of ancient Britain. He was a son of Love Parry, of Wanfawr, sometime sheriff of Caernarvonshire, and his wife Ellen, daughter of Hugh Wynn, of Penarth, and grandson of Colonel Geoffrey Parry and his wife, Margaret (Hughes) Parry, of Cefn Llanfawr. Thomas Parry came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and in the year 1715 married Jane Phillips, and in the same year settled in Moreland township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery county), near the present site of Willow Grove, where he took up large tracts of land, and resided until his death, September 30, 1748. His wife Jane survived until September 6, 1777, dying at the age of eighty-two years.

Philip Parry, son of Thomas and Jane Parry, was born in the "Manor of Moorland," now Moreland township, January 18, 1716-17. In the year of 1746 he purchased and settled on a tract of one hundred and seventy acres in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, part of which is now the summer residence of Hon. D. Newlin Fell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was one of the most prominent members of the Buckingham Monthly Meeting of Friends until his death in 1784. Philip Parry married, in 1740, Rachel Harker, daughter of Adam Harker, of Moreland, one of the most prominent and influential members of the Society of Friends in his day, a well known philanthropist, and the founder of a number of schools for the education of youths under the care of Friends, among them the Friends School at Buckingham.

John Parry, son of Philip and Rachel

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(Harker) Parry, was born in Moreland, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1743, died in Buckingham, November 13, 1807. He married, April 17, 1771, Rachel Fell, daughter of Titus and Elizabeth (Heston) Fell, and granddaughter of Joseph Fell from Longlands, Cumberland, England, who settled in Buckingham in 1707, was for many years a Colonial Justice and member of Provincial Assembly, by his second wife, Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, daughter of Edward Doyle, a native of Ireland, and his wife, Rebecca (Dungan) Doyle, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Dungan, the founder of the first Baptist church in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1688. Edward Doyle Jr., brother of Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, was one of the first settlers on the site of Doylestown, the county seat of Bucks county, and the town was named for his son, William Doyle, who established the first inn there in 1745. Elizabeth (Heston) Fell, aforementioned, was the daughter of Zebulon Heston Jr. and his wife, Elizabeth (Buckman) Heston, the latter named a daughter of William Buckman, who came from the parish of Billingham, county of Surrey, England, arriving in the Delaware river in October, 1682, in the ship "Welcome" with William Penn. Zebulon Heston Sr., father of Zebulon Heston Jr., came from Barnstable, Massachusetts, to Burlington county, New Jersey, where he married, in 1698, Dorothy Hutchinson, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Storr) Hutchinson, of Hutchinson Manor, the former named having been one of the principal proprietaries of the Province of West Jersey. Shortly afterward Zebulon Heston removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was exceedingly prominent in public affairs.

Thomas Fell Parry, son of John and Rachel (Fell) Parry, was born in Buckingham, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1791. On arriving at manhood he engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was an active business man of that city until 1848, when he removed to

Langhorne, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, March 27, 1876. He married, December 17, 1829, Mary Eastburn, born in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1800, died at Langhorne, June 5, 1872, daughter of Moses and Rachel (Knowles) Eastburn. Moses Eastburn, born 1768, died 1846, was a great-grandson of Robert Eastburn, of the parish of Thwaite-Keighley, Yorkshire, and his wife, Sarah (Preston) Eastburn, who were married May 10, 1693, and came to Pennsylvania with their children in 1713, bringing a certificate from Brigham Friends Meeting, Yorkshire, which they deposited at Abington Meeting, from whence their son, Samuel Eastburn, the grandfather of Moses Eastburn, and his wife, Elizabeth (Gillingham) Eastburn, brought a certificate to Buckingham Meeting, and settled in Solebury in 1729. Rachel (Knowles) Eastburn was a daughter of John Knowles, of Upper Makefield, by his wife, Mary (Sotcher) Knowles, daughter of Robert Sotcher, by his wife Mercy (Brown) Sotcher, youngest daughter of George Brown, who was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1644, and came to Pennsylvania in 1679, landing at New Castle, now Delaware, where he married his wife Mercy, who had accompanied him to America. They settled on the Delaware at the foot of Bile's Island in Falls township, Bucks county, obtaining a land grant from the court at Upland of which he was an officer three years before the arrival of William Penn in America, being the first English justice commissioned for Bucks county. He was not recommissioned by William Markham, being succeeded, June 14, 1681, by William Biles, his neighbor, who had previously been surveyor and overseer of highways between the Falls and Poetquessing creek. Robert Sotcher, above mentioned, was a son of John and Mary (Lofty) Sotcher, Penn's faithful stewards at Pennsbury, whom he left in charge on his return to England in

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1701, after delaying his departure to see them married at Falls Meeting. John Sotcher became a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1715 and served until 1723.

Henry Crawford Parry, eldest son of Thomas Fell and Mary (Eastburn) Parry, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1834. His early education was acquired at private schools in that city, and on removal of the family to Bucks county, when he was fifteen years of age, he entered the seminary at Pennington, New Jersey, where he completed his education. At the close of his school days Mr. Parry engaged in farming in Middletown township, which he continued until 1876 when he engaged in the lumber and coal business in Langhorne, taking up his residence in the borough and conducting a large business for twenty-one years. He sold out the business in 1887 and lived retired until his death, December 22, 1913. Mr. Parry was always actively interested in public affairs. He was chief burgess of Langhorne borough for two terms and served two terms in the borough council. He was a director of the First National Bank of Newtown for a number of years, and on the organization of the People's National Bank of Langhorne he became one of its first board of directors and filled that position for eight years. In 1890 he was elected president of the bank, which position he held until his death. He was always interested in public improvements and was considered one of the solid, progressive business men of his locality. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Parry married, November 13, 1856, Susanna Gillam Blakey, daughter of William Watson and Anna (Gillam) Blakey. William Blakey, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Parry, was an early settler in Falls township, and an elder of Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends from 1714 to 1726; he died in 1737, and his wife Margaret died May 7, 1724. William Blakey Jr. was a resident in Penns Manor for

many years; he married, at Falls Meeting, September 25, 1733, Jael Bickerdike, and their son, Joshua Blakey, was the father of William Blakey, born November 29, 1759, who married, October 17, 1792, Elizabeth Watson, born October 5, 1766, died June 1, 1845, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Watson, of Falls, granddaughter of Mark and Ann (Sotcher) Watson, of Falls, the latter named a daughter of John and Mary (Lofty) Sotcher, afore mentioned, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Watson, of "Strawberry How," Falls township, and his wife, Rebecca (Mark) Watson, who came from the little town of Strawberry How, in the Cumbrian mountains, near the mouth of the river Cocker in the northern part of Cumberland county, England. He settled in Falls township, where his farm is still known as "Strawberry How" after the place of his birth in England, and he and his wife lie buried in a little walled graveyard on the farm, where also rest the remains of other members of the family. Thomas Watson was a justice of Bucks county, 1715-26, and a member of Assembly for practically the same period; and his son, Mark Watson, was a justice, 1741-50, and a member of Assembly, 1739-46. Mark Watson married Ann Sotcher, April 23, 1729, and their son, Benjamin Watson, above named, was born November 14, 1730. Anna (Gillam) Blakey, mother of Mrs. Parry, was born August 12, 1812, was a daughter of William Gillam, of Middletown township, born October 1, 1786, died December 31, 1842, and his wife, Susanna (Woolston) Gillam, born November 18, 1787, died August 31, 1860, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Harvey) Woolston. William Gillam was a son of Simon and Anna (Paxson) Gillam, of Middletown; grandson of Lucas and Ann (Dungan) Gillam; great-grandson of Lucas and Lydia Gillam, early settlers in Middletown township, where Lucas (2) Gillam was born in 1715. Ann (Dungan) Gillam was the only child of Jeremiah Dungan,

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and a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Dungan, who came from Rhode Island in 1684 and founded the first Baptist church in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Jonathan Woolston, above named, born May 30, 1744, died October 22, 1828, was a son of Samuel Woolston, born August 3, 1720, and his wife, Hannah (Palmer) Woolston, born February 8, 1723-24, and grandson of Jonathan Woolston, who came from New Jersey and married, June 19, 1707, Sarah Pearson. He was one of the first settlers on the site of Langhorne, and held the office of coroner of Bucks county, 1726-30. Hannah (Palmer) Woolston was born in Makefield township, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Palmer, and granddaughter of John and Christian Palmer, who came from Clieveland, Yorkshire, arriving in the Delaware, November 10, 1683, in the ship "Providence" of Scarborough, Robert Hopper, master. She married, August 27, 1742, Samuel Woolston.

William Blakey Parry, only child of Henry Crawford and Susanna Gillam (Blakey) Parry, was born in Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1858. He was educated principally in Friends' schools in Middletown and Philadelphia, concluding with a course in a Philadelphia business college. He was for some years associated with his father in the coal and lumber business at Langhorne, after which he took up fire insurance and has established a very large business in that line. He is one of the well-known, public-spirited men of his section and is interested in all that pertains to the best interests of his town and county. The building now owned by Mr. Parry was built by the celebrated Gilbert Hicks in 1763; the bricks used were imported from England, and the building was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary War. It was purchased by Mr. Parry and remodeled in 1902 as a store and office building; it is located on the corner of Maple and Bellevue avenues. Mr. Parry enjoys the distinction of being the first man

to construct a telephone line in Bucks county and to use the same, and on April 15, 1896, he organized the company and ran the first trolley car in Bucks county, and his daughter, now Mrs. J. Augustus Cadwallader, was the first lady passenger to ride in the cars. Mr. Parry is a director of the Bristol Trust Company.

Mr. Parry married, September 27, 1883, Elizabeth Moon, born July 27, 1857, daughter of William L. and Elizabeth Y. (Williamson) Moon, and they are the parents of two children: Laura, wife of J. Augustus Cadwallader, of Yardley, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and Henry Crawford, born November 2, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader have one son, T. Sidney 2nd, born November 19, 1914.

William L. Moon, born August 25, 1810, was a son of Daniel Moon, born July 5, 1789, died August 21, 1869, and his wife, Mercy (Lovet) Moon, born July 17, 1789, died December 23, 1840; grandson of William Moon, born February 5, 1765, died May 30, 1827; great-grandson of William Moon, born May 6, 1727, died October 4, 1795, and his wife, Elizabeth (Nutt) Moon; great-great-grandson of Roger Moon, born 1680, died February 16, 1759, and his wife, Ann (Nutt) Moon; great-great-great-grandson of James Moon, who came from Bristol, England, with his wife, Joan (Burgess) Moon, in 1687, and settled in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where the Moon family has been prominently identified with public affairs to the present day. Elizabeth Y. (Williamson) Moon was born July 1, 1819, died July 26, 1891, daughter of Mahlon Williamson, born March 15, 1777, died July 8, 1848, and his wife, Charity (Vansant) Williamson; granddaughter of Peter Williamson, born January 17, 1735, died June 11, 1823, and his wife, Sarah (Sotcher) Williamson, daughter of Robert and Mercy (Brown) Sotcher, before mentioned; great-granddaughter of William Williamson, born 1676, died 1721, and his wife, Elizabeth



William B. Perry

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Williamson, daughter of Jan Claeson, paerde couper, one of the early Swedish settlers on the Neshaminy before the arrival of William Penn; great-great-granddaughter of Duncan Williamson ("Dunk Williams") also an early settler near the mouth of the Neshaminy, for whom Dunk's Ferry is named, and his wife, Wallery Williamson, also of Swedish ancestry.

BISSELL, John,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The Bissell family of Pennsylvania and Connecticut had its original home in Normandy, France, where the name was spelled Bysselle. The progenitor of the American branch of the race embraced the doctrines of the Reformed Religion and at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, took refuge in England, settling in Somersetshire, where his descendants figured prominently in local affairs and in several instances attained distinction in various walks of life. The family is a well known one in England, and has one coat-of-arms, which is of a religious rather than a warlike character. Burke describes it as: Arms: Gu. on a bend, or.; three escallops, sa. Crest: A demi-eagle with wings displayed, sa.; charged on neck with an escallop shell, or.

(I) John Bissell, son of Thomas Bissell, the Huguenot ancestor (who died September, 1611) and his wife Margaret, was born in 1591 in Huntington, Somersetshire, and in 1639-40 emigrated with his wife, who died on May 21, 1641, and three children to Plymouth or Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1640 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, becoming the first settler on the east bank of the Connecticut river. He had charge of the Scantic ferry and was one of the leading men of the community. His death occurred at Windsor, October 3, 1677.

(II) Thomas (2) Bissell, son of John Bissell, was born in England in 1639, and married at Windsor, Connecticut, October

11, 1655, Abigail, daughter of Isaac John Moore, of Windsor. It was in that town that Thomas Bissell died at the home of his son, July 31, 1689.

(III) John (2) Bissell, son of Thomas (2) and Abigail (Moore) Bissell, was born January, 1660, at Windsor, and removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he became a man of prominence and repute. He married, November 12, 1689, Sarah (White) Loomis, born October, 1662, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel White, of Hatfield, Connecticut, and widow of Thomas Loomis. He died at Lebanon, 1723-24.

(IV) Benjamin Bissell, son of John (2) and Sarah (White-Loomis) Bissell, was born March 22, 1701, at Windsor, married, July 17, 1728, Mary Wattles, and died March 8, 1767, at Lebanon.

(V) Joseph Bissell, eldest son of Benjamin and Mary (Wattles) Bissell, was born in Lebanon, July 2, 1731, and died in 1814, at Youngstown, Ohio. He married, March 12, 1753, Hannah Partridge, born July 19, 1730, died 1817.

(VI) John Partridge Bissell, eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Partridge) Bissell, was born March 9, 1757, and became a civil engineer and surveyor of remarkable ability, laying out the Western Reserve. He married, June 25, 1790, Temperance Stark, who was born October 25, 1767, daughter of General Nathan and Ann (Fitch) Stark. Mr. Bissell died March 16, 1811, in Youngstown, Ohio, and his widow survived him more than forty years, passing away April 2, 1852.

(VII) John (3) Bissell, second son of John Partridge and Temperance (Stark) Bissell, was born January 8, 1797, at Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, and was taken April, 1800, with his brothers and sisters, by his parents to the Connecticut Reserve of Ohio. In 1812 he came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a clerk to William Semple, where he remained for two years. Then he formed a partnership, in 1814, with Robert Cochran in the manu-

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fracture of sheet iron. In 1818 the firm sent a flat boat of the iron to New Orleans, John Bissell going with it. Having sold the goods for cash he bought a horse and joining a party of horsemen travelled through the Southern States back to Pittsburgh. Shortly after his return he again joined with and became a partner of William Semple. On October 24, 1835, in partnership with William Morrison and Edward W. Stevens, he bought the Juniata Rolling Mill in Allegheny from Silvannus Lathrop. Later the firm changed, William M. Semple taking an interest, the firm being Bissell & Semple. In January, 1845, William Semple Bissell and John P. Bissell, sons of John Bissell, purchased the one-ninth interest of Edward W. Stevens, and in January, 1846, they purchased William Morrison's one-ninth interest. The rolling mill was carried on very successfully until the year 1855, when, owing to the slowness of their Southern customers in making their payments, and foreseeing the struggle and worry to come, the business was closed up. The machinery was sold and removed to New Castle, Pennsylvania.

John Bissell was a director of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, the Mechanics National Bank, the Exchange National Bank; was member of the building committee of the Dixmont Hospital; director of Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and a trustee of the Third Presbyterian Church. He was a very active man all his life, and conducted a large branch of his business in St. Louis. Possessing ability as a draughtsman, as recreation he would often draw plans for houses and warehouses, which he would then build and sell. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican. He was active in all that tended to develop Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bissell married, in 1820, Nancy, daughter of William and Anna (Bonner) Semple, of Pittsburgh, and their children were: William Semple, died May 27, 1885; John Partridge, died September 2, 1858; Annie M., died August 13, 1892, unmar-

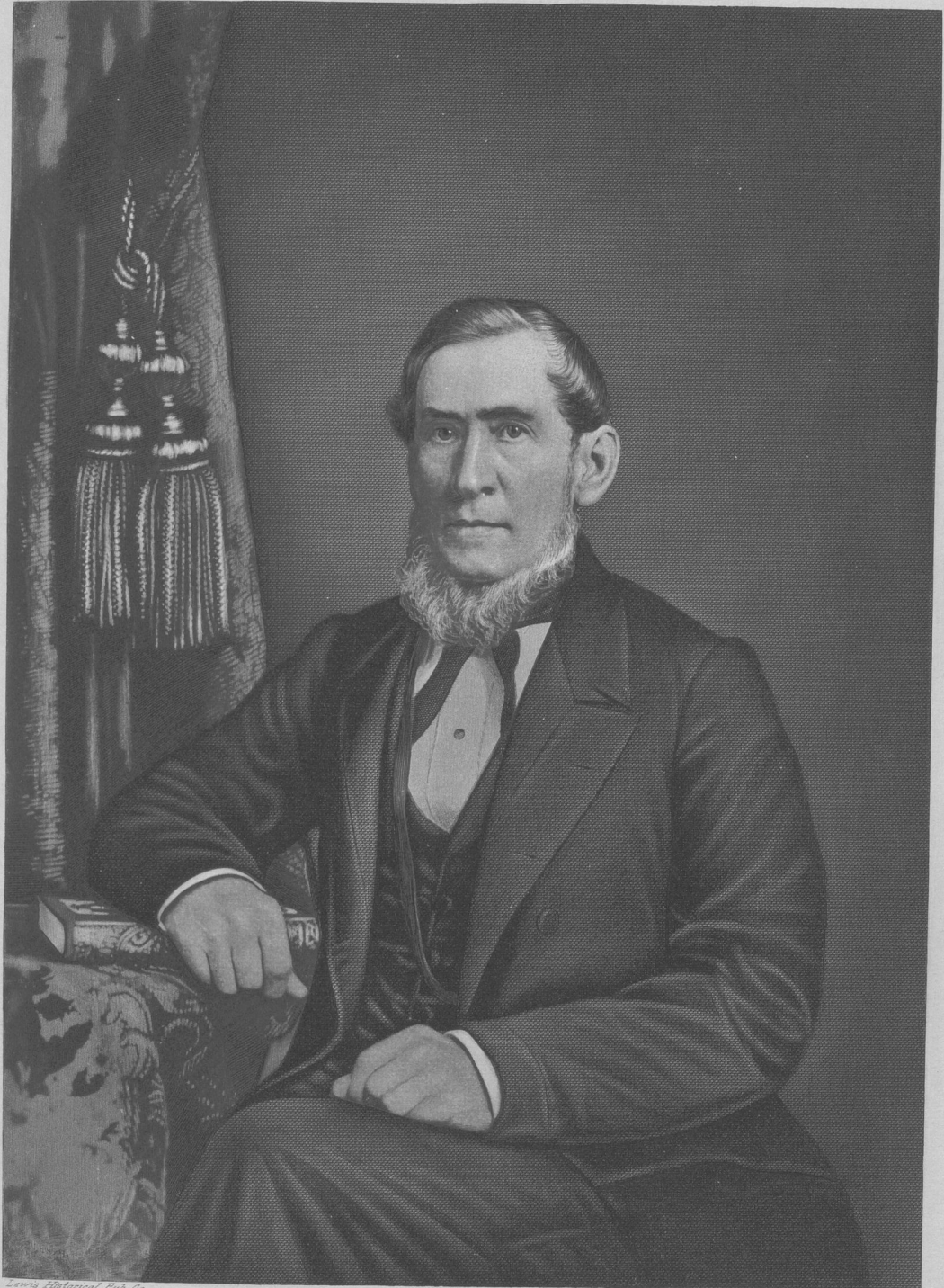
ried; Thomas and Josiah, died young; Charles Semple, died March 5, 1895, in Cleveland, Ohio; Frank Semple, whose sketch follows; Ellen C., married Dr. Alexander M. Speer, of Pittsburgh; Mary W., married Irwin B. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, both deceased.

The latter part of Mr. Bissell's life he spent at his country seat, "Maplewood," and it was there his death occurred, July 15, 1865. At the time of his death the Pittsburgh "Evening Chronicle" said:

With pain we announce the death of this estimable gentlemen and good citizen, who departed this life this morning at his residence in Collins township, at the ripe old age of three-score years and nine. Mr. Bissell came to Pittsburgh at an early age, and for many years had been engaged in active business. Of him it may be most truly said, mark the perfect man and behold the upright. During every year of business life his name was synonymous with all that was truthful and honorable. Of his relations as husband and father, we will not make reference. The void caused by his death in the hearts of his kindred will tell how truly, faithfully and lovingly all his duties were performed. For many years he has been an active member of the Boards managing and directing our most successful benevolent and other organizations, in all of which his wisdom, prudence and energy were appreciated by his associates.

Editorially, the "Pittsburgh Gazette" said, in part:

Very few, indeed, of those who will read this notice have been longer or more closely identified with this city, or enjoy more generally the esteem of their fellow citizens than did the subject of it, who exchanged a good for a better life on Saturday morning, July 15. For upwards of half a century Mr. Bissell had resided in Pittsburgh, having come here in 1812. * * * From early life Mr. Bissell maintained the character and position of a humble, consistent Christian, one who, in every relation of life, was known by his fruits. Having a fine mind, he was ever unobtrusively useful; but had he been less modest, and had he possessed more self-confidence, he might have been still more useful and distinguished. But his calm and bright and beautiful life, which was extended to as great a length as a good man ought to desire, has closed, leaving a name around which grateful and affectionate memories will long cluster, and an example which it is safe to follow.



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

John Ripell



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Frank M. Russell

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BISSELL, Frank Semple,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The citizenship of Pittsburgh has been recruited from many sections of the Union and from none more notably than from New England, which has contributed to the upbuilding of the Iron City much of the invincible tenacity of purpose that formed the cornerstone of the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Prominent among those descendants of the Puritans who, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, helped to make the history of Pittsburgh, was Frank Semple Bissell, long and widely known as proprietor of the famous Eagle Foundry and an authority in the realm of iron manufacture. Mr. Bissell, who, some years ago, withdrew from the activities of the business arena, is closely and influentially identified with the philanthropic, social and religious life of his home city. A full account of the genealogy of the Bissell family appears in biography of Mr. Bissell's father, the late John Bissell, which, with his portrait, precedes this in the work.

Frank Semple, son of John (4) and Nancy (Semple) Bissell, was born January 28, 1833, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1854 he graduated at Williams College. Two years later, in association with his brother, Charles Semple Bissell, he engaged in the manufacture of stoves, the partners being successors to the firm of Paine, Lee & Company. As proprietor of the Eagle Foundry Mr. Bissell achieved a wide reputation as an iron manufacturer. The establishment, one of the first of its kind in the city, prospered greatly under his capable management, enlarging the scope of its transactions and strengthening its already assured position. Some years ago Mr. Bissell retired from business.

Since his withdrawal from active participation in business affairs Mr. Bissell has devoted much of his time and attention to the care of his extensive private interests. As a native Pittsburgher he has always taken a deep interest in the development of

his city, never refusing aid and support to any movement which, in his judgment, is calculated to promote that end. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. He is and has been for forty-four successive years a director of the Exchange National Bank, and belongs to the executive committee of Dixmont Hospital and the advisory board of the Industrial Home for Crippled Children. He was one of the original incorporators of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, of Pittsburgh, of which he is a life member. He is widely but unostentatiously identified with the charitable work and institutions of the city, the Church Club of Pittsburgh and the Civic Club of Allegheny county. He is one of the senior wardens of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. He is one of the directors of the Allegheny Cemetery.

The personality of Mr. Bissell is that of a man quick and decisive in character, but always considerate of others. Fine-looking, courteous and dignified, he is a kindly gentleman and a courageous man whose entire record has been in harmony with the history of an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

Mr. Bissell married (first) 1856, Martha H., daughter of Dr. Henry Miller, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of one son, Henry Miller Bissell. Mrs. Bissell died, and Mr. Bissell married (second) 1866, Anna M., daughter of George Whitten and Mary (Beard) Jackson, and sister of the late John B. Jackson. Biographies and portraits of Mrs. Bissell's father and brother appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell have two sons: George W. Jackson and John Bonner Bissell. Henry Miller Bissell, the eldest of Mr. Bissell's three sons, was born April 25, 1857, in Pittsburgh, graduated, in 1875, at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, and subsequently went into business with his father; he married, June 7, 1888, Bessie Gray, daughter of Charles Taylor, and they were the parents of one child, Anna Pauli Bissell. Mr. Bissell died June 5, 1893.

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George W. Jackson Bissell was born May 18, 1867; received his education in private schools of Pittsburgh, and became president of the Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company; he married, May 23, 1898, Katherine Amelia Ewing, daughter of the late John Thomas Hogg, of New Haven, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: John Jackson Bissell, born June 30, 1903, and Frank Semple II., born February 22, 1913. While business ability and a talent for affairs have been for generations hereditary in the Bissell family, these characteristics have been combined with liberal and cultured tastes, and these latter traits have been specially exemplified in Mr. Bissell's third and youngest son, John Bonner Bissell, who is a member of the Academy of Science and Art. Mrs. Frank Semple Bissell, who is a thinking woman, possessed of much individuality and distinction, is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh and the Civic Club of Allegheny county, also holding the office of vice-president of the Industrial Home for Crippled Children and serving on its board of managers; she is also president of the Episcopal Church Home. Mrs. Bissell is withal an accomplished homemaker and both she and her husband are possessed of pronounced domestic tastes and affections, their happiest hours being always those passed at their own fireside.

A true scion of New England stock and at the same time a typical Pittsburgher—that is what Frank Semple Bissell has invariably proved himself to be. Of inexhaustible energy, untiring industry and invincible determination and, withal, utterly incapable of self-laudation, he has always been too busy to talk about what he was doing. Nor has it been necessary that he should. His work has gone to the making of his city and is incorporated not in her industries alone, but in all the other elements essential to the true and permanent life of a municipality.

WALKER, William Harrison, Prominent Lawyer.

W. Harrison Walker represents one of the best old Dutch families of Central Pennsylvania, and reflects credit upon a creditable ancestry. His grandfather, Daniel Walker, was a farmer in Miles township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, whose wife was Hannah (Erhart) Walker. Samuel Erhart Walker, a son, was born in Miles township, November 5, 1832, and was married to Amanda Elizabeth Brungard, daughter of George and Elizabeth Wohlford Brungard, of Lamar township, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and they immediately thereafter took up their residence on a farm in the east end of Nittany Valley, about 1860, where they continued to reside until after the death of Mrs. Walker, July 6, 1886. Mr. Walker then moved to Salona, in that township, where he continued to live until his death, October 9, 1912.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walker were born the following named children, viz: 1. Margaret Jane, born October 28, 1861, died May 11, 1900; she was married to George B. McC. Stover, of Porter township, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and the husband and following children survive: Meriam, Ruth, Esther and Glenn, all of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. 2. Chestie A., born December 9, 1863, died December 30, 1863. 3. George Daniel, born November 9, 1864; resides at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. 4. John Clement, born October 18, 1866; resides at Salona, Pennsylvania. 5. Charles Edward, born April 3, 1869; resides at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. 6. William Harrison, born August 30, 1874.

William Harrison Walker was born at the homestead premises in Lamar township, where he grew to manhood. His early education was received in the country schools of that township; later he attended the Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and in 1891 and 1892 was a student at the Missionary Institute,

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now the Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. During the summer of 1894 he began the study of law in the offices of T. M. Stevenson, Esq., Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of that year entered the Dickinson Law School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom June 8, 1896, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While at Carlisle he registered as a law student in the office of Hon. W. F. Sadler now President Judge of the courts of Cumberland county.

On June 9, 1896, Mr. Walker was admitted to the practice of the law in the several courts of Cumberland county and on July 20, 1896, was admitted to the bar of Centre county. He located permanently in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, on August 1, of that same year, since which time he has continuously and successfully been engaged in the general practice of the legal profession. During the first eight years of his membership at the bar he was the junior member of the law firm of Fortney & Walker, David F. Fortney, Esq., being the senior member of the firm. In November, 1904, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Walker from that time has been practicing his profession independently. He has been admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; also to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, takes an active interest therein, and has been serving for several years on important committees of that association. He is also identified with many of the leading Commercial Law Associations.

He has always taken an active interest in the public affairs of his community. From March, 1903, to March, 1906, he was Burgess of Bellefonte. In the campaign of 1908 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, comprising the counties of Centre, Clearfield, McKean and Cameron, and although the district that year gave a Republican majority of over 8,000 for the national

ticket the personal popularity and aggressiveness of this young man overcame a large portion of this and he was defeated by only a little over 2,500 votes. This high compliment to his personal worth is well deserved and bespeaks the high esteem in which he is held by the people of his county and district.

Mr. Walker is active in fraternal work and is identified with a large number of social and fraternal organizations. He was master of Bellefonte Lodge No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1905, and in 1906 was its representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; a member of Bellefonte Chapter, No. 241, Royal Arch Masons; was eminent commander of Constans Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, in 1902, and representative of that Commandery in 1903 to the Grand Commandery of the State; a member of Mountain Council, No. 9, Altoona, Pennsylvania; also of Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He became a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre, in May, 1902, and when the Imperial Council granted a charter to Jaffa Temple, Altoona, Pennsylvania, he became a charter member thereof in October, 1903. In 1911 Mr. Walker was elected one of four representatives to the Imperial Council which met that year at Rochester, New York. He is a member of the Delta Chi Legal fraternity, and was initiated into Dickinson Chapter while a student at the Law School in 1905. His interest therein has always been keen, and he has been deeply exercised about the welfare and progress of his fraternity. In 1908, at Columbus, Ohio, he received the great honor and distinction of being unanimously elected chairman of the International Convention of his fraternity. Possessing a quiet and pleasing personality, a keen and analytic mind, combined with aggressiveness and ability, and being a constant worker has

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given him a leading position at the bar of Centre county.

On September 25, 1901, he was married (first) to Caroline E., daughter of Alvah A. and Clara Hoffman, of Pleasantville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Walker was born June 13, 1875, and died September 15, 1907. He married (second) Charlotte Robb, daughter of Henry and Alice A. Robb, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Walker, with their daughter, Mary Louise, born May 6, 1914, live on East Linn street, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

KEYSER, Naaman Henry,

Dentist, Public Official.

Membership in one of the oldest Dutch families in Pennsylvania, founded in Germantown by Dirck Keyser in 1688, a line closely connected with many of the most noted of the early settlers in Penn's territory from Holland, belongs to Naaman Henry Keyser, of Germantown, Philadelphia. German ancestry is also his, the dates of the forbears of his line tracing far back into the history of both Holland and Germany.

Dirck Keyser came from Amsterdam, Holland; he was a direct descendant from Leonard Keyser, who was burned at the stake at Scharding, Bavaria, in 1527. Naaman Henry Keyser's grandmother on his brother's side, was Isabella Provest, a descendant from Guilihelmus Prévost, who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew which occurred August 24, 1572, and settled in Holland where the name took the Dutch spelling Provoost. English and American descendants prefer Provost and Provest.

Naaman Henry Keyser is a son of Alexander P. Keyser, born November 7, 1839. He passed his active life in Germantown and became prominent in public affairs, at the time of his death being crier in the Court of Common Pleas and a member of the Poor Board of Germantown, holding the office of secretary of that board. He

was a Republican in political action. Alexander P. Keyser married, November 7, 1866, Emma Rosena, born February 27, 1844, daughter of George John and Salome (Janney) Wolf. George John Wolf was a son of John George Wolf, who emigrated to America from Wittemberg, Prussia, Germany, early in the eighteenth century. In the homeland his father's lands adjoined those formerly owned by Martin Luther. John George Wolf came to this country to avoid conscription, settling in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and there became a farmer. He married and had children: Katherine, George John, of whom further, John, William, Samuel, Dorothy.

George John Wolf, son of John George Wolf, was born in Wittemberg, Prussia, Germany, and when nine years of age accompanied his parents to America. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a contractor and builder, erecting many houses in the vicinity of Cressonville and Germantown, Pennsylvania. He married, April 5, 1832, Salome, daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Schaub) Janney, her father a native of Basel, Switzerland, her mother born in Baden, Germany. Jacob Janney's passport for the United States, dated April 10, 1805, was signed by the President of the Swiss Council, and his certificate from the Reform church bears the date May 12, of the same year. The vessel, sailing from Amsterdam, on which he engaged passage, was wrecked, and he lost all of his worldly possessions, including a silk weaving machine, which he had brought from his native land. Because of this misfortune he and his wife were obliged to come as Redemptioners and were obliged to contract with William Bonnell for four years' service, he paying their indebtedness for passage. Children of George John and Salome (Janney) Wolf: Elizabeth; Katherine, died young; George, William, Hannah, Emma Rosena, of previous mention, married Alexander P. Keyser; Charles H.,

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Mary Elizabeth, Martha W. Children of Alexander P. and Emma Rosena (Wolf) Keyser: Naaman Henry, of whom further; Isabella Provost, Barton Mattis, Francis A. Provost.

Naaman Henry Keyser, son of Alexander P. and Emma Rosena (Wolf) Keyser, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1867. After graduation from Germantown grammar school in 1883, he became an apprentice to a mechanical dentist, he afterward became a student in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from that institution in 1889, and since that time has practiced his profession with excellent success in the place of his birth. His training for his calling was of a most thorough and practical nature, and the results that he has achieved therein are ample evidence of his skill in his profession. He is popular, with an extensive practice, and gives to it his entire time. Dr. Keyser is a Republican in political belief, frequently acting independently at the polls, without regard to party. He is a trustee of the Concord School House, a director of the Site and Relic Society, and a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania German Society. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, and he fraternizes with Mitchell Lodge, No. 296, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Council, No. 1, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Washington Camp, No. 345, Patriotic Order Sons of America; and Germantown Assembly, No. 36, Artisan's Order of Mutual Protection.

Mr. Keyser married, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1891, Emma Rebecca, born in Providence township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, daughter of George Hull and Franica (Koch) Gessleman, her parents of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Children of Naaman Henry and Emma Rebecca (Gessleman) Keyser: Clarence Naaman, born October 10, 1892, a

graduate of Germantown Grammar School, class of 1907, Northeast Manual Training High School, class of 1910, and of Pennsylvania State College, class of 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Horticultural Science; Pierson Dirck, born September 16, 1898.

WHITAKER, Thomas Drake,

Progressive Business Man.

Thomas Drake Whitaker, one of the most alert, enterprising and progressive young business men in Eastern Pennsylvania, was born January 13, 1860, at "Cedar Grove," near Philadelphia, which has been the home-stead of the Whitaker family for a number of generations. He was the thirteenth child of William and Ann (Lord) Whitaker. Robert Whitaker and Mrs. David Campbell Nimlet, the only surviving children of this large group, are still residents of Cedar Grove.

Mr. Whitaker received his early education at the Delancy School, Philadelphia, after which he went to the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1883 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, after having paid particular attention to chemistry and electricity. His first business association was with his brothers in the firm of William Whitaker & Sons, which had been established by his father, and they were engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, carpets, rugs, etc. Their factories were located at Cedar Grove and Frankford, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While this line of industry gave him sufficient employment, both for mind and body, it was not the kind that appealed to his mind, which was of a more inventive and mechanical turn, as even in his boyhood, while yet in his "teens," he had experimented in the building of flying machines, the models he created embodying excellent ideas, and being far in advance of the period in which he created them.

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While driving through a section of the State of New Jersey, in 1893, Mr. Whitaker was impressed with the character of the clay formations which he noticed in Warren county, and foresaw the possibilities of the manufacture of cement. He erected a plant for this purpose in the section he had selected, experimented at his own expense, and it was but a short time before he had demonstrated the practical worth of his ideas. He then succeeded in interesting his father-in-law and others in the project he had in his mind, and the result was the organization of the Whitaker Cement Company, now known as the Alpha Portland Cement Company, of Alpha, New Jersey, in 1893. This was the first Portland Cement Company built in the State of New Jersey, and the second in the United States to manufacture Portland Cement by Rotary Kiln Method. Credit must be given Mr. Whitaker as being one of the pioneers in the cement industry in the Lehigh Valley. He had formed large and well-developed plans for the further exploiting of the cement industry in the state of New Jersey, but his untimely death cut short many of these ideas. He it was who interested the most prominent men in the state in these plans, among them being numbered such names as Colonel Harry C. Trexler, George Ormrod, Charles A. Matcham, and E. M. Young, who organized the Lehigh Portland Cement Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1898, now one of the largest cement manufacturing concerns in the country.

Thomas D. Whitaker was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and member of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia; also of the Manheim Cricket Club of Germantown, Philadelphia; was also president of the Philadelphia & Bustleton Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, and member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers of New York City. Mr. Whitaker was a man of retiring dis-

position, at all times a student, yet full of vim and ardor in the developments of his business ideas. He inherited from his forbears a keen interest in church matters, and was a member of the Old Oxford Church, near Philadelphia, where the Whitakers have maintained a family pew for five generations.

Mr. Whitaker married Catherine, the second daughter of George Ormrod, and they became the parents of one son, Francis, born March 14, 1885, who was educated at the Delancy School, Philadelphia, and the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the following organizations: Union League Club, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Valley Country Club, of Allentown; Livingston Club, of Allentown; Bethlehem Club, of Bethlehem; Northampton Country Club of Easton; Hill's School Alumni Association, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Greenleaf Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Knight Templar; also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Drake Whitaker, while on a hunting trip in the Pocono Mountains, in November, 1895, contracted a severe cold which resulted in his death, at Cedar Grove, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1896. He was buried in the Oxford Church Cemetery, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Whitaker was a true and loyal American citizen. He took a deep interest in all the movements calculated to improve and benefit the community and gave his hearty co-operation and substantial support to various enterprises for the public good.

JEFFERSON, James,

Physician, Medical Author.

James Jefferson, M. D., while of the younger generation of medical practitioners in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has already shown himself possessed of more than

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average skill in his profession, and is endowed with intellectual powers of a high order. Thoughtful, but quick of discernment and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his practice, especially along surgical lines, to which he is devoting himself with especial care. He is of Irish descent, his grandfather having been Matthew Jefferson, a native of Ireland, among whose children were: Stephen, of further mention; James, now living at South Denis, Cape May county, New Jersey; and Andrew, who lived for a time in America, and was drowned.

Stephen Jefferson was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1841, and came to America at the age of fifteen years. For a time he lived in Philadelphia, then made his permanent home at Cape May, New Jersey, where he spent all his life except when his occupation as sea captain took him away. He married Lucinda Wales Sutton, born at Cape May, New Jersey, in 1841, a daughter of William Sutton. They had children: 1. James, of further mention. 2. Matthew, born in September, 1873; is prosecuting attorney of Cape May county; married Beulah Ludlam, of Sea Isle City, New Jersey, and has one son, Thomas. 3. Stephen Paul, born in Cape May county, New Jersey, in August, 1877; is minister of the First Baptist Church at Amherst, Massachusetts; married and has one child, Pauline, born in 1911. 4. Edward Francis, was educated in the public schools, Walliston Seminary and Yale University, from which he was graduated in the fall of 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now master of English and mathematics at the Hotchkiss Preparatory School, Massachusetts.

Dr. James Jefferson, son of Stephen and Lucinda Wales (Sutton) Jefferson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1874. He was very young when his parents removed to Cape May, New Jersey, and he received his early and college preparatory education in the public schools

of that town, being graduated from the high school in 1891. For a time he taught in the grammar and high schools of Sea Isle City, New Jersey, then abandoned this calling in order to prepare himself for the medical profession. He matriculated at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1900, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1904, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. He served his internship at the Allegheny General Hospital, in Pittsburgh, and in 1906 removed to Johnstown, where he had been appointed to a position on the medical staff of the private hospital of the Cambria Steel Company, as assistant surgeon. He still retains this position, and in addition has gained a very excellent private practice.

Dr. Jefferson is a member of the Baptist church, he is also a member of the Country Club of Johnstown, being a member of the board of directors of the club. His political support is given to the Republican party. His professional membership is with the American Medical Society, Pennsylvania Medical Society, Keene Surgical Society, and the Phi Beta Phi fraternity. While at college he was the vice-president of his class. He is also a member of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital and Memorial Hospital, Johnstown. His favorite form of recreation is base ball, and he was a skillful player on his college team for a period of three years. From time to time Dr. Jefferson writes medical treatises, which have been published in medical journals, and some of these have been read before medical societies. Among these is a particularly noted one on "Traumatic Surgery of the Hand and Foot," which was read before the Section on Surgery, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg Session, September 26, 1911, and printed in the Pennsylvania Medical Journal of May, 1912. In his intercourse with his professional brethren his conduct is marked by the most scrupulous regard for the rights and feelings of others, and his

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estimate of the character of his profession is a most exalted one. His excellent work is rapidly making a name for him throughout the country. Dr. Jefferson is unmarried.

LEECH, Malcolm W.,

Steel Company Official, Useful Citizen.

Pillars of iron and steel support the prosperity of Pittsburgh, and from base to capital her wealth is real because it is the work of real men, not all of whom, however, lived to reap the full fruition of their labors. Most strikingly was this fact illustrated by the career of the late Malcolm Williams Leech, secretary of the Kirkpatrick Iron and Steel Company and treasurer of the Chartiers Iron and Steel Company. The entire period of Mr. Leech's activities was but a brief span of twenty years, insignificant in duration but rich in large results.

Malcolm Leech, grandfather of Malcolm Williams Leech, was a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh and in 1826 was a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Joseph S. Leech, son of Malcolm Leech, was a fine type of the Pittsburgh business man, head of the firm of Joseph S. Leech & Company, the other partners being his father, Malcolm Leech and John L. Leech. They were leading wholesale grocers, their store being situated on Liberty avenue. Joseph S. Leech ultimately disposed of the business to the Arbuckles. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union army and was one of those who laid down their lives for their country amid the gloom and desolation of Libby Prison. Mr. Leech married Eliza Davis, and their children were: Maria, married Harry F. Lynch, of Crafton, Pennsylvania; Jane, married William Williams, of Pittsburgh, and is now deceased; Louis D., married Anna Sutton, of Pittsburgh, and is also deceased; Joseph E., living in the West; and Malcolm Williams, mentioned below. Mrs. Leech died

October 24, 1870, in the forty-third year of her age. Joseph S. Leech was one of the men whose enterprise and integrity not only developed the trade and commerce of the Iron City but helped to strengthen its reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods.

Malcolm Williams Leech, son of Joseph S. and Eliza (Davis) Leech, was born November 20, 1859, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. His first employment was with the firm of Lindsay & McCutcheon, iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, with mills in the Soho district. It was at this period that Mr. Leech began to develop his remarkable business ability and he had already established a reputation as a young man of unusual promise when he entered the service of the Kirkpatrick Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of which his father-in-law, John C. Kirkpatrick, was head. Mr. Leech was made secretary and held this position to the close of his life. Its duties, arduous as they were, did not afford full scope for energies like his and he found time for the discharge of the obligations involved in the office of treasurer of the Chartiers Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

As a business man Mr. Leech was quick and decisive in his methods, possessing sound judgment, keen vision and that aggressiveness of temperament which insures accomplishment of whatever is undertaken. His insight into character was another potent factor in his success as was also the unvarying justice and kindliness which marked his conduct toward his subordinates. In all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of his community Mr. Leech ever manifested the active and earnest interest of a true citizen and no good work done in the name of charity or religion lacked his hearty and liberal cooperation which was always given with an entire absence of ostentation. A Republican in politics, he neither sought nor desired office. He was a mem-



Mr. Luck.

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ber of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, now the Third Presbyterian Church.

Loyalty to his work, strength of character and fidelity, in all respects, to a high standard of manhood—these were the dominant traits of Malcolm Williams Leech, as all who were in any way associated with him could abundantly testify. And they could also testify to the genial disposition and the rare capacity for friendship which made him not only one of the most popular men in Pittsburgh but one of those most sincerely beloved. These attributes spoke in the clear and steady gaze of his brown eyes and irradiated his strong yet sensitive features, accentuated by light brown hair and mustache. His manner, ever gentle and courteous though it was, indicated a nature firm, courageous and incorruptibly honest.

Mr. Leech married, October 25, 1888, Susie, daughter of the late John C. and Flora J. (Wallace) Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh. A biography and portrait of Mr. Kirkpatrick appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Leech became the parents of two children: Dorothy, educated at Gleim Preparatory School, and at Westover, Massachusetts, graduating in 1912; and Malcolm Wallace, born August 13, 1893, educated at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, and at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1914 he graduated from Yale University in the metallurgic course and is preparing to enter the steel business in which his father and maternal grandfather were so prominent. With inherited ability and thorough training he will ably carry forward the work of his predecessors. Mrs. Leech, a charming, clever woman of culture and character, was in all respects admirably fitted to be the true and sympathizing helpmate of a man like her husband, who ever found her the inspirer of his highest aims and the sharer of his best endeavors. The governing motive of Mr. Leech's life was love for home and family and his happiest hours were passed at his own fireside, surrounded by

the members of his household. Mrs. Leech has a beautiful home in the East End and is prominent in the social life of Pittsburgh, also taking an active part in church work and philanthropic enterprises.

While still in early manhood Mr. Leech closed the career which promised so brilliantly, passing away November 16, 1896, mourned not only by his personal friends and associates but by the business world at large which had looked for great results from a man of his type. True to every trust, he was just and generous in word and deed.

While it is undoubtedly true that the career of Mr. Leech was prematurely cut short it is equally true that his was a well-rounded life. The symmetrical development of his character—his business ability, his public spirit, above all, his religious principle, all combined to render it more complete than the lives of many who have been granted greater length of days. Would that Pittsburgh had more men who, dying at thirty-seven, could leave records like that of Malcolm Williams Leech.

HUGHES, James Roberts,

Prominent Educator.

The life history of Professor James Roberts Hughes, A. M., of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, is so intimately and continuously connected with that of Bellefonte Academy, the noted educational institution, that a sketch of one must of necessity include a sketch of the other, and a history of the academy will follow that of Professor Hughes, to whom it is so greatly indebted.

Rev. James Potter Hughes, A. M., was born at Cape May, New Jersey, December 15, 1827, and for more than half a century he has accomplished wonders in the cause of education. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1850, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the following three years were passed in the Princeton Theological Seminary. For thir-

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ty-two years he held the position of principal of Bellefonte Academy, resigning in 1900, at which time he was made Principal Emeritus. He has now been uninterruptedly in service as an educator for more than sixty years, and during this long career has always maintained that the best and finest classic was the Bible. Rev. Hughes married, in June, 1861, Emily W. Roberts, of Brooklyn, New York, who died in 1889. They had children: Emma Sinclair, James Roberts, whose name heads this sketch, Elizabeth Rushton, Charles Stone, Marion Foster, Edward Lawrence, Luther Eldridge, Otilie Roberts. All are now living.

Professor James Roberts Hughes, A. M., was born at Cape May, New Jersey, December 29, 1864. His education was acquired at Bellefonte Academy, under the personal supervision of his talented father, and he was there prepared for entrance to college. He matriculated at Princeton College when he was sixteen years of age, and worked his way through this institution, being graduated as honor man of the class of 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon his pedagogical career. He became a teacher of Latin, Greek, French and German at Bellefonte Academy, and was acting assistant principal of the institution until 1900, when he was made head master. He at once introduced a number of new ideas, one of them being the going after students in the various states of the Union. In March, 1913, a new era commenced for the Bellefonte Academy, when Professor Hughes became the sole owner of the institution, after an expenditure of about \$60,000. Additions were made to the existing buildings and improvements introduced in the parts already standing, making it an ideal school for boys in every respect. The capacity of the school was doubled, and there never appears to be any difficulty in filling all vacancies. A large force of teachers is constantly engaged, and special individual at-

tention to the pupils is the watchword of the hour. The development of the character of a student is particularly cared for. In every point Bellefonte, which is a strictly non-sectarian institution, is conducted on the most liberal and broad-minded ideas. Professor Hughes married, July 12, 1899, Mary, daughter of Frank Potts Green, of Bellefonte. They have no children.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

In 1795 James Harris and James Dunlop laid out the town of Bellefonte. In so doing they had in mind three public necessities, first a public square dedicated to the official buildings of the new county they proposed to have erected, next a place of worship for which they set aside two lots, and finally, the cause of education. Since the highest grade of primary and intermediate educational work was found in the academies, which the close of the eighteenth century saw established in large numbers throughout the State, these Scotch-Presbyterian founders determined that their institution of learning should follow closely the lines of the "kirk," hence the lots adjoining the church were marked "For the Academy." Later this location was changed, and a higher site chosen.

On January 8, 1805, Bellefonte Academy was incorporated by act of legislature, with a board of trustees which was also the first board of management. During this year a rectangular, two-story limestone structure was erected, on the ground between the north and south wings of the present building, this constituting the first academy. Colonel James Dunlop, of Revolutionary fame, was the first president of the board of trustees; Thomas Burnside, afterwards Supreme Court Judge, was the first secretary; H. R. Wilson, the first regularly ordained minister of the gospel in the section, was a member of the board, as were also: Roland Curtin, the great charcoal iron master; William Stuart and John Dunlop, prominent iron men and large landowners;

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General James Potter; Andrew Gregg, afterwards a United States Senator; Richard and Joseph Miles, the founders of Milesburg, who were sons of Samuel Miles, at one time mayor of Philadelphia. The members of the board of trustees of Bellefonte Academy have always been among the foremost men of the community, and to the abilities of such men is due the credit of the survival of the school. Of forty-six academies chartered by the State between 1800 and 1805 only five others have survived in the struggle with the heavily endowed public school system nourished by the patronage of the Commonwealth. The first acting principal of the academy was the Rev. H. R. Wilson, the Presbyterian pastor, who was succeeded in 1810 by his successor in the pastorate, Rev. James Linn. In 1815 the number of students had so largely increased that Thomas Chamberlain was engaged as principal, and Mr. Linn selected as president of the board of trustees. Later the latter again took up the work of instruction, and many times acted as principal when the regular occupants of this office were disqualified by illness, or when the institution was unable to secure teachers. Robert Baird, later celebrated as the founder of the Evangelical Christian Alliance, succeeded Mr. Chamberlain in 1818, and in 1820 J. B. McCarrell, afterwards prominent in the Reformed church, held the position two years. The next incumbent was J. D. Hickok, followed by H. D. K. Cross in a few months. About this time a former student, whose name was not preserved, presented the academy with a Spanish bell, engraved "For Spain," and bearing a cross and the date 1802, which hung in the cupola until it was destroyed by the fire of 1904.

Following is a list of the heads of this institution until 1868, with the length of their periods of service: Alfred Armstrong, of Carlisle, 1824-1831; S. G. Callahan, a few months; W. M. Patterson, 1831-1835; W. H. Miller, 1835-1837; J. B. Payne, 1837-

1838; John Livingston, 1838-1845; David Moore, one year; John Philips, one year; Alfred Armstrong (second time), 1847-1852. At this time it had become more and more difficult to contend against the new public school system, and this feeling had become so strong that in 1853 it was proposed to use the building as a high school in connection with the public schools, although no immediate action was taken, and the academy existed on a hand-to-mouth policy for some years. In 1854 the Rev. F. A. Pratt became principal, was succeeded in 1856 by George Yeomans, who remained until the outbreak of the Civil War, when J. D. Wingate opened a grammar school in the building. This was but a temporary experiment, and the property was leased to the Bellefonte School District until 1868, when possession was resumed and the Rev. James Potter Hughes was selected as principal of the institution.

The new administration commenced its work with a reorganization of the board of trustees, General James A. Beaver, Judge Austin O. Furst and John P. Harris being among the new members of this body. By means of the collection of its small endowment fund and a popular subscription, sufficient money was raised to repair the old building, purchase an adjoining strip of land and to erect a brick addition which was completed in 1873. This was made possible through the devoted attention of the Rev. Alfred Yeomans, the president of the board, and to the untiring efforts of Mr. Hughes, in building up the teaching department. However, fifteen years later found the academy again in financial difficulties, and with buildings insufficient to cope with its needs. At this stage J. Dunlop Shugert, a great-grandson of the original James Dunlop, became so interested in the work of the board of this institution that, encouraged by him, they not only met their obligations but undertook new and extensive improvements in 1890. The old annex was removed and a neat but commodious house was erected on

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the southern portion of the grounds adjoining the old Friends' meeting property, and the main building was given up solely to educational purposes.

In 1895 James Roberts Hughes, the eldest son of the principal, was selected as an associate principal and, at his suggestion, the boarding school side of the academy was revived and gradually developed. The upper stories of the main building were fitted up as dormitories for boarding pupils. In 1900 the elder Mr. Hughes found the combination of teaching and management too great a task for him owing to the growth of the school, and also to his advancing age, and acting upon his advice the trustees selected his son as headmaster, retaining the father in office as principal emeritus. Owing to the excellent management of the institution, the scope of the academy has been developed to its present high standing by Professor James Roberts Hughes, and he has succeeded in making the boarding school department a principal feature in the success of the institution. In the summer of 1904 a disastrous fire, the first in its history, destroyed the upper story of the main building. Trusting to the ability of the new régime to continue its remarkable success, the board of trustees decided to rebuild the academy in a manner befitting its past history and the centennial of its establishment which was not far in the future, and the present edifice with its beautiful Grecian columns is the result. The academy celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, June 15-16, 1905, with very appropriate ceremonies, the principal address of the occasion being delivered by the late Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia. The next step in the development and enlargement of the academy was taken in the year 1913. On June 21 of that year the ownership of this institution was transferred from the borough to the present headmaster. The latter immediately proceeded to enlarge and improve the academy buildings, equipment and campus as heretofore suggested, making

the Bellefonte Academy one of the best and most thoroughly equipped institutions of its kind in the State.

JANNEY, Howard Taylor,

Prominent Lawyer.

Howard Taylor Janney, attorney-at-law, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is a member of one of the oldest families belonging to the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. He is directly descended from Thomas Janney, an English Friend of some note in his day, who came over and took up one of the original Penn grants on the Delaware river, near Newtown, Bucks county, and subsequently, in 1683, became one of William Penn's privy council. A large part of the grant so taken up has ever since been in the possession of the Janney family and is known as the Janney homestead. One of the traditions in connection with this place is that in the dining-room of the old stone house yet standing General Washington dined on his way to the battle of Trenton.

Here was born and reared Joseph Janney, the grandfather of Howard Taylor Janney, who fitted himself for the practice of the law, but after marrying Mary Ann Taylor, eldest daughter of David Barton Taylor, one of Philadelphia's pioneer lumber merchants, he went into partnership with his father-in-law in the lumber business in Philadelphia and remained therein the balance of his life. Joseph Janney and his wife, Mary Ann (Taylor) Janney, were the parents of seven children: The eldest was David Barton, who was a soldier in the late Civil War; Benjamin Taylor, who was married to Mary Scurrum, of Trenton, New Jersey, a daughter of General Scurrum, who was quite a distinguished member of the Revolutionary family of that name; Samuel Sellers, who was the father of Howard Taylor Janney; Joseph Walker, lumberman of Philadelphia; Frances, intermarried with Joseph Lovett, now deceased, who

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Walter Welch

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occupies the Lovett homestead at Emilie, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which was originally granted to the Lovett ancestor by Royal grant; Elizabeth, who for many years was one of the faculty of the Friends' Central High School of Philadelphia; and Emma, intermarried with Charles Walton, a member of the old Bucks county Friends' family of that name.

Samuel Sellers Janney, the father of Howard Taylor Janney, was born in Philadelphia, in 1842. He was reared there and educated in the Friends' schools. In 1862 he was married to Ellen Hyndman, who was born along the Ban water, county Derry, Ireland, and was brought as a child to this country by her father, Alexander Hyndman, and mother, Esther (Hill) Hyndman, who was the daughter of John Hill and ——— (Glove) Hill, his wife, a descendant of the noted Scottish family—of Glover.

Howard Taylor Janney, was born March 14, 1863, in Woodward township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Williamsport, following which he took a course of instruction under one of the faculty of the Friends Central High School of Philadelphia. Immediately after he attained his majority he entered the law office of Robert P. Allen, at that time the leading corporation lawyer of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar, October 1, 1886. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on motion of Frederick Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, and later admitted to practice in the Circuit Courts of the United States and in the various other Courts. Since his admission to the bar he has given his attention to the practice of his profession and has become connected with a number of business enterprises and financial institutions. He has probably given the most of his attention to real law and corporation law and his practice has most largely consisted of office practice, he seldom appearing in the courts.

December 31, 1895, he was married to Laura Good Hill, born October 19, 1875, in the city of Williamsport, only child of William Brown Hill, a descendant of the old Revolutionary family of Browns, and Josephine Hortense (Good) Hill. Because of his wife's membership and interest therein he is affiliated with the Central Presbyterian Church of Williamsport. Such interest as he has shown in politics has been for the success of Republican principles. He devotes considerable of his time to the reading and study of the literatures of the world and has given a great deal of attention to the collection of a library of the same. He is also very much interested in gardening and the growing of the rarer plants. These two diversions provide recreation and constitute his pleasures.

WELCH, Walter,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Walter Welch, present District Attorney of Clearfield county, was born in Woodward township, Clearfield county, March 7, 1875, son of Moses and Catherine Pettit Welch, pioneer settlers in the famous Houtzdale coal field, coming thereto from the anthracite when the Clearfield region was opened to development in the late sixties. He attended the local schools until thirteen years of age, when he went into the mines to assist his father with the maintenance of the family. Those were the days of "pluck-me stores" and little money was paid to the miner for his labor. Thus he labored for ten years, "trapping," driving mule, and handling the pick. Night time and idle days he utilized endeavoring to obtain an education, and all he has today was obtained that way—by hard work, earnest effort and untiring energy, bound to get what he was after, if possible under the circumstances.

When the Spanish-American War broke out he was the first man in his part of the county to offer his services, and the first

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from all that big territory to enlist. He entered Company E, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited at Clearfield, and served honorably until the end of the war. When peace was declared he took his discharge and went into the service of Colonel E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, as confidential secretary. That position opened up many different avenues of opportunity to a young, industrious, ambitious, honest man. Colonel Irvin was one of the largest land owners in the county and he was also one of the foremost lumbermen, as well as owning vast bodies of valuable coal. Soon Mr. Welch was in close touch with every line of the business and during the long period Colonel Irvin was ill he met every requirement in such manner that he earned the most sincere gratitude of those interested, as well as the warm personal friendship of the Colonel's family. He had many tempting offers to remain in the business field, but having started out to become a lawyer he could not forego that desire and left what was a very comfortable and profitable position to pursue his legal studies.

He entered the law offices of Murray & O'Laughlin, at Clearfield, and was soon hard at work. In due time he had pursued his studies sufficiently to pass the State Board, being the first from Clearfield county to go through that, to a young student, harrowing experience. About the time he felt able to ask for admission to the Clearfield bar he was offered a flattering position in the office of Sheriff-elect Cornelius Allen, and the duties being all along the line he expected to pursue in his profession, he accepted. There he remained three years, and his record in that office is such that every man having dealings with that department of the court house during that period is a willing witness to the careful, clean, competent characteristics and methods of Walter Welch in all he undertakes.

At the end of Sheriff Allen's term he was requested by his successor to remain, although of different politics, but he had decided to go into the legal practice active-

ly and he declined. That same year he was nominated by the Democratic party for District Attorney and was only defeated by a narrow margin. Four years later, in 1912, he was again the candidate of his party for the same office and was elected by a large majority, leading his party vote in almost every district in the county.

Upon entering upon his duties as public prosecutor Mr. Welch was confronted with a crime wave which had resulted in ten homicide cases, which he had to get right into and prepare for trial the minute he had subscribed to the oath of office. This was a larger number than the county had been called upon to try in many years. But he met the responsibility as he had every other duty in his life, met it fearlessly and with determination to do that which was his to do, and do it in the proper way. The result was that every case was off the list within a very short period, several being sentenced to the limit of the law, some of them first degree cases.

That Mr. Welch has made good in the District Attorney's office everybody knows and even those who opposed him for election frankly admit. No man questions his ability, his integrity, his capacity or his industry. He brought to the office a clean record and he will leave it just as clean in every respect.

He is a member of the American and the Pennsylvania Bar Associations; also a member of the Commercial Law League of America, and is secretary of the District Attorneys' Association of Pennsylvania. He is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, having served two terms as grand knight of Clearfield Council; has filled the office of treasurer of the Clearfield Fire Department several terms, and also many honorary positions in the Spanish War Veterans Association.

Mr. Welch was married, in 1904, to Minnie Bilger, daughter of Alfred Bilger, of Curwensville. The Bilgers are of pioneer stock, natives of Pennsylvania several generations back.

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GILMORE, Hugh,

Lawyer, Government Official.

Hugh Gilmore, one of the best known of the younger element of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of a diversity of races, the union of which so often results in a strong and capable type of man. One branch of his ancestors on the paternal side came from Donegal, Ireland; another from The Netherlands, while his mother's people are of German origin, his grandmother being born in Wurttemberg and resided for years in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where a large German emigration drifted and whose descendants are still living on the farms founded by these emigrants. On both sides of the Gilmore name his ancestors fought in the Revolution and Colonel Daniel Gilmore saw service in the War of 1812.

Hugh Gilmore was born July 26, 1869, at Williamsport, a son of Joseph Alexander Gilmore, a native of Lycoming county, where he was born in 1843, and of Mary Frederica (Miller) Gilmore, his wife. Mr. Gilmore was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, retiring from the High School after two years of service, when he began his worldly career at the age of sixteen years by assisting the law firm of Candor & Munson as a stenographer with whom he was continuously for twenty-seven years, acting in the meantime as notary public, bookkeeper and stenographer. Mr. Gilmore's most characteristic work, however, has been done in the sphere of politics. He devoted all his spare time from early youth in the advancement locally of his party, he being an enthusiastic Democrat. Being by nature a fighter, he always enlisted all his capacities in aid of the true advancement of his party, and yet such is the inherent justice and kindness of his character, that he numbers quite as many personal friends and admirers among his political opponents as among his allies. His

efforts were always continually directed to encourage and preserve a progressive spirit in the Democratic party, especially amongst the younger element, and it has been largely due to his efforts that the Young Men's Democratic Club of Williamsport was kept up and prospered, now occupying its beautiful new club house, he being its secretary for a term of nine years, 1895-1903, and its president three terms, 1904-1907; was its thirteenth president and served as such when mansion was accepted from the mover and builder. In connection with his progressive tendencies, it is but just to remark here that Mr. Gilmore was the "Original" Wilson man of Central Pennsylvania, who from the start perceived the possibilities of Woodrow Wilson's leadership and directed all his great energies to the furtherance of his cause in that region. He served as chairman of the Lycoming County Democratic Organization for years, 1898-1903, and upon that and other progressive issues has waged many a hot factional battle with the success his powers merited. When, through the efforts of such men as Mr. Gilmore throughout the country, Mr. Wilson's candidacy for the Presidency became imminent and the Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention met in 1912, Mr. Gilmore attended as a spirited worker to assist in having the State instruct its delegates for Woodrow Wilson. He also subsequently represented the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore as majority delegate from the Fifteenth Congressional District and voted at that historic convention on every ballot for our President's nomination. It was a fitting recognition, therefore, both of his general qualifications and his political services, when on the 13th of May, 1913, President Wilson appointed him as twenty-fifth postmaster of that first class post office, the first appointment of that nature made by the new administration in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gilmore still retains his membership in the Democratic Club; is a member of the Williamsport Wheel Club;

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devoted to out-door sports, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, attending Christ Church in Williamsport.

FORTNEY, David Franklin,

Lawyer, Friend of Education.

David Franklin Fortney, an attorney of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, has long been a leading resident of that town, and a potent factor in promoting its educational and moral interests. His grandfather, David Fortney, was a native of Lebanon county, and his father, David (2) Fortney, was born February, 1807, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter and farmer, residing in Potter and Ferguson townships, Centre county, Pennsylvania; he died in the latter township April 1, 1863. His wife Susan (Sellers) Fortney, born 1812, in York county, Pennsylvania, survived him twenty years, dying July 19, 1883. They had sons: John H., James G., David F., and George Williams, and daughters, Mary and Sarah Ellen. They are now all deceased. John H. Fortney was a soldier in the Union army, serving in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The maternal grandfather of this family was a soldier, and died in the army in the War of 1812.

David Franklin Fortney was born September 11, 1843, in Potter township, and grew up on his father's farm, participating in its labors, and thus developing a good constitution and a strong frame. While pursuing his duties about the farm, he was accustomed to read and to observe something of the world's progress, and early formed an ambition to become a lawyer. After attendance at the public schools and Pine Grove Academy, at the age of nineteen years he enlisted as a Union soldier, August 19, 1862, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, of which his brother was also a member. He was

discharged before the close of the same year for disability, and subsequently was a student for two and one-half years at the Vermillion Classical School at Hayesville, Ohio. He began the study of law, April 1, 1866, in the office of Hon. John H. Orvis, of Bellefonte, and was admitted to the bar of Centre county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1869, and immediately engaged in practice at Bellefonte, where he has ever since continued with gratifying success. Mr. Fortney was elected district attorney of Centre county, and served from 1878 to 1881. At various times he has been made solicitor of the county, and has served altogether in that capacity for a period of twelve years. From May 1, 1894, to March 15, 1899, he was postmaster of Bellefonte. The public school system has been a matter of much study on the part of Mr. Fortney, and he has served continuously for thirty years as a member of the board of directors of the public schools of Bellefonte. His great work in this connection has been acknowledged by the people of the community and appreciated by educators of the State. He has made numerous addresses pertaining to educational work, and one in particular, which appeared in the *Pennsylvania School Journal* of April, 1901, is interesting and valuable, entitled "The School Director as Leader of Public Sentiment." His advice that every school board should subscribe for and read the "*Pennsylvania School Journal*" is timely and valuable, and it is to be hoped will be very generally observed. In tracing something of the growth and Pennsylvania's public school system, he shows clearly that some enthusiasm and earnest work on the part of school officers is necessary in creating the public sentiment which will sustain them in progressive policies. At the dedication of the high school building at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, in 1903, he gave a most excellent address on the subject of education, and commended the people of the town for their enterprise and liberality in providing proper facilities for the

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education of their youth. In all his speeches and writings he endeavors to impress people with the fact that their most precious charge is the education of their sons and daughters, in properly preparing them for good citizenship. He has ever been opposed to niggardliness in handling school matters, and shows that while a municipality may prosper fairly in inefficient administration of its lighting and street problems, it cannot afford to jeopardize the interests of its boys and girls by failing to provide a liberal form of education for the children. It is apparent that while Mr. Fortney is a good lawyer, he is also a good citizen, and has at heart the interest and welfare of his fellowmen. In political affairs he has always given his allegiance to the Democratic party. With his family, he is affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

He married, September 19, 1876, Sarah, daughter of Robert and Katy Huey, born May 26, 1843, at Pine Grove, Centre county, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Adam Huey, came to America from Ireland and settled in Potter township, Pennsylvania. He was descended from Huguenot ancestors, who were driven from France by the Edict of Nantes and went to Holland, thence removing to England and Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Fortney had twin children: David Paul and Katy Huey. The latter died at the age of nine years. The son, born July 11, 1877, was educated in the public schools of Bellefonte, and the Pennsylvania State College. He pursued the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Centre county bar in March, 1906. He has since engaged successfully in practice in association with his father, and was elected district attorney of Centre county in 1911. He is now serving in that capacity. He married, May 4, 1910, Alice M. Ishler, daughter of William A. Ishler, and they have a son, David Franklin Fortney, born November 13, 1912.

GUNSAULES, William,

Bank Official.

William Gunsauls, cashier of the First National Bank of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, a well known resident of that city, is a descendant of a family which settled here in the middle of the eighteenth century. Manuel Gunsauls, the immigrant ancestor, was a native of Spain, and he made his home in Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he married and had ten children. Manuel, son of Manuel Gunsauls, the immigrant, was born in Bushkill, and there married Elizabeth Utt. They were the parents of children: Samuel, Margaret and Manuel. Manuel, son of Manuel and Elizabeth Utt, was also born in Bushkill. He settled in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he married Sarah Cortright, and had a number of children.

Emanuel, son of Manuel and Sarah (Cortright) Gunsauls, was born in Middle Smithfield township, June 6, 1819, and died February 13, 1897. He was a farmer and had one of the best farms in that section of the country. He was a leader in the local affairs of the township, giving his support to the Democratic party, and at various times filled the offices of county commissioner and justice of the peace. He married Elizabeth Trach, who died in 1882, and they had ten children.

William, son of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Trach) Gunsauls, was born in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1842. There he was educated in the district schools, and upon leaving these assisted his father on the farm for some years. At the age of seventeen years he became a clerk at Dingmans Ferry, for A. Kenner, remaining with him about a year. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 132d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Oakford, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and

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Chancellorsville, and several other engagements of the Civil War. He was honorably discharged, returned to his home, and for the next year was employed in a store in Analomink. In 1865 he removed to Stroudsburg, and accepted a position as clerk in the wholesale notion store of Sontheimer & Hermann, remained with this firm for years, and then became a clerk in the Stroudsburg National Bank, and during the next six years was advanced to the positions of bookkeeper and teller. He resigned in 1876 in order to accept the position of teller in the First National Bank of Washington, New Jersey, a position he filled nine years. He then returned to Stroudsburg, was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of that town, and is still the incumbent of this office. He is independent in his political opinions, a member of the Methodist church, and has been secretary of the board of trustees of that institution for the past six years.

Mr. Gunsauls married Catherine, a daughter of Richard Van Vleit, and they have children: 1. Mary, who married Rev. Ralph E. Urban, Episcopal minister, of Trenton, New Jersey. Children: Richard, Joseph and William. 2. Bertha.

METZGAR, George H.,

Business Man, Jurist.

George H. Metzgar, Associate Judge of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, has for many years occupied a foremost place among the men of large affairs in his city and county. He has been a prime mover in various important financial and commercial enterprises which have redounded to the great advantage of the community, and has been eminently successful as a farmer. In public affairs he has exerted a wide and beneficent influence, and his personal life is an exemplification of all that is becoming to the irreproachable citizen.

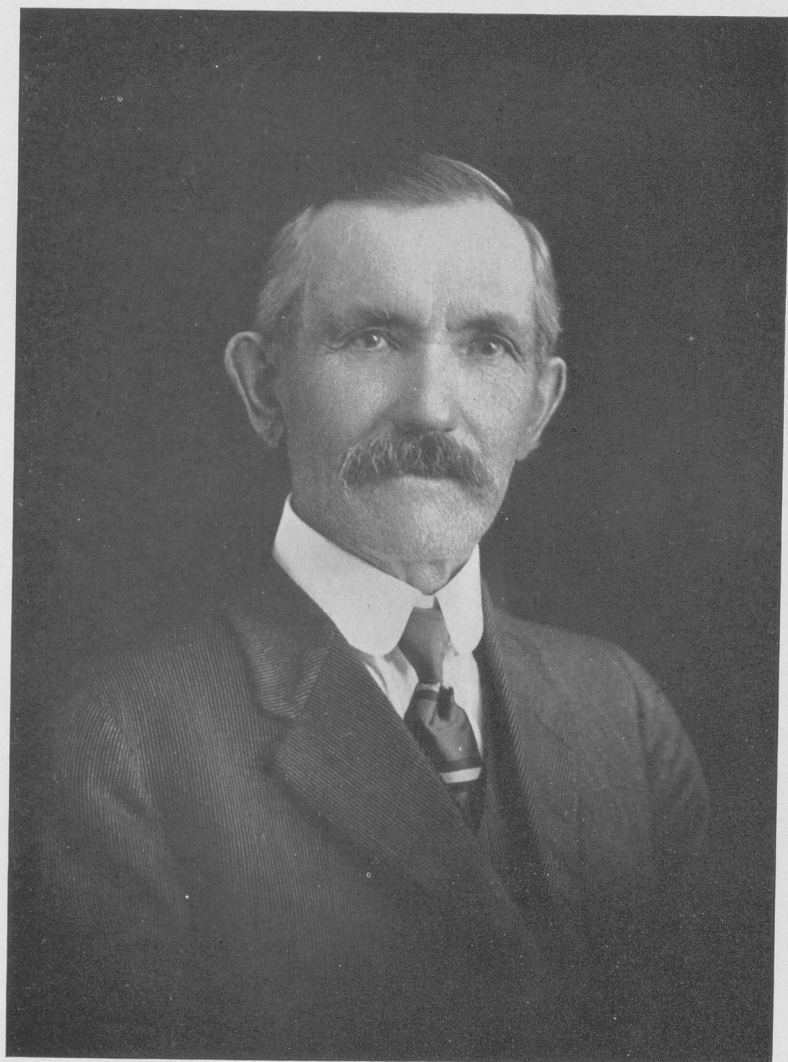
Casper Metzgar, his grandfather, came to America prior to the war of the Revolution,

with his two brothers, and he served in this war as one of the associates of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Later he settled in Cherry Valley, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of four hundred acres of virgin land, cleared this and put it under cultivation. This greatly improved homestead is now occupied by Frank Marsh. Mr. Metzgar married, and his children were: Christian; Nicholas; Jacob; George, of further mention; Joseph; Peter; Jonas; and several daughters.

George, son of Casper Metzgar, was born on the homestead in Cherry Valley, in 1768, and died in 1848. He succeeded his father in the possession of the farm, was thrifty and industrious, and highly esteemed and respected in the community. He was a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He married Catherine Heller, and they had children: Abraham, of further mention; Charles, Rudolph, Peter, Jerome, Sidenham, George, Casper, and eight daughters.

Abraham, son of George and Catherine (Heller) Metzgar, was born on the Metzgar homestead, in Cherry Valley, in 1814, and died in Bartonsville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1903. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a period of seven years in Cherry Valley. In 1845 he removed to Bartonsville, and there purchased three hundred acres of land which he cleared and cultivated and converted into one of the best and finest farms in the country. He was occupied with this until his death. He gave his staunch political support to the Democratic party, and was honored with appointment to several local offices. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church. Mr. Metzgar married Lydia Neyhart, who died in 1890, leaving one child: George H.

George H. Metzgar was born on the Metzgar farm at Bartonsville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1845. The



Geo H Metzgar

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education he acquired was the usual one acquired by attendance at the country schools, but he supplemented this by well chosen reading and study at home, thus fitting himself for the responsible duties and positions he has been able to fill in later life. At the early age of twenty years he assumed the management of his father's farm, and did this with a judgment and success which would have done credit to a man twice his years. The products were grain and live stock, and during this time he also conducted a general store at Bartonville. About 1890 he engaged in the lumber and railroad-tie business, and with the assistance of his son Charles, operated the saw mill and utilized the product of their more than four thousand acres of timber land. In 1904 Mr. Metzgar was elected as a Democrat for a term of five years as Associate Judge of Monroe county, was appointed by Governor Pennypacker for a further year in the same office, and in 1910 was re-elected for a term of six years, this expiring January 1, 1917. He is a director of the Stroudsburg Engine Works, of Stroudsburg. His religious connection is with the Bartonville Lutheran Church, and he is a member of: Barger Lodge, No. 328, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stroudsburg; Washington Tent, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, of Tannersville, Pennsylvania; Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Stroudsburg.

Judge Metzgar married in March, 1870, Martha J., a daughter of Manassas Miller, of Tannersville, Pennsylvania, and they have had children: Luther, married Nellie Swartwood, and has children, Norman and Stanley; Charles, married Rachel Spragle, has a daughter Mildred; Mary, living with parents.

DONALDSON, Harry James, **Distinguished Surgeon.**

Dr. Harry James Donaldson, a prominent citizen and physician of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is a member of a family of old

English and probably Welsh origin, and numbers many distinguished men among his progenitors. One of his immigrant ancestors on the paternal side of the house is descended, according to the weight of evidence from John Rogers, the great Smithfield martyr, who sealed with his death his courageous struggle for the cause of religious liberty, and was the first of the many victims of "Bloody Mary." John Rogers was born in the region of Birmingham, England, in the year 1505, and graduated from Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1525. He published in 1537 the famous "Matthew's Bible," which he compiled from earlier versions, notably those of Coverdale and Tynedale, and supplying the Apocrypha from his own translation. His adoption of the name Matthew was for obvious reasons in those troublous times. With the coming into power of the Roman Catholic church upon the accession of Queen Mary, Rogers openly denounced the religious tyranny exercised in England and preached against the dominant church at Paul's Cross. His splendidly courageous course soon met, however, with its only possible end in those days of scant tolerance, and he was arrested, tried as a heretic, and on the fourth of February, 1555, was burned at the stake at Smithfield. His descendant, John Niles, was in all probability a native of Wales. He was born in the year 1603 and came to this country during the time of the great immigration in the early years of American colonization. The Niles family has continued to distinguish itself to the present time, Colonel Niles having served in the Civil War, with the volunteer regiment of Bucktails, Pennsylvania, with which he enlisted in the year of 1861. The son of Colonel Niles is now a rear-admiral in the United States navy.

The Donaldson line proper is of old Scotch Covenanter lineage. John Frazier Donaldson, grandfather of Dr. Harry James Donaldson, was a well known politician in his day in northern Pennsylvania, and it

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was in his generation that the relation with the Niles family was formed, his wife having been a Miss Niles. James Webster Donaldson, father of Dr. Harry James Donaldson, was born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, in the year 1843, and for many years held a responsible clerkship in a mercantile house at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. As a very young man he enlisted in a Pennsylvania Regiment, during the excitement caused in the North at the time of the threatened invasion which ended abruptly with the battle of Gettysburg. He married Emma Houghton, a daughter of Pherez Houghton, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where she was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson were born four children.

Dr. Harry James Donaldson was born December 28, 1873, at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the local public schools, including the high school, and under the direction of a private tutor for some time. In very early childhood he conceived a great admiration for an uncle who was a prominent physician, and among the various ways in which his childish enthusiasm expressed itself was the wish to imitate his model in everything, including the choice of a profession. As he grew in years and knowledge his desire "to be a doctor" gradually came to be based upon a vivid interest in the subject of medicine itself, and in October, 1892, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania for a course in the department of medicine there. From this institution he graduated with the class of 1895, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year as his graduation he was given the post of resident physician in Williamsport Hospital, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and in the meantime was a student at the clinics at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He also established himself in a general private practice in Williamsport, which he conducted most successfully for a period of about eight years. In 1901 he took charge

of the hospital, and in 1903 he began to specialize in the direction of surgery, in which he soon established for himself an enviable reputation for good judgment and skill. In 1911 he gave up his post as head of the private hospital, having received the appointment of abdominal surgeon at the Williamsport hospital, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the State of Pennsylvania, and containing two hundred beds. Dr. Donaldson is a most successful surgeon, and has increased his reputation greatly in his new position, until he is without doubt one of the best known of the young surgeons in Pennsylvania. He is greatly devoted to the advancement of his profession, and has on a number of occasions read papers on various theoretical subjects before the societies of which he is a member. These are the Lycoming County Medical Society, the West Branch Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, and the International Clinical Surgical Association. Besides his important post with the Williamsport Hospital, he has been appointed consulting surgeon with the Danville, Pennsylvania, State Asylum, and was for a time a trustee of the Blossburg Hospital, at Blossburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Donaldson is an Independent in politics, and takes a keen interest in public affairs. On November 16, 1914, he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Donaldson married, in March, 1899, Blanche Adelaide Schreiner, a daughter of John and Adelaide (Cress) Schreiner, of Philadelphia, in which city she was born, March, 1873. Mrs. Donaldson's family has also been distinguished in Pennsylvania, and one of her great-grandfathers was Hiliery Baker, who gave his life, as mayor of Philadelphia, while helping the small-pox victims during the great epidemic in the city. More recently her father, while a student at Princeton University in 1861, recruited a company of volunteers from among the students of the institution, and with them

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enlisted with Colonel E. B. Grubb's regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Civil War. Mr. Schreiner lies buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. To Dr. and Mrs. Donaldson have been born two sons, John Frazier, born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1906; and Paul Schreiner, born in the same city, September 25, 1908.

DETRICK, Stewart T.,

Merchant, Financier.

One of the most conspicuously useful and honored business men of Analomink, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, is Stewart T. Detrick, whose family has been well known in the State for a number of generations. They came to this country from Germany, and while they have adapted themselves thoroughly to the conditions prevailing here, they have also retained the sterling characteristics which characterized the members of this family in their native land.

Elias Detrick, great-grandfather of Stewart T. Detrick, was of German descent, and came to Monroe county, then Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in early manhood. He located at what is now Middle Smithfield township, purchasing a tract of land, which he cleared, and placed under cultivation. He married Mary Mosey, and they had children, all of whom grew to maturity except Mary, as follows: Mary; Daniel; Philip; Jacob; Elias; Jesse, of further mention; John; Martin; William; Katie; Martha; Mrs. Julia Fleming; Mrs. Mary Eve Hoffman; Mrs. Philip Le Bar; Mrs. Sally Chambers; Mrs. Susan Hoffman; Joseph.

Jesse Detrick, son of Elias and Mary (Mosey) Detrick, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and spent his early youth in Middle Smithfield township. After his marriage he removed to Stroud township, where he purchased one hundred acres of virgin land and cleared this for a homestead, and there the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring in 1875.

He married, in 1840, Catherine Kirendall, and they had children: Nelson K., of further mention; Mary; Depue, who married Amanda Le Bar; Dimmick, married Nora Dennis; James, killed in early life by an accident; Charles, married Alice Miller; John; Amanda, married Samuel Arnold.

Nelson K., son of Jesse and Catherine (Kirendall) Detrick, was born in Middle Smithfield township, June 18, 1842, and died in 1901. He grew to manhood in Stroud township, acquiring his education in the district school, and until the age of twenty years, hired out his services among the farmers of the vicinity. He then commenced lumbering on contract, at the same time continuing to assist his father with his earnings, and in the clearing and cultivation of the homestead. In 1864 he established himself in the manufacture of hoopoles for the New York market, and subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Delp in the hotel business in East Stroudsburg. He sold his interests in 1866, and opened a restaurant in Spragueville, taking out a license after a time, and conducting it as a hotel and also opened a grocery store. For twelve years he continued this business, and in the meantime had become interested in real estate in Spragueville and its vicinity. In 1879 he purchased the homestead of his father, resided there until 1885, then removed to Bartonsville, where he again conducted a store for a period of two years. Removing to Spragueville in 1887, he transferred his operations to that town, subsequently being engaged in mercantile business in Henryville for four years, when he sold his store in the latter place to his son Stewart, and returned to Spragueville. He was also engaged in the manufacture of baskets, and in lumbering, possessed excellent timber land in Middle Smithfield and Stroud townships, and had real estate in Stroudsburg and Spragueville. Politically he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and in 1892 was elected county commissioner for three years. He served two terms as su-

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pervisor of Stroud township, and was also town auditor. He was a trustee of the Methodist church; a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Spragueville; and a charter member of the East Stroudsburg Lodge, No. 946, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Detrick married, in 1867, Susan, daughter of Peter and Mary Reinhart, of Monroe county. They had children: Vanorris, who married Carrie Rinker; Stewart T., whose name heads this sketch; Laura, married Warren Cramer; William, married Sally Row; Lewis, married Mary Shiffer; Robert J. and Herbert P., twins; and Charles.

Stewart T. Detrick, son of Nelson K. and Susan (Reinhart) Detrick, was born on the old Detrick homestead, at Spragueville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1869. There he acquired a sound, practical education in the district schools, and became associated with his father in the manufacturing, lumber and mercantile interests of the latter. Some time prior to the death of his father Mr. Detrick purchased the store which was then being operated by him, and conducted this until he disposed of it in 1913. From 1894 to 1898 he held the position of clerk in the Wallace store in Stroudsburg, his association in the various enterprises conducted by his father, having equipped him most thoroughly for all the branches of business life. He has displayed exceptional ability in financial matters, and is a director of the First National Bank of East Stroudsburg. In political matters he supports the Democratic party, and he is a trustee of the Methodist church of Analomink. Fraternally he is a member of the J. Simpson Africa Lodge, No. 628, Free and Accepted Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men; and Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

Mr. Detrick married Rosa, a daughter of Levi Warrick, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, and they have one son: Frederick H., attending the State Normal School, at East Stroudsburg.

McQUOWN, Martin L.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Hon. Martin L. McQuown, an influential citizen of Clearfield, well-known throughout the State, has accomplished much in the more than sixty years of his life. He was born January 18, 1853, in East Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where the first fourteen years of his life were passed. He then removed to New Washington in Clearfield county. He made the best possible use of the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools of those days in the communities where he lived. In the summers of 1871-72, he attended the New Washington Academy, and occupied the winters from 1871 to 1879 in teaching school, meantime carrying along his studies in the academy and normal school. During the summers of 1874 and 1875, he attended the Curwensville Normal School, and maintained his position at the head of his class. He continued his studies in connection with teaching in the public schools, and in 1878 was elected superintendent of the public schools of Clearfield county. His practical experience and his executive grasp enabled him to fill this position very satisfactorily, and in 1881 he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote. His second term was even more successful than his first, and his contribution to the advancement of educational interests in his home county is of no mean quality.

Having determined to engage in the practice of law, he engaged in the study of the primary principles in the office of Murray & Gordon, at Clearfield, completed his course in the spring of 1884, and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, April 23 of that year. His law practice was immediately successful, but in a few years his attention was turned to journalism, and in 1890 he purchased the "Raftsmans Journal," then the leading Republican newspaper of Clearfield county. To this he added new features and an aggressive policy,

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which not only maintained the leading position of that journal, but increased its prestige and popularity. It is probably the most widely read Republican weekly newspaper in the interior of Pennsylvania, and there is no doubt of its reliability. In order to facilitate its illustration, it is printed on book paper, and it presents a very handsome appearance typographically as well as a most reliable and enterprising newspaper representing its community.

Mr. McQuown has always taken a keen interest in political movements, and was selected chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1885, continuing to hold this position by reelection for five successive years. In 1894 his party sought a candidate who might hope to overcome the powerful Democratic majority in his senatorial district, consisting of Clinton, Center and Clearfield counties, often called the three C's District. There was little encouragement for any Republican to spend time or money in the hope of securing an election in that district, but Mr. McQuown was nominated, and he determined to win the election, if possible. He made a complete canvass of the district, where his genial nature and frank appearance and manners were already pretty well known, and continually made him friends. When the votes were counted in November, 1894, it was found that a complete revolution had taken place in the district, and Mr. McQuown had been elected by a majority of 6,500. Previously, for many years, the district had been overwhelmingly Democratic. His record as a member of the Senate was one to be proud of, and he introduced several bills among the most progressive, practical and advanced of the day. They included one legalizing the registration of physicians; one providing for the collection of interest on taxes returned to county commissioners; a forestry bill, and also one providing for a uniform system of state roads, which passed the Senate by a vote of forty-two to six. In

speaking of his career, the Harrisburg "Evening News" said:

Without the least fear of truthful contradiction "The News" here states that never in its history was the Thirty-fourth Senatorial district better represented at Harrisburg than at present by Senator M. L. McQuown, of Clearfield. The district comprises the counties of Clinton, Center and Clearfield, known as the three C's, and was always strongly Democratic until Republicans with large and favorable acquaintances all over the district, such as Mr. McQuown, were placed in nomination by the Republicans. The voters of that district did themselves great honor when they elected their present Senator. Mr. McQuown was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1896 which nominated William McKinley for president, and is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

He married, December 25, 1878, Virginia Flegal, daughter of John A. L. and Margaret (Fulton) Flegal, born October 13, 1854, in Goshen township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Alice, born October 10, 1879, at Clearfield; is now the wife of Fred R. Bartles, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Lehigh College, 1897; he was assistant engineer on the Panama Canal, 1905 to 1906, then joined the Northern Pacific Railroad, and became superintendent of its Middle Division, in December, 1913; they have two children: Virginia, born 1904; Alice, 1910. 2. Mary, born April 15, 1883, in Clearfield; married, May 5, 1909, Dr. Daniel P. Ray, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and died January 28, 1910. 3. John Flegal, born November 15, 1885, at Clearfield; was educated at the public schools of that town, and attended the Pennsylvania State College, taking a course in the engineering department; he aided in the construction of the Clearfield & Franklin Railroad, and was subsequently engaged with his father in the publication of the "Raftsmans Journal" until his untimely death, October 7, 1911.

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GRAHAM, Newton Ellsworth, **Journalist, Man of Affairs.**

William Graham, the first member of this family of whom we have any definite information, was born in Scotland. He emigrated to America, and the first known record of him is dated 1794, when he took out a patent for a tract of land on Ten-Mile creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania, but he is known to have settled previous to that time on old Chartiers creek, Washington county, where he built and operated a grist mill and followed his trade as a miller. A few years later he removed to the mouth of Bear creek, in Armstrong county, where he built the first grist mill in that section, and finally purchased a farm in Perry township, Clarion county, then a part of Armstrong county, below the mouth of the Clarion river and opposite the present town of Parker. It was later made a stopping place for steamboats on the Allegheny, and the property became known as Graham's Landing. He resided here until his death in 1835. His wife's name was Sally Rogers, and the children were: James, Rebecca, William, referred to below; Mary, Samuel.

William, son of William and Sally (Rogers) Graham, was born in 1796, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He inherited part of his father's farm in Clarion county, and purchased the holdings of the other heirs of the estate and lived in the old homestead the greater part of his life, but moved in his later years to East Brady, where he died in 1872. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married (first) in 1826, Janet Wasson, who died December 28, 1828, leaving a son, Joseph W. Graham. In 1831 he married (second) Margaret, daughter of John Mechling, a Western Pennsylvania pioneer. They had the following children: George, referred to below; Aaron, married Sidney Gibson, now living at Renfrew, Butler county, Pennsylvania; Sarah, married William Jardine, of East Brady,

died in 1876; Amanda, married John P. Forcht, now living in Butler, Pennsylvania.

George, son of William and Margaret (Mechling) Graham, was born June 11, 1832, in Perry township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, died in East Brady, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1899. He grew up on his father's farm, received a public school education, learned the trade of carpenter, and was a pilot on the Allegheny river. He served in the Civil War as a member of Company B, 169th Pennsylvania Regiment. After the close of his term of service he returned to Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, where he reentered the employ of the Brady's Bend Iron Company as a carpenter, and was later made master mechanic and superintendent of construction. On the failure of the Iron Company he engaged in the lumber business at Brady's Bend with Judge A. Cook, of Cooksburg, and in 1874 removed to East Brady, where the lumber and planing mill business was operated on a large scale and under the firm name of Graham, Forcht & Company, later Graham & Cook, until 1890, when he sold his lumber interests to his son, Newton E. He married Margaret, daughter of Daniel Fritz, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, died at East Brady, in 1902. Her father was of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage. The children of George and Margaret (Fritz) Graham are: John William, married Ella Sedwick; Ella Mary, married John F. Neely, now living at New Castle, Pennsylvania; Newton Ellsworth, referred to below; Ida May, born 1864, died 1880; George, married Mollie Young, now living at Butler, Pennsylvania; Celia, married Joseph A. Neely, died 1910, leaving two children, Marion, and Joseph Applegate; Frank Fritz, born 1868, died 1897.

Newton Ellsworth, son of George and Margaret (Fritz) Graham, was born at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1861. He moved at an early age with his parents to Brady's Bend. He re-

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ceived a common school education, and entered the employ of his father in the lumber business. In 1885 he founded the "East Brady Review," of which newspaper he was editor and publisher until 1890, when he purchased his father's interest in the lumber firm of Graham & Cook, at East Brady; in 1902 he purchased the Cook interests and organized the Graham Lumber Company, which still continues. In 1900 he was one of the principal organizers of the People's National Bank of East Brady, of which he was elected president, and he has held this office continuously since the organization. He is also president and principal owner of the East Brady Water Works Company, director of the Central Allegheny Valley Telephone Company, and interested in oil, gas and other industries. Always an active Republican, he has held a number of borough offices—county chairman, delegate to State conventions and delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1904. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Country Club, Athletic Association of Pittsburgh; a Knight Templar and Shriner.

He married, in 1886, Lenora, daughter of James Young and Mary (Wallace) Foster, and has one daughter, Maurine.

ALLEN, Samuel G.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Samuel Gordon Allen, son of Orren Cartwright and Maria (Cook) Allen, was born August 24, 1870, at North Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania. He attended the local public schools of Warren county, including a course at Chamberlain Institute, where his father studied; was a student two years at the Maryland Military and Naval Academy, at Oxford, Maryland; and in 1887 attended the Pennsylvania State College, where he continued for two years.

He studied law in the office of Judge William E. Brown some at more than two years, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar August 24, 1891, at Warren,

where he entered at once upon the general practice of his profession, continuing until 1901, when he became vice-president and general manager of the Franklin Air Compressor Company; he moved to Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity for two years. In 1903 the Franklin Railway Supply Company was organized and Mr. Allen was made vice-president of that company, continuing in that capacity to the present time (1914), with offices in New York City, where the concern moved in 1908. He is also serving as president of the Sprague Safety Control & Signal Corporation; vice-president of the Economy Devices Corporation; treasurer of the Locomotive Superheater Company; secretary and treasurer of the American Arch Company, and secretary of the American Materials Company. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, Engineers' Club, and Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity. He has achieved success not only in the practice of law, but particularly in the management of industrial corporations with which he has been identified.

Mr. Allen married, October 14, 1896, Annie Lewis, born January 1, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Colonel S. C. Lewis, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. One child, Natalie, born April 28, 1900, died March 2, 1901, at Warren, Pennsylvania. Mr. Allen and his wife were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Franklin, Pennsylvania.

ADAMS, George Crocket,

Merchant, Financier.

Success in business life depends so entirely upon individual merit that when one has attained a place of prominence, as did the late George Crocket Adams, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, it is an unmistakable evidence of ability, natural and acquired. Mr. Adams was not only prosperous as a business man, but he was also influential as a citizen, and possessed in rich measure

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the implicit confidence and high esteem of his fellow townsmen. His family was one of the old ones of New Jersey, and he was a direct descendant of

Alexander Adams, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who as a child was bound out to a hotel keeper and while still a young lad in 1730, settled in Knowlton township, Warren county, New Jersey, with his uncle. There he followed farming successfully all his life. He married Anne Bellis, had seventeen children, and at his death left a farm to each of them.

Alexander, son of Alexander and Anne (Bellis) Adams, was born in Knowlton township, Warren county, New Jersey, December 11, 1780, and died September 2, 1811. He was a farmer all his life. He married Phoebe, a daughter of George Lundy, of Hardwick, New Jersey, and had children: Esther, George, Daniel Curtis.

Daniel Curtis, son of Alexander and Phoebe (Lundy) Adams, was born on the old Adams homestead in Warren county, New Jersey, September 18, 1807, and died December 14, 1891. He is buried in the Adams Cemetery at Fairview, Warren county, New Jersey. He was educated in the district schools of Hardwick, New Jersey, whither he had gone to reside with his maternal grandfather upon the death of his father, and there he remained until the age of sixteen years, when he learned his trade as a tanner and currier with A. McCoy, at Martin's Creek, near Easton, Pennsylvania. Later he worked at his trade and on farms at Batavia, New York; Greene county, New York; Elba, New York; Aurora, New York; Canada; and Lafayetteville, New Jersey. In the last mentioned place he formed a partnership with John Lundy, his maternal uncle, in the currying, harness and shoemaking business. In 1834 he removed to Knowlton township, Warren county, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1833 he married Catherine, born September 17, 1811, died March 17, 1892, a daughter of William and

Sarah (Putnam) Snyder, the Putnams being of Revolutionary Connecticut stock. Children: George Crocket, of further mention; William S., born January 10, 1837, died March 1, 1864; John, born April 30, 1842, now deceased; Sarah, deceased.

George Crocket Adams was born on the Adams homestead in Warren county, New Jersey, September 30, 1835, and died January 14, 1902. He was educated at Fairview schoolhouse, in Knowlton township, and for some years assisted his father on the farm. Later he established himself in the grocery business at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, but after a few years sold this to William Purington, and returned to his farm in Knowlton township. His business interests were large and varied, as he was the owner of several farms, also flour mills at Hainesburg, New Jersey, and valuable real estate in the business section of Stroudsburg. He was at one time president of the Warren County Bank, at Belvidere, New Jersey; was one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Stroudsburg; was largely interested in the Warren Woodworking Company of Belvidere, New Jersey. He was also director at the time of his death and one of the organizers of the Stroudsburg Passenger Railroad Company of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. His religious affiliation was with the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, and he was a generous supporter of this denomination.

He married (first) in 1879, Lizzie Strahan, of Cuba, New York, who died in the same year. He married (second) Lizzie Brown, born December 22, 1850, died December 19, 1894, a daughter of Daniel and Mercy (Halleck) Brown, of Shawnee, Pennsylvania. Children: Katherine Mary and Amy Elizabeth.

REYNOLDS, Rodman W.,

Business Man, Financier.

Rodman W. Reynolds, now retired from active business life, a resident of East

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Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, is widely known and greatly respected by all with whom he has had dealings in the course of his long business career. He is one of those brave men who voluntarily sacrificed their personal interests for the integrity of the Union and served heroically in the Civil War. The family from which he is descended is an old one in this country. Jeremiah Reynolds, his grandfather, was the owner of a large farm in Ulster county, New York, which he cleared and cultivated. He married Margaret Bentley, of Woodstock, New York, and of their seventeen children fifteen lived to maturity and his descendants are numerous.

Isaac, son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Bentley) Reynolds, was born in the town of Woodstock, Ulster county, New York, February 13, 1804, and died at East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1895. He was educated in his native town, and was still a very young man when he acquired a small farm of twenty-five acres, which he cultivated to excellent advantage. In connection with this he also carried on a butchering business, which was also profitable. In 1864 he disposed of his property in Ulster county, and in 1866 settled in Moscow, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the butchering business for a period of fifteen years. In 1881 he removed to East Stroudsburg, and lived retired from business until his death. He took a prominent part in church affairs, being steward and trustee of the Methodist churches at Woodstock and Moscow, and class leader for a number of years in the East Stroudsburg Methodist Church. Mr. Reynolds married, January 14, 1827, Eliza Stevens, born March 14, 1802, died May 17, 1885, and they had children: William H., born August 9, 1829, died November 30, 1837; Jerusha, born January 29, 1832, died December 14, 1886; Electa, born May 4, 1834, married George Roney; Sarah A., born April 12, 1837, married Alfred Huffer, of Kingston, New York, died Febru-

ary 7, 1892; Augusta, born November 6, 1839, married William Chalmers, deceased; Rodman W., of further mention; Van Keuren, born May 12, 1845, died July 28, 1907.

Rodman W. Reynolds was born in Woodstock, Ulster county, New York, October 12, 1841. The district schools of his native town furnished him with elementary educational training, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Saugerties Academy, at Saugerties, New York. Early in life he became an assistant to his father, and continued as such until January, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, 15th Regiment New York State Engineers, and served until July 16, 1865, when he was mustered out at Elmira, New York. In 1886 he settled in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, with the interests of which section he has since been identified. He became a clerk in the freight house of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and rose in rank until he was practically in control of the coal business of this corporation. In 1891 he resigned from office and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he conducted with success until impaired health compelled him to dispose of it in 1907. Since then he has been retired from business life. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Stroudsburg, and for ten years was a member of its board of directors. For several years he served as a trustee of the State Normal School at East Stroudsburg. He was one of the organizers and is at the present time a director of the Monroe County National Bank, at East Stroudsburg. For forty years he has been a member of the Methodist church, during thirty of which he has held official position, and he is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Reynolds married (first) in 1871, Hettie, who died in 1875, a daughter of Edward Brown, of East Stroudsburg; he

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married (second) in 1879, Elizabeth D., daughter of James B. Morgan, a merchant of Stroudsburg, and they have children: Vernon M., teller in the Monroe County National Bank, East Stroudsburg; Claire H., still at school.

PRICE, Theodore B.,

Business Man, Inventor.

Theodore B. Price, of Cresco, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, has added greatly to the prosperity of the section in which he resides, and is the author of a number of inventions which have proved of great value in the lumber industry. His family was among the pioneer settlers of Monroe county.

Joseph Price, great-grandfather of Theodore B. Price, settled on the Delaware river, at the point now called Shawnee, at a time when the Indians still held possession of this section. There he purchased a large tract of land, cultivated the soil, and founded the Price homestead, residing on it until his death. He left children: Ichabod, of further mention; George, John, Annie.

Ichabod, eldest child of Joseph Price, was born on the Price homestead, at Shawnee, in 1798, and died in Barrett township, in 1878. After his marriage he settled in Henryville, Monroe county, where he assisted his father-in-law in the operation of the latter's saw mills until these were destroyed by fire. He then purchased eleven hundred acres of timber land in Barrett township, where he erected a large saw mill on Brodhead creek, engaged extensively in lumbering, rafting his lumber into the Delaware, and thence to Philadelphia. He erected a number of buildings on the farm, improved it in many ways, and resided on it until his death. He was a strong Jeffersonian Democrat politically, and filled with ability a number of local offices. Mr. Price married Nancy Henry, who died in 1883, and they had children: Jacob H., of further

mention; Joseph H.; Lavina, James, Edward H., Lydia A., Hannah, Lizzie, Susan, Sarah J., Martha Ann, and Henry.

Jacob H., son of Ichabod and Nancy (Henry) Price, was born on the Price homestead, in 1824, and was killed while unloading logs, in May, 1875. He was educated in the country school of his section, and was associated with his father in the latter's enterprises until he was twenty-one years of age, when his father presented him with a farm of fifty acres. To this he later added a tract of one hundred and fifty acres purchased from the Campbell estate, and this he cleared and placed under cultivation. In the meantime he had been connected with his father in the lumbering business, and being naturally a mechanic, had developed into a skillful millwright. He was a member of the Mountain Home Methodist Church, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Price married Mary A., born in 1829, died in February, 1911, a daughter of John Staymates, of Hamilton township, and they had children: Lavina, married Matthew Bush; Theodore B., of further mention; James, Rufus, Ella, married James Shoemaker, Ichabod.

Theodore B., son of Jacob H. and Mary A. (Staymates) Price, was born on the Price homestead, May 6, 1854. The district schools of Mountain Home furnished his education, and this was supplemented by one year's attendance at the Quarry School. Upon the completion of his studies he became an assistant to his father in the lumbering and other business enterprises of the latter until his father's death. When the estate was settled Theodore B. Price came into the possession of the homestead, and still owns and resides there. He engaged in the lumbering business independently, then in the flagstone business for a period of twelve years, after which he returned to lumbering, buying standing lumber, and also from wagons. In connection with this he carries on a flour, feed and hay

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business, and also cultivates his farm. Mr. Price, like his father, is of an inventive turn of mind, and among his inventions, which are extensively used in lumbering districts all over the country, are a tie notcher, a sprig making machine, a log roller for loading logs on cars, and others equally practical and necessary. Mr. Price has met with marked success in his undertakings in general, owing to the method which underlies all that he undertakes.

He married Lizzie, daughter of Peter Heller, of Long Pond, Monroe county, and they have children: George, Mary and Amanda.

SHORT, John Francis,

Prominent Journalist.

In presenting to the public a sketch of the life of John Francis Short, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, a noted newspaper man, it is imperative to call attention to the superior force of character and energy, combined with ambition and a rare quality of executive ability, which make him a conspicuous figure in public and private life. He has aided most materially in molding opinion throughout the country, and his work has been of inestimable value. He has been richly endowed with the sparkling wit and fluency of speech so characteristic of the descendants of Irish ancestry, and these qualities have been intensified by constant association with others of equally brilliant intellect.

His father, Francis Short, was born in Dundalk, county Louth, Ireland, May 15, 1824, and emigrated to America, arriving at Philadelphia in 1846. He lived in succession in York county, Lancaster county, Blair county, and lastly, Clearfield county, where he located, in 1848. He married, September 9, 1859, Annie Brady, born in county Armagh, Ireland, June 20, 1838; arrived at Philadelphia in 1849, and removed to Clearfield in 1857. She is a daughter of Felix and Mary Brady. Of the

children of Mr. and Mrs. Short, the name of John Francis heads this sketch, and another son, William Albinus, was born in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1864, was employed in a government department at Washington, District of Columbia, where he died May 5, 1895, unmarried.

John Francis Short was born in Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1862. He attended the public primary, grammar and high schools of Clearfield, being graduated from the last named institution in the class of 1879. He was then engaged in the study of law for a time, but abandoned this in favor of journalistic work, for which he considered himself better adapted. Results have proved the wisdom of this decision. For several terms he taught school, then applied himself to acquiring a knowledge of the printer's trade, which he learned in a most thorough manner, from the position of "printer's devil" up to the highest rung of the ladder. This was in newspaper offices in Clearfield, and so rapid was his grasp and comprehension of the subject, that at the end of the first year he was doing editorial work. At various times he was employed in the office of "The Patriot," in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in several newspaper offices in Philadelphia, becoming an all around good newspaper man. He served for one year under Captain R. J. Linden, superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, in Philadelphia, returning to Clearfield in the fall of 1883 and again devoting himself to newspaper work. In 1885 and a part of 1886 he taught school, and March 11, 1886, in association with his brother, he purchased, and for two years managed and edited, the "Clearfield Democrat." The next two years were spent as general newspaper correspondent, after which he became editor and general manager of "Public Spirit," Clearfield, which succeeded the "Clearfield Democrat," continuing until February 15, 1896. He was then a member of the staff of the "Pittsburg Times,"

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and did special work for that paper until May, 1907. He was with Bryan all during the Silver campaign and attended all the state and national conventions in the Central and Middle West. He was well acquainted with William McKinley, later president of the United States, and was located at Canton, Ohio, for many weeks on special newspaper work. He was the first outside reporter to locate in Canton for work on the 1896 campaign. After the death of George B. Goodlander, owner of the "Clearfield Republican," Mr. Short purchased this paper from the estate, and has since been very successful as manager and editor of this paper. During the political campaign of 1900, he accomplished some excellent special work for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers, visited all the debatable states east of the Mississippi river, and accompanied vice-presidential candidate Roosevelt in his political campaign. He has made special trips for newspapers and other large interests as far west as the Pacific coast, and to various parts of Canada, in order to obtain political and commercial information. He is now a correspondent of the "New York World," the "New York American," the "Philadelphia Record," and the "Pittsburgh Dispatch and Gazette."

As a business man he is a member of the Clearfield Building and Loan Association, and has been honored by election to membership in its board of directors. His connection with other organizations is as follows: The Pennsylvania Society of New York City; charter member of the Clearfield Historical Society; Council No. 409, Knights of Columbus, has served two terms as grand knight, and two terms as district deputy. He and his wife are members of St. Francis Roman Catholic Church. He was chairman and secretary of the Democratic County Committee for several years, member of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee, is always actively interested in political questions, and is one

of the best known men in the county. He is regarded as something in the nature of a living encyclopedia of political information and public events in the State of Pennsylvania, and is liberal and broad-minded in all his opinions. On public questions John Francis Short is absolutely fearless in matters which he thinks right, and having with calmness and judgment arrived at his own conclusions, he makes his ideas felt and respected by reason of their force and common sense. His only wish is to serve the community as honestly as it should be served, and while his opinions may differ from those of others they are voiced with a sincerity that is generally convincing.

Mr. Short married, November 28, 1885, Mary Veronica Parcell, born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1867, a daughter of John Parcell. They have one son: Frank William, born at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1886; attended the public and parochial schools and St. Thomas' College, Villa Nova; in 1906 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; for a time he was then engaged in newspaper work on the Philadelphia "North American," and is now a member of the staff of the Philadelphia "Record"; he married, May 30, 1909, Anna R. Cleary, of Philadelphia; they have one son, John Francis, second, born September 30, 1911.

TURN, Charles R.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

An essentially representative and energetic citizen of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, is Charles R. Turn, treasurer and general manager of the International Boiler Works Company. He is well known as a man of sterling character and one who has ever been fair and honorable in his business dealings. The turning points in every man's life, called opportunities, lead to ultimate success if

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taken advantage of at the proper moments. The career of Mr. Turn is a striking illustration of this statement. Ever alert for his chance of advancement, he has progressed steadily until he is recognized at the present time as one of the foremost business men of the city. His family has been resident in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, since the latter part of the eighteenth century.

John Turn, his grandfather, whose parents were Germans and died young, was born at Mount Bethel, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and later settled in Monroe county, but the exact date of this settlement is not known. It is, however, known that he lived there in 1790, and was bound out to George Bush to learn the carpenter's and cabinetmaker's trade, and perhaps became one of the first undertakers in Monroe county. He followed his trade for a time, then purchased a tract of land of eighty acres in Middle Smithfield township, which he cultivated to such advantage that he was enabled to add to it from time to time, and at the time of his death was the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres and another large farm in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. That he was a thrifty and industrious man is a self-evident fact, and in the field of religion he displayed an equal amount of energy. He was one of the founders and for a long time an elder of the Middle Smithfield Presbyterian Church. He raised a company of militia for the war of 1812, in Pike and Northampton counties, of which he was made captain. He took this company to Philadelphia, and with three other small companies they were merged into one, and the captains drew lots as to who should take command of the body thus formed, the lot falling to Captain Dornblazer. John Turn married Julia Ann, a daughter of Henry Shoemaker, of Warren county, New Jersey; a descendant of Colonel Abram Van Campen, of Sussex, New Jersey; and a descendant of Nicholas Dupue, the first

settler of Shawnee, Pennsylvania. Children: Elizabeth; Henry S.; John, of further mention; Samuel S.; Blandina.

John, son of John and Julia Ann (Shoemaker) Turn, was born on his father's farm in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1821, and died in 1905, at the home of his son Frank, in East Stroudsburg. He obtained the meager education which the district schools of the time afforded, and until he married, assisted his father in the cultivation of the homestead farm, then rented the homestead for many years and was very successful in his management of it. After the death of his father the homestead passed into his possession, and he lived on it for fifteen years, after which he removed to East Stroudsburg and spent the remainder of his life there. He had made a number of additions to the farm, and at the time of his death it consisted of two hundred and seven acres. After his retirement from active conduct of farm operations he rented the land to his son Frank for a number of years, and two years prior to his death sold the property to his son Charles R. The residence situated on the homestead was erected by the elder John Turn, in 1832. Mr. Turn was an elder of the Middle Smithfield Presbyterian Church, and generous in his support of this institution. He married Ency, a daughter of Melchoir Dupue, and a descendant of the Dupue family who settled in Sussex county, New Jersey, at an early date; she was also a descendant of Emanuel Gonsaules and John DeWitt, of Ulster county, New York, who settled on land now in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and owned by Charles R. Turn and William DeWitt and others. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Turn: Henry, Sarah, M. Dupue, Samuel, William, George B., Frank, Elizabeth, Charles R.

Charles R., son of John and Ency (Dupue) Turn, was born on the old Turn homestead, in Middle Smithfield township, and his earliest educational training was obtained

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in the district schools in his native township. He then attended Blair Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey, from whence he went to Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and was graduated in the class of 1884. Upon his return to his home he was actively employed on the farm for about one year, after which he went to East Stroudsburg and became bookkeeper for the East Stroudsburg Glass Company, a position he retained six years. He then became a partner in the firm of Seider & Company, boiler manufacturers, of East Stroudsburg, and upon the re-organization of the firm in March, 1900, the name of the concern was changed to the International Boiler Works Company. Mr. Booth and Mr. Seider retired from the corporation, and Mr. Turn was chosen as vice-president and general manager, a dual office he filled with exceptional ability for a period of seven years. At that time W. B. Eastman, the president of the corporation, died, and several changes were made, among them being the election of Mr. Turn as treasurer and general manager, the office he is filling at the present time. He is connected with a number of other important business enterprises, among them being the following: director of the Stroudsburg National Bank, and the Kitson Woolen Mills Company, of Stroudsburg. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Coolbaugh, Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Turn married Carrie, a daughter of W. F. and Mary J. (Rosencrans) Bush, of East Stroudsburg, and they have had: Mary Ency, who married Harvey Blair, of Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, and has children: Caroline and Elizabeth.

TURN, Frank,

Building and Real Estate Operator.

Frank Turn, of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, is one of that class of men who are adapted to and succeed in whatever line of calling they may choose to enter, and

whose careers are worthy of emulation by all young men who would make a place for themselves in the world. He is a son of John and Ency (Dupue) Turn, an account of whom is to be found in the preceding sketch of Charles R. Turn.

Frank Turn was born on the Turn homestead, in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1857. The district schools of his native town furnished his early education, and this was supplemented by two terms at the Brodhead Academy, Brodheadsville, Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of his education he became associated with his father in agricultural pursuits on the Turn farm, and followed this occupation until 1892. While on a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago he was so badly injured in a railroad wreck at Battle Creek, Michigan, that he was obliged to abandon strenuous labor of all kinds. Upon his return to the east he removed to East Stroudsburg, where he purchased a tract of four acres. On this piece of land he erected a fine residence for his own use, and having divided the remainder into building lots, sold these to advantage. He then purchased a section of land on North Analomink street, erected about a dozen houses there, and resides in one of them. It was chiefly owing to his efforts that North Analomink street was laid out and since that time he has been devoted to real estate interests, to building, and his extensive lumber interests. Mr. Turn has been a strong supporter of the Democratic party since he attained his majority, and served his party as collector of East Stroudsburg in 1912-13. For many years he has been a member of the Middle Smithfield Presbyterian Church, and his social affiliation is with the Order of Patriotic Sons of America.

Mr. Turn married, December 21, 1883, Emma J., daughter of John Zimmerman, in his earlier years a farmer, then a merchant, and finally a saw mill owner of Pahaquarry, New Jersey.

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JACOBY, Benjamin S.,

Banker, Financier.

Among the representatives of the old and honored families of Eastern Pennsylvania who with their respective ancestors have witnessed the settlement and development of the State of Pennsylvania from a primitive wilderness, inhabited by a primitive race, to thickly settled, prosperous and enlightened communities, is Benjamin S. Jacoby, president of the Stroudsburg National Bank, and closely connected with a number of other enterprises of equal importance. His ancestors were what were known as Pennsylvania Dutch, who settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania at an early date, and bore their part bravely in the hardships which the early settlers were called upon to endure. The sterling qualities possessed by these early settlers have been transmitted in rich measure to their descendants.

John Philip Jacoby, father of the Mr. Jacoby of this sketch, was born about 1790, and died at Centerville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1872. He followed his occupation as a tanner all his life in Monroe and Northampton counties, and displayed the patriotism so characteristic of his family by taking an active part in the war of 1812. He drew a pension from the State government until his death, for his services in this war, and the national government acknowledged these services by a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was a member of the Reformed church in Centerville. Mr. Jacoby married Nancy Queer, and of their fifteen children the following nine attained maturity: William, James, Francis, Edwin, Benjamin S., the subject of this sketch; Moses, Caroline, Fian, Elizabeth.

Benjamin S. Jacoby was born in Hanover township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1836, and was two and a half years of age when he removed with his parents to Buttermilk Falls, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he attended

the public schools during the winter months, and assisted his father in his tanning and farming operations during the remainder of the year. He was of a naturally studious and thoughtful disposition, and all his spare moments were spent in reading and study so that in 1850, when they went to Williamsburg, he was well equipped to teach school during four winters, and continued with his farm labors during the summers. His ambitious nature, however, was not sacrificed with this slow rate of progress, and in 1858 he established himself as a traveling photographer, going from town to town, and continued successfully in this line of business until 1863. In that year he settled in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, where he opened a photographic gallery, with which he was successfully identified until 1881. He then abandoned this enterprise, having been appointed clerk in the Stroudsburg Bank, rose to the position of teller, then cashier, and in 1914 was elected to the presidency of this institution, and is still the incumbent of this responsible position. What was known as the Stroudsburg Bank when Mr. Jacoby was first connected with it was later reorganized as the National Bank of Stroudsburg. In June, 1914, Mr. Jacoby was honored by election to the chairmanship of Group Three, State Bankers' Association of Pennsylvania. He is also president of the Stroudsburg Water Supply Company; and a member of the board of directors of the Stroudsburg, Water Gap & Portland Railway Company. He has given his active support to the Democratic party, and has served as county auditor, and several terms as school director. The matter of better and higher education is a subject which Mr. Jacoby has closely at heart, and it is largely due to his personal efforts in this direction, that the public schools of Stroudsburg are in their present fine condition. Fraternally he is a member of Barger Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Stroudsburg.

Mr. Jacoby married, May 9, 1870, Eliza-

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beth O., daughter of Jeremy Mackey, at one time associate judge of Monroe county, and cashier of the Stroudsburg Bank for a number of years. Children: 1. Ralph M. 2. Mary B., married R. R. Coolbaugh, and has children: Sarah D. and Benjamin J. 3. J. Mackey, teller of the Stroudsburg National Bank.

As Mr. Jacoby owes his rise in life to his personal efforts, he has formed the habit of estimating people at their intrinsic, not their extrinsic value. In all the relations of life Mr. Jacoby has displayed a most exemplary character. A man of the strictest integrity, warm-hearted and compassionate, he has contributed liberally of his means to the suffering and distressed, and has dispensed his benefactions with modesty and unostentation.

FOSTER, William Sill,

Civil War Veteran, Physician.

Prominent among the men who, for the last half century, have been engaged in making the history of the medical profession in Pittsburgh is Dr. William Sill Foster, who now stands in the front rank of the physicians of Pennsylvania. With the leading interests of the city which has been his home for so many years Dr. Foster is thoroughly identified as an advocate of the wisest and most efficient methods to be employed in their advancement.

Alexander Foster, grandfather of William Sill Foster, came from Ireland, settling in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the calling of a farmer. In religious belief he was a Protestant. He married Sarah Davis.

Walter Foster, son of David and Sarah (Davis) Foster, was born January 8, 1810, on Bowery Hill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer at Bridgeville, near Pittsburgh. He was first a Whig and later a Republican. He married Maria, daughter of Colonel Jesse and Elizabeth (Robinson) Sill, of McKeesport, Pennsylv-

vania. Mr. Sill was a farmer and belonged to a family which migrated from New Jersey to McKeesport. Mr. Foster died December 20, 1893, and his widow passed away December 31, 1903.

William Sill Foster, son of Walter and Maria (Sill) Foster, was born August 26, 1842, in Pittsburgh, and received his early education in the public schools of Mansfield (now Carnegie), Pennsylvania, passing thence to Tuscarora Academy, Juniata, Pennsylvania. He then entered Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson College), but in 1861 abandoned his studies in order to enter the Union army, enlisting in Company K, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, later a part of General George D. Bayard's brigade. He served one year, rising to the rank of battalion adjutant, and on September 11, 1862, received an honorable discharge. During his service he took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Harrisonburg and Second Bull Run, all in Virginia. Dr. Foster has also seen active service in the state militia; was brigade surgeon (with rank of major), Second Brigade Uniformed Militia, counties of Allegheny and Armstrong, from January, 1873, to January, 1878, his term of service including the riots of 1877.

On his return home from the Civil War Mr. Foster began the study of medicine with Dr. W. J. Gilmore, of Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1866 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson College, where the course of his studies had been interrupted by the outbreak of the war. In July, 1866, Dr. Foster began the practice of medicine in Pittsburgh, rising ere long into merited prominence and coming, in the course of time, to the position which he has now held for so many years, that of a recognized leader in his profession. He formerly served on the staff of the Passavant Hos-



W. S. Foster

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pital, the Allegheny General Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, and is now consulting physician on the staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital. From 1894 to 1900 he was a member and secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Examiners. During a period of forty-seven years he has at intervals attended medical meetings within a territory extending from New York to Portland, Oregon, and as far south as New Orleans.

During the Spanish-American War Dr. Foster received from the Governor of Pennsylvania the honor of an appointment as member of a Board of Surgeons, appointed by the Secretary of War to approve the surgeons who accompanied the Pennsylvania regiments to the scene of hostilities. Of the three members composing the board two—Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Foster—were selected by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the third, Dr. John Hall, of the United States Army, by the Secretary of War. Among the professional organizations of which Dr. Foster is a member are the following: The Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Association, of which he was president in 1895; the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1907, and the Academy of Medicine, which accepts only college graduates, but to which Dr. Foster was admitted on degree.

An intensely public-spirited citizen, no project which, in his judgment, tends to promote the best interests of Pittsburgh, lacks the hearty coöperation of Dr. Foster. He is identified with the Republicans and once consented to serve as select councilman, but has no desire for office, preferring to concentrate his energies on his professional duties. His charities are numerous, but extremely unostentatious. He belongs to Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion and is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. With much force of character and strong individuality Dr. Foster combines the quick perceptions and

sound judgment which are among the essentials of success in the medical profession. His genial nature and sterling qualities of manhood have surrounded him with friends both in and out of his chosen sphere of action. With his well-cut features accentuated by gray hair and moustache, his eyes keen and yet most kindly in expression and his manner of unvarying dignified courtesy, he presents a perfect picture of the typical high-bred physician. He is still engaged in active practice and is frequently called in consultation in difficult cases.

Dr. Foster married (first) November 21, 1867, Amanda, daughter of John and Lavinia (Wright) Watt, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. John Watt, born November 23, 1868, a Pittsburgh physician, died February 16, 1900. 2. Halsey Wright, born April 26, 1873, also a Pittsburgh physician, died April 14, 1895. 3. Gertrude Sill, born October 6, 1874, died December 29, 1876. 4. Florence Bayard, born August 6, 1879, died July 26, 1881. 5. Bayard Dashiell, born August 2, 1882, and now engaged in the automobile supply business, having been educated at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh. He married, November 24, 1906, Narcisse, daughter of the late Honorable John Moffit and Mary (Dickey) Kennedy, and they have two children, John Kennedy, born September 7, 1910, and William Watt, born March 21, 1913. Mrs. Foster, the mother of these five children, died December 8, 1892, and Dr. Foster married (second) December 31, 1895, Mrs. Harriette (Dunglison) Huston, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character who takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her. Mrs. Foster is a granddaughter of Professor Robley Dunglison, of Jefferson Medical College, and had, by her first marriage, one son, John Robley Dunglison Huston. Dr. Foster is essentially a home-lover and of most hospitable disposition, delighting to entertain his friends at his beautiful East End residence.

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Dr. Foster has consecrated his life to the work of a profession than which there is none nobler, and throughout his career of ability and usefulness has furnished an exemplification of the highest virtues of his calling. He has helped to make the history of medicine in the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania a history of honor.

SHIFFER, Joseph,

Building Contractor, Financier.

So intimately is Mr. Shiffer connected with the business interests and civic affairs of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, that to enumerate them is to almost chronicle the development of that town from his entrance into business life. Beginning his activities as a builder, he became a contractor, then expanded and began a line of general contracting that in turn led him into manufacturing and general business.

The Shiffers of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, are of German ancestry and difficult to trace beyond John Shiffer, grandfather of Joseph Shiffer of Stroudsburg. The family was early known in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there is intermarriage recorded with the Eby family springing from Theodore Eby, the American founder, who came from Germany in the year 1717. The Ebys intermarried with the Brubakers of Lancaster county, that family springing from John Brubaker, who came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania about 1710. John Shiffer, of Northampton county, was a descendant of the Lancaster family, but spent his life in Northampton and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, married and reared a family.

Rudolph Shiffer, son of John and Betsey Shiffer, was born in Plainfield, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1820, and died in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1890. The schools of that period, rude and imperfect as they were, furnished him an opportunity for obtaining knowledge

that he well improved. At the age of eighteen years, in 1838, he accompanied his parents to Monroe county. There he learned the mason's trade, becoming a well-known builder, and conducting a large and prosperous business. He was the contractor and builder of the court house at Stroudsburg, a structure that stands as a monument to his skill and ability. All over that section buildings large and small testify to his energy and to the wide scope of the business he transacted, aided in his later years by his capable sons, John and Joseph.

In 1843 Rudolph Shiffer purchased a large tract of partly improved land in Stroud township, Monroe county, which he cleared and further improved by the erection of a commodious home thereon, making that his residence until death. Adjoining land was added to his original purchase, other buildings erected, and the property in time became a large, attractive and valuable estate. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, contributing to its support, and aiding in its every department of work. He was a member of Barger Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, held in high rank and esteem, and buried by his brethren with all the honors of Masonry. In political life he was an active Democrat, and influential in the party. Rudolph Shiffer married, in 1839, Sarah Strunk, of Smithfield township, Monroe county, who died January 9, 1899. Children: Mary Ann, Catharine, Hiram, Daniel, John, Etta, Joseph, Wesley, Irvin and Lewis.

Joseph Shiffer, son of Rudolph and Sarah (Strunk) Shiffer, was born in Stroud township, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and on attaining suitable age served an apprenticeship in Scranton, Pennsylvania, learning the mason's trade in its various branches. After becoming a master workman he returned to Stroudsburg, there engaging with his father and brother in general contracting. The firm became widely known, and conducted an extensive business. After the

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death of Rudolph Shiffer, the founder of the business, the brothers continued under the firm name, Shiffer Brothers, as at present, the firm consisting of Joseph, John and Lewis Shiffer. Among the larger operations of the firm may be named several in the immediate vicinity: The bridge across Brodhead Creek, connecting East and West Stroudsburg, before the present State bridge was built; the first and second pipe lines constructed for the Stroudsburg Water Company; the East Stroudsburg High School; the Stroudsburg public school; large public school at Belvidere, New Jersey; and many of the largest ice houses along the Delaware railroad. They have also built many miles of State roads and innumerable private residences through the section of country with Stroudsburg as a center. Shiffer Brothers are widely known not only as contractors and builders, but as progressive citizens, upright and honorable men.

Joseph Shiffer has many interests of importance outside of Shiffer Brothers' operations. He is a director of the Stroudsburg National Bank; president of Gibbs & Company, manufacturers of cut glass; vice-president of the Stroudsburg Ribbon Mill Company, and as stockholder is interested in nearly all Stroudsburg important business interests. He is a Democrat in politics, has served as school director and as councilman, and is a loyal, firm and steadfast promoter of all that will insure the public good. Mr. Shiffer, as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has ever been useful in the church; for thirty-seven years has been a member, and a trustee thirteen years. He is a member of Barger Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, also belonging to Chapter, Commandery and Shrine.

Mr. Shiffer married Ella E., daughter of Elijah Drake, of Stroudsburg. Children: 1. Jennie, married J. R. Shotwell, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; child, Josephine. 2. Mary, married James Arbogast, of Stroudsburg; child, Frances. 3. Russell, educated

at public schools and Bordentown, New Jersey, Military Academy. The family home is in Stroudsburg.

PUTERBAUGH, Harrison S.,

Soldier, Retired Business Man.

Harrison S. Puterbaugh, retired railroad man and merchant, of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, is one of that class of men who are adapted to and succeed in whatever line of endeavor they may choose to enter, and whose careers are worthy of emulation by all young men who would make a place for themselves in the world.

George Puterbaugh, grandfather of the above-mentioned, was a farmer in Nescopeck township, and died in Dallas township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He married Effie Henry, a native of New England, and both were members of the Presbyterian church. They had children: Andrew; John; Joseph; Samuel H.; Isaac Trisbaugh, of further mention; Margaret; Elizabeth.

Isaac Trisbaugh Puterbaugh, son of George and Effie (Henry) Puterbaugh, was born in Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1822, and died at East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1889. At an early age he made his home with his brother, Samuel H., who was a miller at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and remained there three years. This was followed by one year on the farm of Bishop Jennings, after which he went to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and there apprenticed himself for a period of three years to Hugh Fell, and after the death of Mr. Fell carried on the business for two further years. Later he conducted a shop of his own for some time, and after his marriage removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and was engaged in building cars for this company. Later he served as a conductor on coal and passenger trains until 1865, when he removed to East

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Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and there continued his official relations with the company, being principally employed as a train despatcher and claims agent. His name was well known all along the line, and he was noted for his sound judgment, and the discretion he displayed in his management of men and affairs. So great was the public confidence reposed in him that, when East Stroudsburg was first made a borough in 1871, he was chosen as the first chief burgess on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected for a term of two years. He also served as auditor and as school director. He was one of the organizers, and served as one of the directors, of the First National Bank of East Stroudsburg, and was treasurer of the silk mill. Mr. Puterbaugh married, in 1843, Elizabeth George, and had children: Harrison S., whose name heads this sketch; Alice, died at four years of age.

Harrison S. Puterbaugh was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1845, and received his early education at the district school of his native town, after which he became a student at Kingston Academy, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He ran away from this institution and enlisted in Company A, 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw service in the battles of the Wilderness, Poe River, Alsop Farm, Laurel Hill, and Spottsylvania Court House, being wounded in the last mentioned battle. He was mustered out at York, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1865, while on provost duty. Upon his return to his home he found employment with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and was connected with them uninterruptedly for a period of twenty-one years and four months, as brakeman, fireman and passenger conductor, retiring in 1889. He then engaged in the dry goods business in East Stroudsburg, but at the end of five years was obliged to abandon this by reason of ill health. He, therefore, disposed of his business and has since led a

retired life. Like his father, Mr. Puterbaugh has always had the public welfare deeply at heart; he also served two terms as chief burgess, and was the first official to hold the three-year term. He served several years as treasurer of the borough, and for a period of six years was president of the school board. His fraternal associations are as follows: Charter member of the J. Simpson Africa Lodge, No. 628, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Stroudsburg; member of the Stroudsburg Chapter, No. 281, Royal Arch Masons; S. S. Yohe Commandery, Knights Templar, of Stroudsburg; Irene Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre; Keystone Consistory, Scottish Rites, of Scranton; he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge; is a member of Wadsworth Post, No. 150, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and is past commander of same. In political matters he is an Independent, and in religion, a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Puterbaugh married May Lungar, of New Hampton, New Jersey.

MORIN, Hon. John Marie,

Man of Affairs, Congressman.

Hon. John Marie Morin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is numbered among the most prominent men of large affairs, and during a long and busy career has contributed in a great measure to the advancement of the industrial and financial interests of Western Pennsylvania, and has occupied various important official positions. As a statesman, the vigor of the measures he recommends has won the sincere approval and commendation of his colleagues. He is a son of Martin Joseph and Rose (Joyce) Morin, both natives of county Mayo, Ireland, who came to America in 1863.

Hon. John Marie Morin was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1868, and

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his rise to his present eminence is due to his own unaided efforts. For a time he attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, to which city his parents had removed, but his opportunities for acquiring a liberal education were limited, as he was obliged to work for his own support at an early age. His first position was in a glass factory, and afterwards he was employed in iron and steel mills. Laborious work for a young lad, but this could not dampen the ambition of Mr. Morin who spent his evenings at the night schools, in spite of fatigue, and supplemented this with a course in a business college. This is characteristic of the man. Throughout his life he has been constantly acquiring knowledge—not necessarily by means of the study of books, but no moment is wasted, his mind is constantly on the alert, and he now finds in the study of men and affairs an inspiration which enables him to solve many a knotty problem. In his early life he had many obstacles to overcome of which the young man of means has no idea, but the very effort necessitated by this strengthened him mentally and physically for the more responsible tasks of his future life. In 1890 he removed to Missoula, Montana, having accepted a position with the D. J. Hennisey Mercantile Company, of that town, and returned to Pittsburgh at the end of three years, and made his permanent home there.

From the time he attained his majority Mr. Morin became an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. He was one of the leaders in the affairs connected with union labor and the members of Trades' Unions, and was for a long time a member of the Central Trades' Council of Pittsburgh. He was elected delegate to every Republican State Convention from 1905 to 1912 inclusive; was elected by the Fourteenth Ward to represent it in the Common Council, 1904-1906. On April 5, 1909, he was appointed director of the Department of Public Safety, in Pittsburgh, and held this office until his resignation

February 1, 1913, at which time he took up his congressional duties. He was nominated as representative-at-large by the Republican State Convention, his nomination being indorsed by the Bull Moose, Roosevelt Progressive and Washington parties and he was elected to the Sixty-third Congress by a majority of 260,975 votes, receiving 618,537 votes, his closest opponent, a Democrat, receiving 357,562 votes. He is a director in the Washington Trust Company, of Pittsburgh he is also a director of the Pittsburgh Hospital, the Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital. He was but a youth when he joined the Central Turnverein, and in 1893 he became a life member of the Pittsburgh Press Club; he is a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, being president of the State Eyrie of Pennsylvania, and is a member of other prominent clubs of the city. He is an all round athlete, and has always shown an active interest in matters connected with this form of recreation. In the world of athletic sports he is best known by his reputation as a sculler. While living in Montana, he assisted in organizing, and became a director of the Montana State Baseball League, acted as manager-captain, and played with the Missoula team, 1891-93.

Mr. Morin married, in 1897, Eleanor Cecilia Hickey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is the father of eight children: Harry, deceased; John William McCleary, Rose, Elizabeth, Martin J., William Magee, Mary and Margaret.

ROGERS, George W.,

Prominent Criminal Lawyer.

There was in the life of George W. Rogers, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, a fullness of accomplishment and an evenness of balance that compelled both admiration and wonder. A lawyer of distinguished parts, during a career of unusual length and activity he labored with diligence and fidelity,

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attaining to prominence and position in legal circles; his religious obligations he discharged with the most scrupulous devotion; financial fields felt his influence; and, when he began to feel the pressure of his many connections, he severed these and enjoyed the fruits of his early and successful effort. His death was a distinct and sincerely mourned loss to the community and his host of friends.

George W. Rogers was a descendant of the Rogers family of Connecticut, the first settler of his line in Pennsylvania being General William Charles Rogers, grandfather of George W. Rogers. General Rogers was a son of Dr. David and Susan (Tennant) Rogers, of Connecticut, both of English descent.

General William Charles Rogers was born in Connecticut, May 28, 1776, and when quite a young man located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Several years later he located in Warrington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming, although his early life had been spent on the sea in the Philadelphia-China merchant marine service. He served in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of brigadier-general and commanding the volunteer troops stationed at Marcus Hook for the protection of Philadelphia and Delaware river towns. After moving to Bucks county he was chosen justice of the peace, holding that office for many years. General Rogers married, in 1796, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mary Hiltzheimer, born March 16, 1771, in a house at the corner of Seventh and Market streets, Philadelphia, where Thomas Jefferson later wrote the Declaration of Independence, that building owned by her father, Hon. Jacob Hiltzheimer, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and the incumbent of other official positions. He married, in 1761, Hannah Walker, a member of the Society of Friends. He died September 14, 1798, and was buried in the cemetery of the German Reformed Church, now a part of Franklin Square. The house

at No. 700 Market street, in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, was demolished in February, 1883, the site now being occupied by the Penn National Bank Building. Jacob Hiltzheimer bought the house, a three-story brick structure, from Jacob Graff, July 24, 1777.

David Rogers, third son of General William Charles and Mary (Hiltzheimer) Rogers, was born in Warrington township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1800, died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1883. He was a farmer of Bucks county until 1858, then moved to Norristown, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a Democrat in politics, holding many local offices. He married, in 1828, Cynthia Watson, who died in 1879, daughter of Benjamin Watson, a soldier of the Revolution, who, as one of General Morgan's riflemen, participated in many of the historic battles of that war. He was discharged at the close of the war at Charleston, South Carolina, and being without funds, walked to his home in Pennsylvania. He died at the age of seventy-seven years and was buried at Neshaminy Presbyterian Church in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Children of David Rogers: George W., of further mention; William C., a physician and surgeon; Mary, married Henry Hibbs, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

George W. Rogers, eldest son of David and Cynthia (Watson) Rogers, was born in Warrington township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1829, died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1907. His early education was obtained in the public schools, his classical studies being pursued and finished at a private school in Bucks county. He taught school for three years, then began the study of law under Joseph Fornance, finishing under Judge David Krause. He was admitted to the bar, January 24, 1854, and at once began practice in Norristown. He rose rapidly in public favor and soon became noted among the



Geo W Rogers

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leading men of the Montgomery county bar. He was elected district attorney of the county in 1856, and in 1874 was a candidate of his party for additional law judge of Montgomery county and Bucks. He failed of an election by a small margin, as he did in 1888, his party, the Democratic, being in too great a minority for even as strong a candidate as Mr. Rogers to be elected. He was associated with many of the noted cases that came before the Montgomery county courts, and for nearly half a century was intimately engaged in active professional labor. He was most careful in the preparation of his cases, fought for his clients until every resource was exhausted, and as a criminal lawyer had no superior. His record was a remarkable one and stamps him as one of the strong men of his day. Mr. Rogers practiced assiduously for many years and also acquired important business interests in Norristown, but in 1894 he resigned from the presidency of the Albertson Trust and Safe Deposit Company, now the Penn Trust Company, of which he was the first president, and formed a law partnership with Edward E. Long, and gave himself more time for travel and recreation. He had visited Europe in 1883, but after the formation of the firm of Rogers & Long he made four tours of Europe, also visiting Egypt and the Holy Land. His trips included all the principal countries of Europe, and he preserved valuable photographic records of his journeyings, which later he had converted into stereopticon slides, using them to illustrate the several lectures he prepared and delivered on foreign countries. His last European visit was made in 1907, when he was accompanied by his wife, the Holy Land also being included in this journey. In 1902, while Mr. Rogers was in Europe, the firm of Rogers & Long was dissolved, and Mr. Rogers did not again actively engage in practice. He subsequently toured Europe in 1905 and 1907, his death occurring shortly after his return from the last trip.

Mr. Rogers was an ardent Democrat, and in 1854 was elected burgess of Norristown. He served three years, 1856-59, as district attorney of Montgomery county, and had his political affiliations been different would have been elevated to the bench. But a great criminal lawyer was thereby saved to the bar, and no political distinction could compare with the honor he won as an able, learned, skillful, upright lawyer. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown for many years, serving as trustee, Sunday school superintendent, and elder. Fraternally, he was associated with the Masonic order, belonging to Charity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Norristown Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Hutchinson Commandery, Knights Templar. The Montgomery county, Pennsylvania State and American Bar Associations claimed him as a member, and he also belonged to the Lawyers' Club, of Philadelphia, and in all he was greatly beloved and esteemed. His years, seventy-eight, were active and useful ones, and in all that he undertook he was uniformly successful, his energy and ability forming a combination irresistible.

Mr. Rogers married, July 1, 1858, Cara C., only daughter of Jesse and Mary Bean, of Norristown. Children: Cara, married Clarence L. Blakely; D. Ogden, a graduate of Lafayette College, class of 1882, admitted to the bar in 1883, died December 25, 1894; G. Austin, died February 1, 1877; Jessie B., a graduate of the Elmira Women's College, class of 1895, married John R. Van Campan, of Elmira, New York.

SADLER, Lewis S.,

Lawyer, Financier.

Lewis Sterrett Sadler, president of the Farmers' Trust Company of Carlisle, and for the last fifteen years conspicuously identified with almost every prominent project for the advancement and benefit of

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his native city, is a representative of a family of English origin which, for more than a century and a half, has been resident in Pennsylvania. Richard Sadler, the first ancestor of record, came in 1746 from England to Pennsylvania, and settled in what is now Adams county, pre-empting land upon which he spent the remainder of his life and which is still in possession of his descendants; he died in 1764. His son Isaac married Mary Hammersly.

(III) Richard, son of Isaac and Mary (Hammersly) Sadler, was a farmer and early in life removed to Centre county, where he lived for fifteen years, at the end of that time returning to Adams county, where he passed his latter years. He married Rebecca Lewis; children: John L.; Joshua, mentioned below; William R.; Isaac; Elizabeth; Rebecca, and Nancy. During his young manhood Mr. Sadler was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, his wife being a Presbyterian, but in after life both united with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. Sadler was a man of vigorous personality and intellect and was eighty-two years old at the time of his death.

(IV) Joshua, son of Richard and Rebecca (Lewis) Sadler, was born on the homestead in Adams county, and all his life followed agricultural pursuits. About 1841 he moved into what is now Penn township, Cumberland county, and there passed the remainder of his life. He married Harriet, daughter of John Stehley, of Adams county, and they were the parents of two sons: Wilbur Fisk, mentioned below; and John L. Mr. Sadler was one of the founders of Christ (Protestant Episcopal) Church, at York Springs. He died in December, 1862, aged sixty-one years, and his widow passed away in January, 1868.

(V) Wilbur Fisk, son of Joshua and Harriet (Stehley) Sadler, was born October 14, 1840, near York Springs, Adams county, Pennsylvania, and received his earliest edu-

cation in the country schools of the neighborhood, afterward attending Centreville Academy. He was then for a time engaged in teaching in the schools of Cumberland county, later becoming a student at the Eastern Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1863. On returning home he found the southern portion of the State overrun by the Confederate army, and at once enlisted in an emergency cavalry company, the regiment with which he was connected being mustered out of service in the autumn of the same year. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Mr. Morrison, of Williamsport, and later under that of A. B. Sharpe, of Carlisle. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began practice at Carlisle, where, by dint of unwearied application joined to an exceptional degree of ability, he acquired a business and a reputation which steadily increased until his elevation to the bench. Early in his career Mr. Sadler became an influential factor in the affairs of the Republican party. In 1868 he was nominated for State Senator, and, although not elected, made a showing that greatly contributed to his reputation as a party leader. In 1871 he was elected district attorney, and three years later was the Republican candidate for Presiding Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. In 1884 he was elected to this office by a large majority, and subsequently was twice a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, each time coming within a few votes of being nominated. In 1904 he was again elected Presiding Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. In 1881 he was president of the Farmers' Bank of Carlisle, and was connected with several corporations from which he withdrew on his elevation to the bench. He was a director of the public schools of Carlisle, a trustee of Dickinson College, and filled other positions of trust and responsibility.

Judge Sadler married, in 1871, Sarah E.,

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daughter of Rev. David Sterrett, a Presbyterian minister then living in Carlisle, and the following children have been born to them: 1. Wilbur Fisk, Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, and president of the Broad Street National Bank of Trenton. 2. Lewis Sterrett, mentioned below. 3. Sylvester B., graduated from Yale in 1896, with second honors of his class, and from the Dickinson School of Law in 1898. He is editor of "Sadler's Reports," and the author of four text-books of laws that are in use in Pennsylvania. 4. Horace T., graduated in 1901 from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in successful practice in Carlisle. Mrs. Sadler passed away January 10, 1895.

(VI) Lewis Sterrett, son of Wilbur Fisk and Sarah E. (Sterrett) Sadler, was born March 3, 1874, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the common schools of his native city, afterward entering Dickinson College, where he remained until the sophomore year. He then matriculated at Yale University, graduating with the class of 1895. In 1896 he graduated from the Dickinson School of Law and the same year was admitted to the bar. For a short time he practiced his profession in association with his father, and for one term was attorney for the Carlisle borough council. A career of distinction not inferior to that of his father seemed to await him, but his predominant talent was for business, and so strongly did this assert itself that, notwithstanding his bright prospects in the law, he abandoned his profession and plunged into the arena of affairs. His record thenceforth has been largely identical with the history of his native city in so far as regards its financial growth and prosperity. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Trust Company, of which he is now president, and which has the finest and most attractive bank building in Southern Pennsylvania. Mr. Sadler also

helped to organize the Cumberland Valley Traction Company, a \$1,700,000 corporation, and is a member of its board of directors. He is president of the Carlisle Trust Company, and is connected with various other corporations. Public-spirited in the highest degree, he has been foremost in every effort for the furtherance of the best interests of Carlisle, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain. In politics Mr. Sadler is a strong Republican, actively identified with the policy of the organization, and has attended, in the capacity of delegate, various State and county conventions. Despite the great number of interests which claim his attention, he is not unmindful of the amenities of social life and is personally very popular. He belongs to the Carlisle Club, the Harrisburg Club, the Harrisburg Country Club and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the office of trustee.

Mr. Sadler married, in 1902, Mary E., daughter of James W. and Helen W. (Beltshoover) Bosler, of Carlisle. "Thornewald," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, is an estate of fifty acres, situated on the outskirts of the city. The magnificent residence stands amid scenes of great natural beauty enhanced by a high degree of cultivation. This home is the centre of a gracious and refined hospitality and within its walls many brilliant social functions have taken place.

Mr. Sadler is the bearer of a name distinguished throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and to the laurels gathered by his father on the bench and at the bar he has added those which always await the high-minded man of affairs. In everything he stands for progress—the progress which means advancement in all that makes for betterment, and which has been most fully and forcibly exemplified in all that he has accomplished for his native city of Carlisle.

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KING, Arthur,

Prominent Business Man.

Arthur King, of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, who is at the head of one of the leading industrial enterprises of that section of the country, and is connected with a number of others of almost equal importance, is of English descent. The American progenitor of the King family came from England early in the eighteenth century, made his home in Maryland, and was a civil engineer and land surveyor. He died in Loudoun county, Virginia, leaving a family.

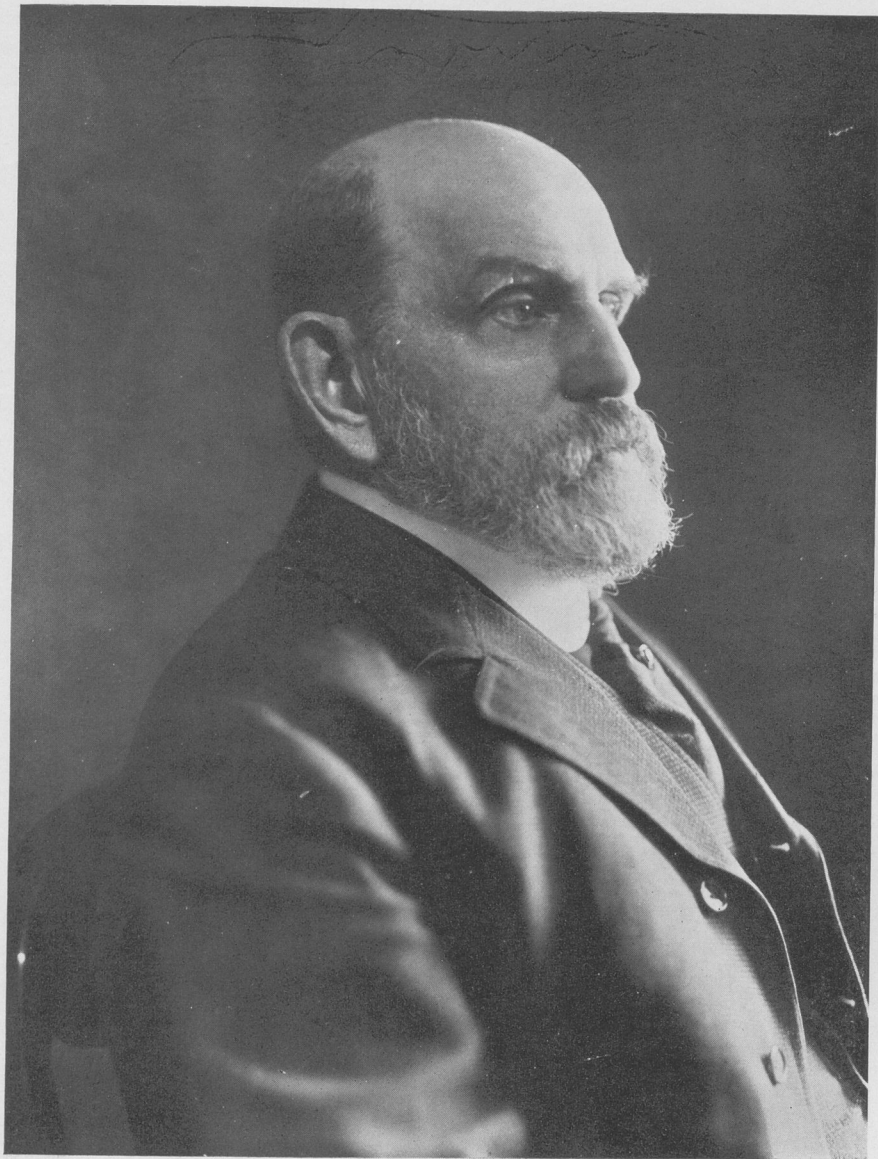
Richard King, son of the preceding, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1745, and died in 1819. He married Susan —, born in 1749, died in 1810.

Richard (2) King, son of Richard (1) and Susan King, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1782, and died in 1833. He married Elizabeth Redburn, of Sidling Hill, Maryland, a descendant of Lord Suttle, of England. Children: John H., of whom further; Rebecca, Susan, Samuel, James.

John H. King, son of Richard (2) and Elizabeth (Redburn) King, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, July 14, 1806, died at Hagerstown, Maryland, May 22, 1891. He was but twelve years of age when he entered the service of the government at Harpers Ferry, now West Virginia, in the armory maintained at that point, and remained in this service for a period of thirty-two years. He became master armorer, and was the inventor of the process of inserting locks into the stocks of guns by means of machinery. In association with Captain Hall, he invented a breech-loading gun, the first ever known, which was known as "Hall's rifle." Upon leaving the armory he was given charge of the Fitz Agricultural Works, at Martinsburg, now West Virginia, and during the last fifteen or twenty years of his life lived in retirement. In his earlier years he was a Democrat, subsequently becoming a Whig, and finally sup-

porting the Republican party. Mr. King married, in 1828, Mary, a daughter of James and Mary Greer, Irish and Scotch respectively. They settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Greer, who was a locksmith, was in the government employ as a gunmaker. He invented the first machine for boring gun barrels, and was called by the United States to work in the armory at Harpers Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. King had children: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Martha J. 3. Anna M., married Jacob Powles, judge of the Orphans' Court. 4. Amasa W., connected with the United States Coast Survey at Washington, went south and was appointed a captain in the Confederate army at the commencement of the Civil War, had charge of the machinery taken by the Confederates from the armory at Harpers Ferry, and installed and operated this at Fayetteville, North Carolina. 5. Mary Ellen, died in infancy. 6. Oliver Marshall, spent the greater part of his life in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, as foreman and superintendent of bridges, and retired on a pension in old age. 7. George H., in the employ of the Southern Express Company. 8. Jacob. 9. Arthur, of whom further.

Arthur King was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, July 9, 1841, removed with his parents to Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1852, and to Martinsburg, now West Virginia, five years later. He received his education at Harpers Ferry and Hagerstown, and during the five years he lived in Martinsburg, learned the machinists' trade thoroughly. During the progress of the Civil War he was employed at the Jenks' small firearm factory, in Philadelphia, and was also for a time with the Sharps Rifle Works of that city. When he removed to York, Pennsylvania, he became foreman of the car works of G. W. Ilgenfritz, a position he held twelve years. He obtained an interest in the car works at Middletown, Pennsylvania, in 1879, the concern being conducted under the firm name of Schall & King for many



Arthur A. King

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years. In 1891 Mr. Schall failed and Mr. King succeeded to the business, conducting it alone until 1901, when it was formed into a stock company, of which Mr. King was chosen president. Under his able management they attained a great importance in the industrial world. As a mark of recognition for what Mr. King had done in the world of industry, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him in 1903. Among other important connections of Mr. King are the following: He was vice-president of the old Middletown Bank; is president of the King-Lawson Car Company; member of the Exporters' Association of New York; member of the Pan-American Society of New York. He was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but at present has no fraternal affiliations. Since taking up his residence in Middletown in 1891, Mr. King has been an active member of the Lutheran church of that town. He is a member of the Board of Publication for the General Synod, and of the Board of Church Extension, and in the fall of 1905 was a delegate to the General Synod and the Interchurch Conference in New York. While living at York, he was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, was Sunday school superintendent there, a member of the Church Council, and has been a member of the Church Council since residing in Middletown. Mr. King has always supported the Republican party politically, and while he has never been desirous of holding public office, he served as School Director and member of the City Council while living in York.

Mr. King married, in York, December 22, 1868, Lydia A., daughter of George W. and Isabella Ilgenfritz, and had children: 1. Mary Belle, born in October, 1869; married Paul A. Kunkel, Esq., of Harrisburg. 2. George Ilgenfritz, of whom further. 3. Marion, born in 1873; married (first) Harold A. Clark, of Detroit, Michigan, now deceased; had one son, Arthur King; mar-

ried (second) Dr. D. B. Deatruck, of Middletown, Pennsylvania. 4. John E., born in July, 1877, died in infancy. 5. Anna Greer, born in October, 1881, also died in infancy.

George Ilgenfritz King, son of Arthur and Lydia A. (Ilgenfritz) King, was born in York, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1871. Educated in the public schools of York, the York County Academy, and the York Collegiate Institute, he was graduated from the last named institution in 1888 as valedictorian of his class. In the latter part of the following year Mr. King became a student at the Institute of Technology at Boston, Massachusetts, with the idea of taking a four years' course. In the meantime his father had assumed control of the car works at Middletown, and Mr. King was recalled in order to assist him in 1891. Five years were spent as draughtsman and superintendent in the car works, and in 1896 he reentered the Institute of Technology, and remained there one year. Mr. King entered the employ of the Schoen Pressed Steel Company in June, 1897, as draughtsman, and at this time the company was constructing the first large lot of fifty-ton steel cars ever built in the United States. He severed the connection the following January in order to accept a similar position with the Michigan-Peninsular Car Company, of Detroit, Michigan, which was merged in 1899 with the American Car & Foundry Company. Mr. King was subsequently made inspector of shops, and in this position his efficiency was of great benefit to the corporation. He was appointed manager of the steel car department of the company in 1900, but severed his connection with this company in the following year to assume the duties of vice-president and general manager of the Middletown Car Works. Mr. King is the inventor of numerous improvements on steel cars and their various parts, and he has duly patented these, as they have proved their value. He has been active in many other directions. He was a member of the first board of directors of

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the Middletown Improvement Company; one of the organizers of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown; was the first president of the Board of Health of Middletown; one of the organizers, and later president, of the Country Club; was president of the Young Men's Christian Association; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; member of the Alumni Association of the Institute of Technology of Boston, Massachusetts; member of Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious membership is with St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Middletown. Mr. King married, September 14, 1898, Emma, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Gingerich) Campbell, and they have had children: Marion Charlotte, born February 9, 1900; George Ilgenfritz Jr., January 22, 1902; Lucille Campbell, December 2, 1904; Eleanor Campbell, February 8, 1906; Robert Emmet; John Snyder.

WEAVER, Joseph Kerr, M. D.,

Prominent Physician and Surgeon.

It has been said upon eminent and unbiased authority that no profession produces in such numbers men of the mental and moral calibre, men of the self-sacrificing devotion to truth and to humanity, men of the wide-reaching and inspiring influence that is shown by the profession of medicine. Of such, and fulfilling the best traditions of his professional brethren, is Dr. Joseph K. Weaver, a noted physician of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Though born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in the western part of the State, where his family had a homestead, Dr. Weaver has for many years been identified with Montgomery county. He was born October 31, 1838, one of the ten children of John Weaver, whose father had been one of the early settlers of that region. John Weaver was one of six brothers, all of them sturdy patriots, and two of whom had served in the War of 1812. John

Weaver had been a man of marked ability and force, locating while still comparatively young near Greensburg, and giving the place on the old national road between Baltimore and Pittsburgh (at which he did a large mercantile business) the name, Weaver's Stand, by which it has since been known. He was an extensive landowner and a large dealer in stock, and was accounted one of the successful men of his generation in that region. At that time most of the intercourse with the West was by the great Conestoga wagons, sometimes known as "prairie schooners," that slowly rumbled along the great national roads, and it was a wagon such as this upon which John Weaver carried on business.

In 1842 John Weaver moved his family to Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Joseph then being a boy four years old. His first schools were the public ones of the town, and the academy at Saltsburg, and later going to a private school for his preparatory work. So thorough was this preparation that he was able to enter, in 1858, the sophomore class of the university at Lewisburg, now known as Bucknell University, in Union county, Pennsylvania. Graduating from this institution in 1861, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed in 1863 by the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred by the same university. Upon leaving college he received an appointment as principal of one of the public schools of Saltsburg, entering about the same time upon the study of medicine in the office of S. T. Reddick, M. D., a well known physician of the place. His medical studies were, however, interrupted by the breaking of the war cloud that had been gathering for years. It took the country some months to realize that the hostilities meant war of the most serious kind, and then all of the vigorous and high spirited youth of the country flocked to the army. In August, 1862, young Mr. Weaver responded to a new call for troops, and entered the army as first lieutenant of Com-

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pany D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, four brothers having previously entered the service. His regiment was sent to Washington, D. C., on provost and guard duty and Lieutenant Weaver was detailed for duty at the "Old Capitol Prison." After six months of this duty his regiment was ordered to the front and became a part of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under the command of General Reynolds. This regiment took part in the Chancellorsville campaign, under General Hooker, and its time of service having expired, was mustered out May 24, 1863. Lieutenant Weaver then for a time resumed his medical studies, but it was difficult for the energetic and patriotic young man to study quietly when such stirring events, and the threat of invasion, had roused all the martial spirit of the country. He remained at his studies but a few months, reëntering the service as captain of Company A, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and did service in Ohio during the raid of General John Morgan, of Confederate fame. In July, 1864, he was in command of a company in the First Battalion of Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted for one hundred days, and at the close of that period he accepted the command of a company of mounted troops, reëntlisted from the original battalion, remained in the service doing scout and provost duty and was mustered out at the close of the war in August, 1865.

During his period of service Captain Weaver's company served as an escort to the body of President Lincoln from the depot at Harrisburg to the State Capitol, where it lay in state over night. He was also present at the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to the dead in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, as an aide on the staff of the commanding general. In the Spanish-American War, Captain Weaver was selected for service and was assigned to duty as brigade surgeon of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and acted as such until the close of the war; he also had charge of the division

hospital, and served on the staff of General Davis, U. S. A., commanding the division.

His war service at an end, Captain Weaver was now at liberty to continue his interrupted medical education, and entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and from this institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in June, 1867. During his last year in the medical school he had valuable experience as resident physician in Charity Hospital. After his graduation he entered upon a course of special study in diseases of the throat, lungs, eye and ear, after which he decided to locate in Norristown, Pennsylvania, to which place he removed and established himself in 1867. Here he built up a practice, which has been for over forty years one of the best in Montgomery county. Not only among a large body of patients has Dr. Weaver been held in high esteem, but he occupies a position of confidence and respect among his medical brethren and with the community at large. Though he has of late years retired, to a certain extent, from the more active labors of his profession, he still acts as consulting physician, does office work, and has given his services in many lines of State and benevolent work.

For several years he was lecturer upon hygiene and physiology at the Norristown High School, making of it an interesting and valuable course. In August, 1874, he entered the National Guard, as surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, and has continued in service without interruption since that time. He also held the position of brigade surgeon and division surgeon, and since July 21, 1904, has been surgeon-general, serving in that capacity during the administrations of Governor Pennypacker, Governor Stuart and Governor Tener.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Zook Post, No. 11, Norristown, Pennsylvania, of which he was for several years surgeon and post commander, and has served also on the staff of the commander-in-chief.

Under the administration of Governor

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Stone he was appointed a member of the State Medical Examining Board, a position he held for six years. He has been connected with Charity Hospital at Norristown ever since its organization, both as trustee and as consulting surgeon, serving also as president of the medical board and as chairman of the training school committee, under whose charge is the training of nurses. He is also consulting surgeon for the Insane Hospital at Norristown, and one of the board of trustees of the State Institution at Spring City, Pennsylvania, for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, appointed to the latter by Governor Tener.

He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, of which he has been president; of the State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; and of the Academy of Medicine, the last mentioned association having for its object the promotion of higher medical education, only those being eligible who have attained a Master's degree, or its equivalent. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Philadelphia Commandery, and is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of which, during 1910, he was president. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and is a trustee of Bucknell University. In politics Dr. Weaver is a Republican and in his religious beliefs a Baptist. He is a loyal member of that church, served for many years as a member of its board of trustees, as deacon thirty years, and as superintendent of the Bible school.

Dr. Weaver married, November 27, 1872, Amelia R., daughter of Henry Lehman, Esq., one of the most prominent and esteemed citizens of Norristown.

DENTON, David W.,

Glass Manufacturer, Legislator.

Education and financial assistance are very important factors in achieving success in the business world of to-day, where every

faculty must be brought into play, but they are not the main elements. Persistency and determination figure much more prominently and a man possessed of these qualities is bound to win a fair amount of success. David W. Denton, whose name initiates this article, earned his own education and during the latter years of his life he has climbed to a high place on the ladder of achievement. He is one of Rochester's prominent citizens, and at the present time is assistant to the vice-president of the H. C. Fry Glass Company.

A native of South Wales, David W. Denton was born September 11, 1876, son of James and Eliza (Thomas) Denton, the former of whom was traffic superintendent of the Great Western railroad in Wales at the time of his demise, in 1879. Mrs. Denton survives her husband and is now residing, at the age of sixty-one years, in Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Denton became the parents of two children, both of whom are living, and of whom David W. was the younger in order of birth.

To the public schools of South Wales, David W. Denton is indebted for his early educational training, which has since been effectively supplemented by extensive reading and close association with men of affairs. He was a child but three years of age at the time of his father's death and was early thrown upon his own resources. His first employment was in connection with the tin plate industry in South Wales. In 1895 he decided to seek his fortunes in the New World and accordingly bade farewell to native land and immigrated to the United States, locating at Freedom, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where a sister, Susan Mary, now Mrs. John E. Morgan, had previously settled. He was first employed in the old Rochester Tumbler Company plant, and in 1896 he was advanced to the position of melter and glazier, and two years later was made foreman in the finishing department. So valuable did he become to this company that in 1901, when Mr. H. C. Fry estab-



J. W. Denton

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lished the H. C. Fry Glass Works on North Rochester Hill, he was the first employee asked to accept a position in the new plant. For four years he was superintendent of the finishing department, and in 1907 he was made assistant to the vice-president of the company, a position he still retains.

In his political allegiance Mr. Denton is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has long been an important factor. He has served as borough councilman of Rochester on several occasions and is now president of that body. In 1912 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for representative in the State Legislature and was elected by a large majority. His service to his constituents has been characterized by honorable and upright methods and during his term in the Legislature he secured a great deal of important legislation for his district.

In July, 1895, just prior to coming to America, Mr. Denton married Florence, daughter of James and Mary (Short) Courtney, of South Wales. They have two children, namely: Gertrude Mary and James Courtney. In their religious faith they are members of the First Baptist Church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. He is affiliated with Rochester Lodge, No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons.

STAMM, Alexander Carson,

Lawyer, Leader in Public Improvements.

Alexander Carson Stamm, of Harrisburg, a member of the law firm of Olmsted & Stamm, which for nearly twenty years has occupied its present high position at the Pennsylvania bar, is a representative of that sturdy Pennsylvania-German stock which more perhaps than any other one element has contributed to the upbuilding and development of the Keystone State and has left upon it an enduring racial stamp.

Alexander Carson Stamm was born Oc-

tober 22, 1863, in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. John S. and Elizabeth (Brady) Stamm, and grandson of Rev. John Stamm. Mr. Stamm's education was obtained in the public schools of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, and Harrisburg, and under private instruction, and when, after completing his course of study, he decided to devote himself to the legal profession, he pursued the customary line of reading in the office and under the guidance of M. E. Olmsted, who from 1897 to 1913 represented the Harrisburg district in the National Congress. The ability of the student did not escape the observation of the preceptor, and after Mr. Stamm was admitted to the bar, he became the professional associate of Mr. Olmsted. Mr. Stamm has been admitted to practice in the Appellate Courts of the State and also in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Stamm has found time to enter into projects for the well-being and advancement of Harrisburg. Shortly after attaining his majority he served as a member of the Common Council for four years, during the last of which he was president of that body. He also served for six years as a member of the Board of Public Works of Harrisburg, and during that time over a million dollars was spent by the board in public improvements, including the water filtration plant, the intercepting sewer in the Paxton Creek Valley and the reinforced concrete Mulberry street viaduct. Mr. Stamm is a director of the First National Bank, and also of the Commonwealth Trust Company. Mr. Stamm is a member of the State and County Bar associations, the Harrisburg Club, the Harrisburg and Colonial Country clubs and the Harrisburg and East End Republican clubs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Stamm married, May 17, 1904, Mary Maude, daughter of Charles and Julia (Terrill) Owen, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

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WILMOT, David,

Jurist, Statesman.

No man in Northern Pennsylvania achieved so nation-wide a reputation in his day and generation as David Wilmot. He was not a great lawyer, save before a jury; possessed of fine voice, good address and an eloquent tongue, he relied upon his latent resources at the moment to overcome his lack of preparedness and his aversion to study. However, he possessed an analytical mind, was a deep thinker, quick of comprehension and ability to read faces, and with his eloquence carried juries with him, while others more thoroughly versed in the law, were but little impressed save by his eloquence. Indeed, he is said to have had the ability to magnetize his hearers and in the use of his satire was a past master, yet infrequently gave offense. It was as a political leader and statesman that he rose to the greatest heights of prominence and in the stormy days preceding the Civil War, he became a national figure.

David Wilmot was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his early days, and died at Towanda, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1868. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar there in 1834, and began practice in Bradford county. He soon became a conspicuous figure and gained great influence over the people, with whom he was always honest and sincere. He soon became—in fact with his character and disposition it could not have been otherwise—a leading politician, taking sides with the Democracy in opposition to General McKean and his followers. He soon was a recognized leader in the county, and in 1844 was elected to Congress as a "Free Trade" Democrat, and was the only member from Pennsylvania, who voted for the repeal of the "tariff of '42." In common with the Democratic party, he favored the annexation of Texas. On August 4, 1846, President Polk sent to the Senate a con-

fidential message asking for an appropriation to negotiate peace with Mexico. A bill was introduced into the House appropriating \$2,000,000, for the purpose specified. It was to this bill that David Wilmot introduced his famous amendment known as the "Wilmot Proviso," which amendment provided that as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist in any part thereof. This amendment carried in the House, failed to pass the Senate, but it had done its work—had made the name of Wilmot immortal, and the principle set forth was adopted by the Free Soil party two years later and was the wedge that split the Democratic party on the slavery question. Yet the principle involved is found almost verbatim in President Jefferson's cession of the Northwest Territory to the Union of the United States.

Daniel Webster, who voted for the "proviso" in the Senate, claimed at the Massachusetts Whig convention of 1847 that it contained nothing new, since he had taken the ground long before. Mr. Wilmot persisted in his course as a "Free Soiler"; was elected to Congress in 1846 on the tariff issue over Judge White, a high tariff Democrat, and again in 1848, mainly on the sentiment contained in the proviso. In 1848 he supported Van Buren for the presidency, and in 1850 was a candidate for Congress as a Free Soil Democrat. He had awakened a strong opposition in his district which culminated in a split in 1850 and the nomination of a pro-slavery Democrat to oppose Mr. Wilmot. As the fight promised disaster for both candidates, at the suggestion of Mr. Wilmot both withdrew in favor of Galusha A. Grow, who was elected. In 1851 Mr. Wilmot was elected President Judge over William Elwell, the independent candidate, and sat upon the bench until 1857, when he resigned to enter the race for the Republican nomination for governor

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of Pennsylvania. His competitor, William F. Packer, was elected, but the death knell of the Democratic party had been sounded and Judge Wilmot's popularity was greater than ever. He had not expected an election, and had expressed himself publicly, just after his nomination: "I well understand I cannot be elected, but the canvass will be the means of establishing a party of which the people will be proud and can rely upon." The speeches he made throughout the State awakened a deep interest in the principles of the then new Republican party, which in 1861 gained its first national victory.

Judge Wilmot, while one of the fathers of the Republican party, hoped to accomplish the same results through his own party and his "proviso" was introduced by him while a Democrat, and passed by a Democratic house. But he did not hesitate to make the break, and it must ever be remembered that this famous Democrat was one of the fathers of the Republican party, and that in Bradford county, in fact, in the entire "Wilmot district" of Pennsylvania—he made the Republican party; also, that he was the first standard bearer of that party for the governorship of Pennsylvania, and gave it a name and standing as a live party—rather than an abstract principle. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in 1856; was chairman of the committee on resolutions and drew up the famous resolution denouncing "slavery and polygamy as twin relics of barbarism." After his defeat for the governorship he was appointed to the office of President Judge, that he had resigned to accept the nomination for governor, and held the office until 1861. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of the Republican party in 1860, the Pennsylvania delegation being instructed by the State convention to support Simon Cameron for the presidential nomination. After one ballot, Judge Wilmot saw that unless Cameron dropped out, Mr. Lincoln was

beaten and Seward would be nominated. Thereupon the Pennsylvania delegation on the second ballot voted for Abraham Lincoln. This brought other states to Lincoln's standard, and on the third ballot he was nominated. Judge Wilmot, who foresaw the situation, and Mr. Cameron, who magnanimously withdrew, may be said to have been the most important factors in securing Lincoln's nomination.

Judge Wilmot presided over the Thirteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania until 1861, then again resigned, having been chosen by the legislature as United States Senator, to fill the place of Simon Cameron, who had been appointed Secretary of War by President Lincoln. He was a member of the Peace Commission, appointed by President Lincoln (who was ever his warm friend), but did not hope for much good to result, as on coming down from one of the meetings of the commission he said: "There is no use; we cannot agree, and I am not sure that a war would be the worst thing that could happen to this country. I fear it is near at hand." At the close of his senatorial term, Senator Wilmot was appointed by President Lincoln a judge of the United States Court of Claims, an office he held until his death in 1868.

Up to 1856, Judge Wilmot had been so successful in politics that he had never known defeat, although he sometimes ran counter to the party machinery. Indeed, so strong and influential was he that he virtually controlled the politics of Bradford county. After the organization of the Republican party, he kept up such a constant agitation of the slavery question that in 1856 he gave Fremont 4,600 majority over Buchanan, the county having hitherto been Democratic by several hundred. The counties known as the "Wilmot District" gave Fremont a majority of 10,000, which tells the story of how Judge Wilmot carried his old Democratic supporters along with him into the Republican camp. Yet he was never an Abolitionist, as is sometimes sup-

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posed, but, on the contrary, was opposed to that party. He never claimed a place with Wendell Phillips, Thurlow Weed, William Lloyd Garrison or Horace Greeley, for he fought slavery a long time from within his party, and hoped to maintain his position and influence while making the battle. Without doubt he had more to do with the overthrow of the Democratic party and the creation of the Republican party than any other man. In the South his "proviso" made him despised by the slave owner as a destroyer and usurper, but, while even school children were taught to hate him, the slaves learned of his efforts and held his name in reverence. The closing of this great man's career is unspeakably sad. Continued ill health affected his mind, and he finally died of softening of the brain. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery, Towanda, Pennsylvania, where a plain slab marks his resting place, inscribed: David Wilmot, born January 20, 1814, died March 16, 1868, aged fifty-four years.

TAYLOR, William Rice,

Railway Official, Man of Affairs.

The career of Mr. Taylor furnishes an apt illustration of the heights of success to which the American young man may rise if he possesses the cardinal virtues, energy, industry and ambition. His recent action in withdrawing from a high position with a great corporation illustrates another trait of his character that is too seldom found among our captains of industry—unselfishness. But to those who know him best, it is not surprising that he should voluntarily surrender his position of honor, trust and dignity, while still comparatively a young man, to devote his remaining active years to pursuits far removed from the realm of business.

William Rice Taylor, son of James K. and Almira (Trump) Taylor, was born at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1856. He was educated in the public

schools of Philadelphia, and in 1871, at the age of fifteen years, entered the services of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, as junior clerk in the office of Franklin B. Gowen, then the president of the company. He continued with the Philadelphia & Reading, winning the high regard of Mr. Gowen, until April 18, 1885, when he resigned and began the study of law in Mr. Gowen's office, the latter having, in the meantime, retired from the executive management of the company and resumed practice of his profession in Philadelphia. Upon the re-election of Mr. Gowen as president of the Philadelphia & Reading, January 11, 1886, Mr. Taylor, then under thirty years of age, was elected secretary of the company. Although young in years he was eminently qualified for the position through his years of service with Mr. Gowen, one of the greatest of railroad executives. He continued as secretary of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company until its dissolution in November, 1896, and was immediately elected secretary of its successor, The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. On February 17, 1897, he was also elected vice-president of the Reading Company, the proprietary company of the whole Reading system, and held these two important and responsible positions until his resignation, which took effect October 14, 1912. At that time he was also president of the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company; president of the Eastern Real Estate Company; director of the Catawissa Railroad Company and secretary of all branch lines of the Reading system. His term of service covered a period of forty years, dating from his entrance as little better than office boy and culminating in one of the highest positions in the company.

The work of Mr. Taylor was not done in the public eye, but his intimate knowledge of the history and tradition of the property, and his thorough familiarity with its finances, acquired through his participation in the adjustments thereof in consequence of



William Rice Taylor

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the several receiverships through which the property had passed, made his services most valuable, and the minutes entered upon the records of the company upon his retirement show that his services were appreciated. He brought to this work the skill of an expert and a wisdom born of long experience and deep study. He was an authority on railroad financiering and a thorough master of the intricate problems met with in the affairs of the executive office. A feature of great interest to him outside his own special work was the welfare of the men in the company employ and their organization of the Railroad Men's Young Men's Christian Association from the ranks. He mingled freely with the men of the road and was always a welcome and honored guest at their meetings, banquets and celebrations. He preached to them the gospel of right living and progressive efficiency in the service of "their common father" the "Reading." He was elected, by the members of the Reading Railway Department of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the committee of management, a position he accepted in a few well chosen remarks here quoted in part, as showing his feeling toward the members of the Reading army:

I assure you that I fully appreciate the responsibility of that position. I know that I am expected in that position to be your guide, your counsellor and your friend. As to my ability to be your guide and counsellor, time alone will tell what service I can be to you, but whatever ability I may have to be your guide and counsellor, will be earnestly devoted thereto. But I can pledge myself to be your friend. I will always be a friend to every man who seeks to improve his condition, mental, moral or physical. I will always be a friend to every man who seeks to increase his own self respect by leading a life he himself knows to be worthy of himself, and finally I will always be a friend to every man who knows and appreciates his own responsibility to himself, to be what is expected of him and to accomplish the purpose for which he was created.

This was the key note to his own success and the central thought in all his public addresses, "Self improvement." In an address before the Pennsylvania Railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary, where Mr. Taylor represented the Reading branch and carried the greetings of the board of management, he said in part:

The success of corporations, either in a financial way or in fulfilling the purpose for which they were created, depends entirely upon the proficiency of the men in the service, and the highest degree of proficiency in any line can be attained by a man only through the development of his own mental, moral and physical condition. It is, therefore, to the interest of large railroad companies to foster and encourage such work as these Young Men's Christian Associations are doing among the employees for the reason that it is absolutely certain that every man who is brought under the influence of these associations has a better opportunity to develop the best that is in him to make a better man of himself and a better employee, than if he were to drift without their guidance or example. No membership, however, of any Young Men's Christian Association or of any other association, can of itself improve and advance a man—he must labor and study to advance himself. People talk about the advantages to a man of family connection, wealth, and social position, but none of these things make a man valuable to large corporations. It is what a man is himself and what he can do, that brings him position of responsibility and profit. Such associations insure that in the future these large corporations will continue to have back of the multitude of actions, men with trained minds, clear heads, and good judgment to insure prosperity and success, while employees will be better men, better employees, and better citizens.

These extracts show the attitude of his mind toward labor and reveal the main-spring or impelling force that caused his own rise from the ranks to commander, work, study and clean living. He was ever the worker and ever the student, and when at last he retired from public life it was to continue his studies. Mr. Taylor is a Re-

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publican in politics, but never sought or accepted public office. In religious faith he and his family are members of the St. Stephen Protestant Episcopal Church. He married (first) in 1882, at Philadelphia, Sarah T. Willbraham, daughter of James and Ann (Hill) Willbraham. He married (second) in May, 1911, Elizabeth May (Everhart) Gill, daughter of John Templin and Mary (Leidy) Everhart, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. Child, Annis Willbraham Taylor, born August 1, 1889, and wife of Rev. John Edward Ewell, of the Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C.

EVERHART, John Templin,

Pioneer Coal Operator.

John T. Everhart, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Pittston, and proprietor of extensive coal fields at that place, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1818, and died at his family residence, West Pittston, Saturday, April 27, 1889. He was of the fifth generation of his family in this country. The founder of the family, Zachariah Everhart, was a native of Saxony, Germany, settling in Pennsylvania in 1689, less than nine years after the founding of the colony by William Penn. His son, Christian Everhart, born the year of his father's arrival, became a man of considerable local prominence. Christian Everhart was the father of nine children, two of whom died at a tender age, while the sum of the years attained by the remaining seven was five hundred and seventy-four, an average for each of eighty-two years.

James Everhart, the third son of Christian Everhart and grandfather of John T. Everhart, was born in 1760, died in 1852. Hale and vigorous from his earliest days, he enlisted in the ranks of the patriots at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and served with honor throughout the long and unequal struggle which won independence for his native land. He was the father of three sons, William, John and James, all

of whom rose to prominence. The last named, who was the youngest son and who was born in 1789, was the father of John T. Everhart. He was an officer in the American forces during the War of 1812 and served with distinction until its close, when he withdrew from military life and engaged in mercantile affairs in Chester county, Pennsylvania. One of his enterprises at that early day was the taking of a shipload of bark to England, there exchanging it for merchandise. In 1820 he moved to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and became largely interested in agricultural pursuits and to a considerable extent also in the iron trade. He was one of the incorporators of the Reading Railroad, in 1833. He married, in 1817, Mary M. Templin, the only child of Isaac and Catherine Templin, by whom he became the father of eight children.

John Templin Everhart was the eldest of the children of this family. He received a good education, and quite early in life engaged in business pursuits in which he was moderately successful from the beginning. In 1851 he went to Pittston to examine the coal fields in that vicinity, and in connection with his father made some purchases of coal lands. In 1853 he removed to Pittston to superintend the large landed interests of the family previously purchased by himself and father in what is now known as the anthracite region. This locality was attracting considerable attention about that period as a field for investment, and the so-called experts of a number of mining companies had been over it in the interests of the corporations they represented. Having in mind immediate and profitable returns, these experts reported favorably only when the indications were of the most satisfactory nature. Lands which gave no promise of quick results, or upon which considerable money would have to be expended before paying results were attained were unhesitatingly condemned. These condemned lands were in the market at a



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low figure and they attracted the attention of Mr. Everhart immediately upon his arrival in Pittston. A careful examination of them convinced him that at the prevailing price they were not only cheap but also a desirable investment. Full of confidence in the future value of the lands, he visited his friends and relatives in Bucks and Chester counties and used his best powers of persuasion to have them invest. He proved his own faith in the future of the Pittston fields by investing in them himself to the full extent of his means, and this too despite all that was said and hinted at as to the unprofitableness of the venture. The result was more favorable than could have been foreseen or even hoped. He always dealt on his own examination of the lands offered him and decided on his own judgment of their value. Acting in this way he built up a large fortune, indeed became the wealthiest man in the community. "In his business affairs," writes one who knew him well, "he was the soul of honor and integrity. He took no advantage of any man's poverty or distress to rob him of a cent or to do him a wrong. Amidst all the labors, mental and physical, he was called upon to endure in the conduct of his vast business affairs, and they were many, he was always possessed of the most equable conditions of mind, never fretful, never worrying, always hopeful of and expecting the best. He was a pleasant companion, full of anecdotes which he told in excellent style, and no one who enjoyed his acquaintance and confidence ever found a more congenial companion."

Mr. Everhart was a man of fine personal appearance. He had none of the uncouthness of speech or exterior so often natural to or affected by men who have risen to eminence by or through their own exertions; on the contrary he paid careful attention to his apparel, and having by years of diligent study, reading and observation gained a vast store of useful and solid information, he was ready in speech on all

occasions. His bearing and manners were those of the democratic American business man, devoid of assumption yet never without the quiet dignity which is the natural outgrowth of self-respect and a consciousness of duty well performed.

John T. Everhart was twice married. His first wife was Theresa A. Maguire, whom he married October 25, 1841, the daughter of John Maguire, of Philadelphia, by whom he had one son, James, born January 28, 1843, died at the age of twenty-one years. His wife died February 4, 1843. The second wife was Mary Leidy, the daughter of Jacob Leidy, of Philadelphia, whom he married May 12, 1853, and by whom he had seven children, the youngest daughter, Elizabeth May (Everhart) Gill, whose second husband is William Rice Taylor. In the domestic relations Mr. Everhart was most exemplary, an affectionate husband and indulgent parent, delighting in the pure joys of the family circle and loved and venerated by all his household. He was always deeply interested in the affairs of Pittston and in that community was known and admired as a public-spirited citizen of blameless ambitions and generous impulses. His death, the immediate cause of which was Bright's disease, was felt as a personal loss by his fellow citizens generally; and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of people apart from his relatives and friends, whose sincere grief was a marked tribute to his high personal character and worth as a man.

GROW, Galusha Aaron,

Distinguished Statesman.

In 1875, "The New York Tribune," commenting on the representative men of the country said: "Mr. Grow represents a class of public men that has almost become extinct—men of strong moral sense and convictions, unselfish purposes, and a patriotism which overrules all considerations of personal interest or partisan expediency,"

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Galusha A. Grow, a New Englander by birth, a Pennsylvanian by adoption, was born in Ashford (now Eastford), Windham county, Connecticut, August 31, 1822, and died at Glenwood, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1907. In 1834 he came to Pennsylvania with his widowed mother, who bought a farm in Lenox township, Susquehanna county, where she lived with her six children. Here he worked on the farm, attended school, and assisted his brother in the small country store established through Mrs. Grow's energy, on the present site of the Glenwood post office; also in the spring accompanying his brother in rafting lumber down the Susquehanna river to Port Deposit, Maryland. He obtained a good public school education, then entered Franklin Academy at Hartford, where he prepared for college. In 1840 he entered Amherst, whence he was graduated with high honors in 1844. During his senior year he made his first public political speech, and acquired reputation as a ready debater and an unusually fine extemporaneous speaker. In the winter of 1845 he began the study of law with F. B. Streeter, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county. His first law partner was David Wilmot, the noted statesman and author of the "Wilmot Proviso" that disrupted the Democratic and led to the formation of the Republican party. In 1849 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Grow's health demanding a season of outdoor work. He was engaged for a time in surveying, peeling bark and farm work, regaining his health in full. In 1850 he was nominated unanimously by the Susquehanna Democratic Convention as candidate for the legislature. This was the season when David Wilmot split his party and two Democratic candidates were in the field for Congress. At Mr. Wilmot's suggestion he and his opponent both withdrew, with the understanding that both wings, pro and anti-slavery, would support Mr. Grow for Congress, he at that time being unknown outside his own county. The

result was his election by 1,264 majority over his Whig opponent, John C. Adams, of Bradford. He took his seat in December, 1851, aged twenty-six years, the youngest member in Congress. His congressional career continued twelve years, he being successively returned from the "Wilmot District," so called from the strong influence wielded in that district by David Wilmot until the fall election of 1862, when he was the victim of a gerrymander which united Susquehanna with Luzerne county, giving a strong Democratic majority in the district. His services in Congress covered twelve momentous years, a period in which grave questions of fifty years agitation demanded conclusive settlement; a period in which old parties were disrupted and new ones formed; a period in which industrial questions assumed prominence and a period that found friends of a lifetime becoming enemies, and foes of long standing uniting in a common cause.

Elected as a Democrat, Mr. Grow remained with his party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, then openly joined the opponents of slavery in the House, as yet without party organization, but bearing the despised name of Abolitionists. He is forever endeared to the people of the west for his devotion to the cause of "land for the landless," a cause he followed with earnestness and persistency until he saw it adopted as one of the principles of his party. He was the author of the "Homestead Bill," and made his maiden speech in Congress in its support. He brought this bill before every Congress for ten years, and was its steady, consistent and unyielding champion. He made five set speeches in the House in its advocacy; under his leadership four different bills passed the House at four different sessions before it was finally concurred in by the Senate and became a law and he had the great pleasure of signing, as speaker of the House of Representatives, the bill he had introduced ten years previous. To the fact of

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his long continuance in Congress, to his parliamentary skill and his persistent unyielding devotion, the country owes its homestead legislation.

His passage at arms with Congressman Keitt, of South Carolina, during the attempt to admit Kansas as a slave State, was a courageous, timely and appropriate answer to southern demands. He exhibited equal if not greater courage in his letter of reply to a challenge from L. O'Branch, Congressman from North Carolina, for words spoken in debate in the House on the bill of the Senate to increase postage rates. He fought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was in the thick of the fight that resulted in the election of Banks as speaker; was a free soil advocate during the Kansas trouble—in fact, he showed his mettle, both as member and speaker, during all that troubled period prior to the Civil War and for the first two years of the war, and, while often victorious, was beaten on several occasions, notably in the case of a bill which, if passed, would have prevented non-residents acquiring title to any part of the public domain; and the thousands of farms, timber claims and coal lands have been saved from alien ownership and been the homes of actual settlers thereon. On July 4, 1861, he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, and at the close of his term was presented with a *unanimous* vote of thanks, the first event of the kind in many years. On March 4, 1863, he retired from Congress in feeble health, with a nervous system almost prostrated from the severe labor and long strain of his twelve years service in Congress during the most exciting eventful period in our history.

In 1864-65, Mr. Grow was engaged in lumbering in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in 1866-67 was in business in the oil fields of Venango county. He spent the summer of 1871 on the Pacific coast, going to Texas in the fall of that year, remaining until the spring of 1875, as president of the

Houston & Great Northern railroad. During these four years he never voted or took any part in politics, but on his return to Pennsylvania at once actively supported the candidacy of General Hartranft for governor; in the fall of 1875 and in 1876 as actively worked for the election of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency. In 1878 he was urged for the nomination of governor by a large and influential portion of the State press, and was the choice of a majority of the Republican counties of the State. In 1879 he toured the Eastern States, beginning in Maine in August, and continuing without interruption until the fall election, speaking for the Republican candidates. In the fall of 1879 he declined the appointment of Minister to Russia, tendered him by President Hayes. In 1881 he was a candidate for United States Senator, and had the support of the members of the legislature from twenty-eight of the thirty-nine counties of Pennsylvania, and a majority of the press was in his favor. After a long contest, John I. Mitchell was elected as a compromise candidate. In 1894 he was elected as congressman-at-large, and in 1896 he was elected by the largest majority ever given in the United States for a candidate for any office. He was again elected in 1898 and in 1900, making his congressional service cover a period of twenty years. But the latter terms were not like his first; quieter times had fallen on the nation, and as chairman of the committee on education he labored in peace, although he was ever ready to champion any cause of progress that needed an advocate.

In 1903 he retired to his boyhood home in Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He was held in high esteem by his old neighbors and the friends of his youth, who ever rallied to his support; never but once did he go down in defeat when a candidate in his own district. In 1884 Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1887 he

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received a little token of regard from the first beneficiary of his Homestead Bill. Daniel Freeman, who entered the first claim in the United States, took up through the land office a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on the Big Blue river, near Beatrice, Nebraska, which was ever afterward his home. The old man was very proud of his title of "first homesteader" and in 1877 cut a small tree from his farm and had it fashioned into canes, one of which he forwarded to Mr. Grow. On a silver plate was this inscription: Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of Congress, 1860-1863, grown on the first homestead in the United States. Presented by the first homesteader, Daniel Freeman, Beatrice, Nebraska.

After his retirement from Congress Mr. Grow lived the last three of his eighty-five wonderful years, honored and respected, in the old home where he cast his first vote, and ever afterward voted. He had fought well the battle of life, had brought harm to none, and happiness to many. He was represented in State and Nation and held in grateful memory by many. So as he reviewed in the quiet of his country home the scenes and happenings of his long eventful life, the retrospect could bring him naught but satisfaction. So he passed away, and to again quote the "New York Tribune:" "He was of a class of public men that has almost become extinct—men of strong moral sense and conviction, unselfish purposes and a patriotism which overrules all considerations of personal interest or partisan expediency."

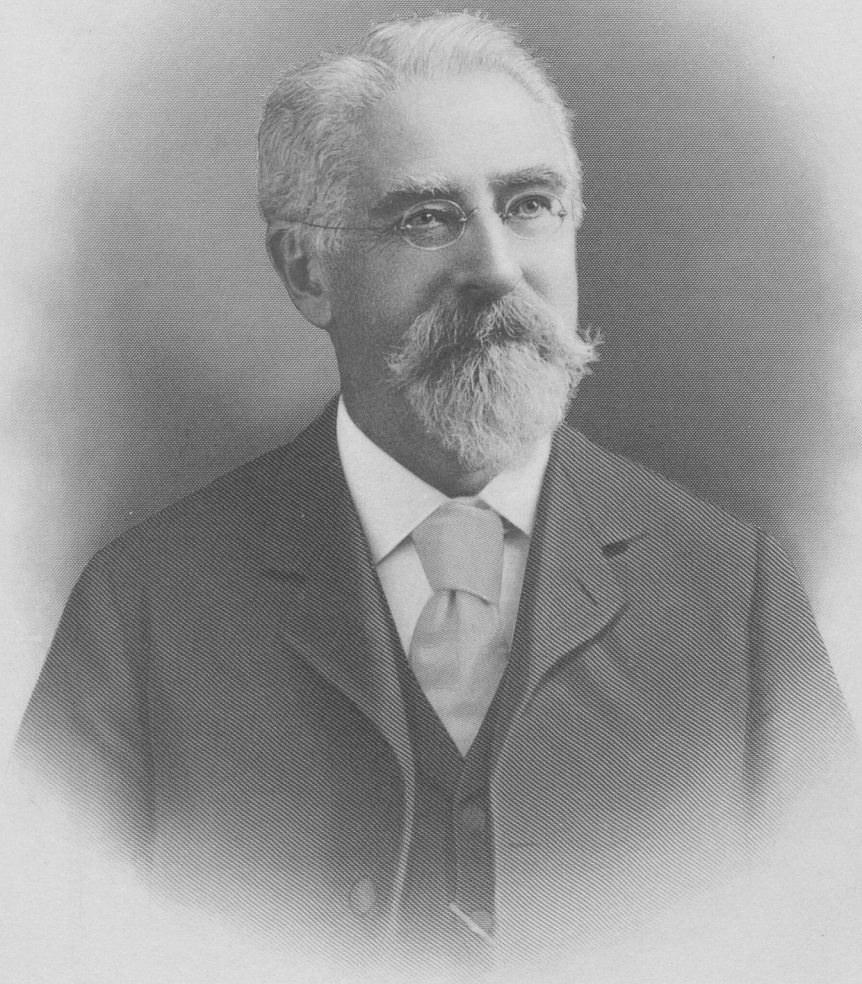
MILLER, Adolph William, M. D., Ph. D.,

Physician, Manufacturing Druggist.

Bearing his years, seventy-three, like a man of forty and managing the large manufacturing and importing business that he founded one-half of a century ago with ability and enthusiasm, Dr. Miller is one of the veterans of Philadelphia business and professional life whom it is a delight

to honor. He is the son of a druggist, grandson of a druggist, and, as he remarks, was born in an atmosphere of drugs from which he has never escaped. His grandfather's apothecary was at Ankum, and he established a branch store at Berge, small towns in Hanover, Germany, placing them under the management of his son, Dr. William H. Miller, an accredited and duly qualified druggist. Dr. Miller married and resided at Berge until 1848, then came to the United States, establishing a drug store at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, not far from St. Louis. He spent several years there, then moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he conducted a drug store until his death. Dr. Miller married Louise Von Lengerken, who accompanied him to the United States.

Dr. Adolph William Miller, son of Dr. William H. and Louise (Von Lengerken) Miller, was born in Berge, Hanover, Germany, October 8, 1841, residing there until he was seven years of age. In 1848 he was brought to the United States by his parents, spending his boyhood and obtaining his early education in the schools of Belleville, Illinois. He was taught the rudiments of the drug business by his father, but the latter held the strong belief that a father was not the proper one to teach his business to his son, therefore before moving to St. Paul he secured a position for his son with a drug firm in St. Louis, the lad then being twelve years of age. He continued as clerk in St. Louis and with his father in St. Paul from 1853 to 1860, and had become so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the business that he determined on a thorough technical preparation for what he had decided should be his life work. In 1860 he came to Philadelphia, and after securing a position in the Fred Rollman drug store, Twelfth and Mount Vernon streets, enrolled as a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. After a few months with Rollman he entered the employ of H. O. D. Banks, another of the clerks being Frederick Aschen-



Adolph W. Miller

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bach. Mr. Miller continued his studies at the college until 1862, when he was graduated and invested with full professional dignity. In the meantime both he and Mr. Aschenbach had been admitted partners with Mr. Banks under the firm name, H. O. D. Banks & Company, each partner owning a one-third interest. About 1864 Mr. Banks, wishing to withdraw, sold his interest to his partners, the firm continuing as Aschenbach & Miller, wholesale druggists, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations and importers. About 1905 the business was incorporated, Mr. Miller becoming president, Mr. Aschenbach, general manager, and John F. Besterling, secretary and treasurer. After the death of Mr. Aschenbach his place was taken by his widow, who retains an interest at the present time. The company is located on the northwest corner of Third and Callowhill streets and transacts a large wholesale, manufacturing and importing business in drugs, medicines of their own manufacture, and in allied lines. A large laboratory and a well equipped printing office form part of the plant, which also includes the business of the Philadelphia Bird Food Company. The business of Aschenbach & Miller, Inc., is an extensive one, embracing many different lines of manufacture and very large wholesale and importing departments. For fifty-three years Dr. Miller has been its active head, ably seconded by his associates, and is still alert, forceful and effective, giving little evidence of a desire for the "retired" list.

Not satisfied with his technical equipment as a graduate in pharmacy, he determined on a complete course in materia medica, and in 1870 enrolled as a student in the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1871 in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree, M. D., from the latter institution with the class of 1871. In 1871 he entered for post-graduate courses and was graduated Ph. D. the following year. It must be re-

membered that during these years of pharmaceutical, medical and academic study he had also conducted his own private business enterprise and was as well known in business as in professional life. His peculiar qualifications, natural ability and adaption attracted especial attention, and as demonstrator and teacher of pharmacy from 1878 and as lecturer in materia medica he served the University of Pennsylvania until 1905, when he resigned, his duties as president of the newly incorporated house of Aschenbach & Miller, Inc., demanding more of his attention, that business having greatly expanded.

Although never having had the time to go deeply into the science, Dr. Miller has ever had a love for botany, and more for the pastime than as an investigator has devoted many of his too few spare hours to that study, and for several years has been president of the Botanical Society of Pennsylvania. He is also president of the Society of Doctors of Philosophy, life member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, life member of the Franklin Institute, member of the Philadelphia Natural History Society, member of the Pen and Pencil Club, and for several years was president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, as well as corresponding secretary of the College of Pharmacy. Had Dr. Miller elected to serve his day and generation as a professional scientist he would have gone far, but what the scientific world has lost the business world has gained, his own effectiveness having been largely increased from the rich storehouse of his trained professional mind. He has made many sacrifices of personal desire and has given his long and honorable life to the service of his fellowmen. That this has brought him honor and emolument is most gratifying to those who know of his untiring energy and determination to follow the path of duty rather than that of inclination.

Dr. Miller has made four hurried trips abroad, visiting the scenes of his childhood,

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England, continental Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. In 1914 he was caught in the meshes of the German military measures made necessary by the outbreak of war with the Allies, but his American passport and his knowledge of the language prevented his suffering anything by the annoyance incidental to being without available funds for a time and the detention of some of his baggage. He returned to the United States at the earliest possible date on the ship "Nieuw Amsterdam" of the Holland-America Line.

Dr. Miller married, in Philadelphia, Margaretta T. Ash, of Philadelphia, and has three daughters, all married and living in Philadelphia: Lillian, married Alden H. Weed; Laura, married William C. Helweg; Elizabeth, married Fenton H. Middleton.

JUSTICE, Theodore,

Leading Authority on Wool Industry.

The English origin of the family of Justice following and the English birth of its American founder, John Justice, are alike certain, but of the history of the line in the homeland no documentary evidence is obtainable, although several probable conjectures can be made. Tradition relates that the American ancestor, John Justice, was a sea captain, commanding vessels engaged in the mercantile trade between England and America, and that he became acquainted with his future wife, Mary Swan, while his vessel was in an Irish port, Ireland having been her birthplace. Coming to America, they were for a time residents of Philadelphia, where they attended Christ Church, his wife dying in the Protestant Episcopal faith. They were the parents of eight children, this line of descent being through Joseph, of whom further. Mary Swan was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and with her brother, Colonel Swan, of the English army sailed for Pennsylvania on the ship of which Captain John Justice was master; and tradition says that two of the passen-

gers fell in love with Mary Swan and quarreled and to settle the matter Captain Justice married her.

Joseph Justice, son of John and Mary (Swan) Justice, was born in Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, whither his parents had moved upon leaving Philadelphia, in 1763, died in Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, June 28, 1825. His occupation was that of plasterer, and his home was at one time in Philadelphia, after which he moved to the farm in Burlington county, which he operated and on which he died, intestate, the owner of considerable property. His remains were interred in the Friends' burying ground at Morristown, New Jersey, near his home. He married, in 1790, Esther, born in 1771, daughter of Jaconias and Sybilla (Eldridge) Warner. At the time of his marriage neither he nor his wife were members of the Society of Friends, but, upon application, both were admitted to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, September 6, 1791, later receiving a certificate to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Northern District, as follows:

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia, for the Northern District:

DEAR FRIENDS:—Application being made to us by Joseph Justice for a Certificate of Removal for himself & Esther his wife with their infant child Phebe to your Meeting, now these may Certify in their behalf that they have a Right in Membership Amongst us, frequently attending our Religious Meetings and as far as Appears hath Settled his Outward affairs to Satisfaction. Therefore we Recommend them to your Christian Care and Attention and Remain Your Friends Brethren and Sisters.

Signed in and on behalf of our Mo. Meeting of Friends held at Chesterfield in New Jersey the 6 Day of the 12 mo. 1791, By

JOSHUA BUNTING, Clk.

LUCY ABBOTT, Clk.

Joseph Justice afterward became a recommended minister of the Society of Friends and was prominent in its works.

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Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice had seven children.

Warner Justice, son of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1808, died there November 6, 1862. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and with John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, Daniel Neall, and others, formed the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. So strong was the pro-slavery element in Philadelphia at that time that the Abolitionists were denied the right of holding meetings in the public halls of the city, and Warner Justice was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hall Association, which erected the auditorium on Sixth above Arch street for the use of that party. The hall was burned in May, 1838, a deed inspired by the frenzy of a pro-slavery mob. Warner Justice related that an uncle of his by the name of Warner (probably a great-uncle) "who at one time furnished bread to Washington's army, escaped capture by British soldiers by having been concealed by his wife in one of a number of empty casks in his cellar. After smashing a number of them without finding him the British (to the great terror of his wife) were about to set fire to the place when they were driven off by the approach of an American troop. This uncle had evidently been an army contractor. He possessed a trunk full of Continental money, received in return for valuable materials furnished to the commissary department. Warner Justice, as a lad, was especially interested in the contents of this cow-hair trunks, which he had often inspected with deep interest, as he had been informed that on account of his name he was to inherit it. At that time it had no value, but it was believed that at some future time a grateful and appreciative nation would redeem the currency issued by the Continental Congress."

Warner Justice married, September 10, 1834, Huldah, born in Bordentown, New Jersey, May 11, 1811, died in Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania, April 8, 1888, daughter of Isaac Jr. and Mary (Woolley) Thorn, a descendant of William Thorn, of Dorsetshire, England, who immigrated in 1630 to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was a free-man in 1638; descendant of Thomas Foulke, of "Holmegate, in ye parish of Northwingfield, County of Derby, England," a friend of William Penn and an early convert to the faith of the Society of Friends. Children of Warner and Huldah (Thorn) Justice: Anna Roberts, married Edward T. Steel; William Wirt; Henry, married Josephine Bernard; Mary Thorn, married Henry M. Steel, a brother of the husband of Anna Roberts Justice; Elizabeth Bacon, married Rev. Joseph May, a retired minister of the Unitarian faith.

Theodore Justice, son of Warner and Huldah (Thorn) Justice, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1841. The greater part of the activity of his business life is summed up in his connection with the American wool industry, his connection with which began as a wool-grower when a boy on the home farm, continuing as a manufacturer in the presidency of the Yeaton Woolen Mills Company, and then enduring as senior member of the firm of Justice, Bateman & Company, wool commission merchants, of Philadelphia. His services in the development of the American wool-growing industry have been many and varied, and other than in the ordinary channels of business he has appeared on numerous occasions before Congressional committees planning tariff revision. His firm for many years prepared a wool circular, which for that length of time moulded public sentiment in marked degree with regard to protective duties upon wool. Mr. Justice became a member of the American Protective Tariff League, and aided in the construction of the McKinley and Dingley tariff acts, his services in consultation with the committees submitting these schedules being acknowledged gratefully from the floor of Congress. At the time of the for-

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mulation of the Wilson tariff act, which created such havoc in the American wool trade, he appeared before the committee on ways and means of Congress and presented strong arguments against the removal of the McKinley duties, his statements ably supported by facts and figures irrefutable. In 1897 he came before the same committee, then presided over by Mr. Dingley, and, with a more sympathetic audience, addressed the committee on the same subject. The Hon. H. C. Grosvenor, then an important and influential member of the ways and means committee, recognized his assistance in strong terms of gratitude, stating, among other things, that the committee "have been aided at every step of the way by the invaluable suggestions of Mr. Theodore Justice," and that "he has more interest in the success of the American wool-grower than any other man in the United States." Mr. Justice prepared an exhaustive reply to the address of William R. Corwine, secretary of the New York committee of the American Reciprocal League, opposing immediate revision of the tariff laws, which was read before the Trades League of Philadelphia, and widely praised as a worthy defence of the then existing tariff.

His influence in matters of national import was not confined to issues affecting the woolen trade of the country, but he has been before other congressional committees in efforts to stimulate the upbuilding of the American mercantile marine, urging its value as an auxiliary to the navy in time of war. He was early alive to the extreme importance of our inland waterways, and took a conspicuous part in the movement to secure early action in their development, a work that has since been vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. Justice is favored with the ability to write well and entertainingly, as well as to speak earnestly and forcibly, and published a paper of more than usual merit on fox-hunting in England, as seen during a visit, on which he rode to the noted Cottesmore

hounds, his composition abounding in local color and fully describing the British participating in that exciting sport. He is also the author of an account of a trip across the American plains from the Rio Grande to the Missouri rivers, a journey he made at a time when there were no railroads and when the original inhabitants of the region, wild animals and savages, persisted in numbers. These articles were favorably reviewed in the leading periodicals of the day and were universally pronounced welcome and worthy additions to the literature of sport.

In his native city Mr. Justice has ever been closely allied with the best forces in civic life, and is a member of the Committee of One Hundred, that well-known Nemesis of corruption in municipal politics.

He married, May 11, 1871, Anna Vaughan, born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1842, daughter of Daniel Jr. and Cecilia (Anderson) Neall. Children of Theodore and Anna Vaughan (Neall) Justice: Hilda, born March 5, 1874, authoress of "The Life and Ancestry of Warner Mifflin," Philadelphia, 1905, a prominent figure in benevolent and educational work in Philadelphia; William Warner, born November 8, 1878.

Mrs. Justice is a granddaughter of the celebrated philanthropist, Daniel Neall, the subject of a beautiful poetic eulogy by John G. Whittier, and whom Jean Pierre Brissot, the Girondist statesman, declared to be "an angel of mercy, the best man I ever knew." Daniel Neall married Sarah, daughter of Warner Mifflin, reformer, philanthropist, and prominent member of the Society of Friends, whose activities and ancestry have been treated in "The Life and Ancestry of Warner Mifflin," by Hilda Justice, daughter of Theodore Justice. He was a descendant of John Mifflin, of Warminster, Wiltshire, England, who came to America with his father, John Mifflin, settling among the Swedes on the Delaware between 1676 and 1679, in 1680 moving to "Fountain Green," a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land granted under the authority

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of the Duke of York by the Provisional Court, sitting at Kingsess, October 13, 1680, to the elder John Mifflin. John Jr. received a grant of like amount on the east bank of the Schuylkill, now included in Fairmount Park, the grant confirmed by a patent from William Penn, dated 5 month 18, 1684.

Warner Mifflin, great-grandfather of the wife of Mr. Justice, was born in Accomac county, Virginia, August 21, 1745, died at his Delaware home, "Chestnut Grove." He attained a position of importance in the Society of Friends, was a justice of the peace of Kent county, Delaware, and was one of the most ardent of Abolitionists, working tirelessly in that cause. He was the object of much criticism because, remaining true to the peaceful professions of his sect, he refused to bear arms in the war for independence. The Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends appointed him one of a delegation charged with interviewing Generals Howe and Washington to decide upon means for ending the struggle without further blood-shed, and while in discharge of this mission he was taken captive by the British troops, soon being released upon order of General Howe, who treated him with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Another great principle for which Warner Mifflin stood that has since become a question of momentous national importance was abstinence from alcoholic beverages, and he was one of the first to discontinue the use of ardent spirits in the fields.

The land upon which Fairmount Park is now located was the farms of the ancestors of Theodore Justice, also of his wife, and in the twentieth century Theodore Justice was appointed park commissioner of the park. The following is taken from "The Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia of October 7, 1912:

The Fairmount Park Commission is one of the branches of the municipal system which have been administered with more than ordinary satisfaction to the public. In the course of its existence of more than forty years it has seldom

incurred serious criticism and has been strikingly free of scandal. Most of its membership has been, and still is, made up of men in whose judgment and sincerity there is general confidence. In fact, from the time when it was first constituted, a seat in the Commission had been viewed as a compliment or distinction for citizens who are willing to accept it in the light of an honorable employment on behalf of the whole community. For a time it even conferred a species of "social status" on the members, to use that phrase in a sense in which it was once expressed by Morton McMichael. Sometimes there have been Commissioners who seemed to have an absurd consciousness of their importance in this ornamental respect. But, as a rule, the Judges in selecting the members have found men who have had public spirit and the private tastes of gentlemen to commend them and who, usually, have exhibited collectively a good deal of common sense in the management of the great domain.

* * * * *

It is well that this grade of fitness in the Commission should be maintained, for not only is that body more important than it used to be in its relation to Fairmount Park and its latter-day uses by an ever-increasing population, but it will have much more to do hereafter. Thus in recent years there has come under its charge, in addition to the old Hunting Park, the land of the Cobb's Creek, Morris and Fisher Parks and Wister Woods, and there is a growing sentiment that the other parks which are in course of construction or which are on the city plan should pass under its jurisdiction. Not long ago it also received from the Legislature the power of planting trees and caring for them on the streets throughout the city—a power which may be of much more value hereafter in the improvement of many parts of the residential quarters and perhaps, to some extent, of the business ones as well. Moreover, when the time shall come for determining the question of the control of the Parkway, it would seem as if that duty will fall more naturally within the province of the Commission than within the scope of any other body.

* * * * *

It is thus, in considering not only what the Commission is, but what it is likely to be in the coming years, that the appointments which the Judges make are always noted with special interest by Philadelphians who value the best things in their municipal service. The latest choice is Theodore Justice, who takes the place made vacant by the death of Colonel Snowden—a place which the Colonel admirably filled when he

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was still in the vigor of his active years. Mr. Justice, it may be safely assumed, will take up with a very earnest sympathy the duties which will be assigned to him, and he is altogether likely to be disposed to introduce or suggest new ideas for the betterment of the region or regions which the Commission governs. He is a man of means; he has retired from active business pursuits at a time when age still sits lightly on his mental and physical faculties, and it will be with a most agreeable sense of employing his time for the benefit of the community that he will enter the Commission. For many years the Park has been to him a most congenial study; he has gone over it countless times on his horse, and I have heard him say that he felt that he had something almost like a personal acquaintance with every tree in it. With his keen business sense he has also the love of noble landscapes and of natural beauty; he is a veteran fox hunter; he has never lost his interest in wholesome athletic pastime, and even now he can hit out, little as one might suspect it from his outward manner, with the lightning-like quickness of a boxer. Consequently he is likely to look on the Park with a broad and healthy view of its purposes in public recreation in the varied life of a great city, although he is one of the last men who would be inclined to favor any laxity that might impair its primal worth as a domain of nature and cheapen it with vulgar and mischievous pleasures.

* * * * *

There is also a peculiarly sentimental interest in the Park on the part of the new Commissioner. It arises from the fact that as a descendant of some of the oldest Quaker stock of Philadelphia, he recalls how the earliest of his American forbears in it had their abode in what is now Fairmount Park. One was the Mifflin family; the other the Warner family, the names of both these strains uniting in that of one of the purest and most noted philanthropists of the Society of Friends in the Revolutionary days—Warner Mifflin. Indeed, the first of the Mifflins made his appearance in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania even before the advent of Penn; he lived under Swedish jurisdiction in the present Fairmount Park before Philadelphia was founded, and Fountain Green, in the East Park, between the Smith Playground for children and the Mt. Pleasant house of McPherson and Arnold memory, was long a landmark of the estate. The original Mifflins held about three hundred acres of land on the east side of the Schuylkill; some of their descendants were conspicuous in the civil and military life of Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century, and even before

the Revolution one of them wrote an account of what had then come to be viewed as their long identity with the city and its vicinity.

* * * * *

On the other side of the Schuylkill, also immediately opposite, may be traced the habitat of some of the early Warners. Before Penn had thought of coming across the Atlantic and at a time when he had hardly more than ended his career as a young gallant and soldier, the region of Fairmount Park, the Lancaster turnpike and the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Montgomery county had become familiar with the lonely footsteps of William Warner. He was there before even the Mifflins made their appearance on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, together with those other English Quakers from whom Burlington derived its existence and whose traditions and influence are still easily visible there after the lapse of eight generations. It is believed that from him probably sprang the members of a stock which had included many of the most sterling inhabitants of the early counties of colonial Pennsylvania and whose name has been especially familiar along the original line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, or in what was once known as the Welsh Barony. It was associated, too, with the characteristic virtues of the Quakers in point of industry and frugality and the habits which lead to long life; and the country between Philadelphia and Valley Forge on the other side of the Schuylkill was dotted with their farms or their households. It was Colonel Isaac Warner, one of them that upheld the Continental cause as a soldier, who told Washington at Valley Forge that the earliest of his ancestors he knew of was the William Warner, of the Swedish or ante-Penn days in Pennsylvania and who was said to have been a captain in Cromwell's army; and it was this observation that led Washington himself to remark that he, too, was a Warner through his Virginia grandparent of the same name.

* * * * *

The Warners, as we once before had occasion to show, were particularly associated with the present Fairmount Park in and about the Sweetbrier-Lansdowne-Belmont district. The land of that William Warner who was the first of the sovereigns of the soils to whom the fishermen and other jolly sportsmen of the Colony in Schuylkill first owed allegiance, and who, like the subsequent Isaac Warner, was thereby known as the Baron, was the scene of many years of their joyous fellowship when relaxing from their piscatorial labors in the river. There are probably few who have not heard the oft-told story of the annual ceremony in which they

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paid tribute to the Warner barons by marching up to their home at Egglesfield with the first three fish that were caught at the opening of each season, proffering them to him on a tray, and exchanging with him a glass of wine in token of their baronial relation as loyal subjects. It was one of the Warner girls, too—Esther—of whom a tale has been told like that of Lydia Darrach, in giving a warning to Washington of a plan for making an attack on him at Valley Forge which she had overheard some British officers discuss over their wine; and it was she who was the playmate of that Mifflin on the other side of the river whom T. Buchanan Read had in mind when he wrote his poem on "The Wild Wagoner of the Alleghenies."

* * * * *

It is such memories as these that cluster around many a part of the great Park; and as busy a practical life as the new Commissioner has had, he has been wont to cherish them in his leisure hours. The historic pageantry which begins to-day at Belmont will doubtless be a beautiful pictorial review of the men and "episodes" that have entered into the warp and woof of two centuries of the city's history. But it would be possible, and with no difficulty whatever, to construct an imposing and not less picturesque series of scenes from the history of the persons and events that are associated with Fairmount Park alone as it was in the elder days. It is these associations which impart to it a touch of the patriotic, the literary and the romantic charm such as no other public reservation in America has in anything like the same degree. As population around it becomes thicker and more pressing, it is not easy to maintain it in the gentle, tranquil, half-secluded beauty that some parts once had but do not have now. Still the memories of it in its ancient estate go far to cultivate for it an attachment among our people which it would not otherwise have, and the new Commissioner will be pretty sure to recognize the value of that sentiment in Philadelphia's pride and her relation to the Park. To-day the figures of William Warner and at least one of the Mifflins will be seen in the Pageant, and they will be marching over the very same ground at Belmont on which their prototypes of old looked down upon the Schuylkill, with only Swedes and Indians for their neighbors.

* * * * *

And it is passing odd, in the flight of time, that a descendant of the two pioneers in that wilderness of the seventeenth century should now become one of its guardians in the twentieth.

PENN.

WATSON, Henry Winfield,

Lawyer, Financier, Congressman.

The year 1701 marked the date of the first settlement of the line of Watson in Pennsylvania, and from that time to the present, 1915, prominent position has been the fortune of the family, the year 1914 witnessing the election of Henry W. Watson as Congressman from the Eighth Congressional District.

This well-known twentieth century representative of the family descends from Dr. Thomas Watson, who came to Pennsylvania from Cumberland, England, settling near Bristol at "Honey Hill" about 1701. He married Eleanor Pearson, who accompanied him to America, as did his sons, Thomas and John. He was a Friend, bringing a certificate from Friends' Meeting at Parsday Crag, dated 7th month 23, 1701. In 1704 he moved to Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, there purchasing four hundred and fifty acres. On this tract he built a stone mansion in which he resided until his death in 1731 or 1732. He was a man of education and intelligence, took up the study of medicine, and at the time of his death had a large practice. His son John succeeded him in his medical practice, and for sixteen years was a member of Assembly. Thomas, the eldest son, died before his father, leaving a son.

John Watson, a noted mathematician and surveyor of colonial days, was regarded as one of the most proficient men of that profession. He was educated under Jacob Tyler, of Philadelphia, who later became surveyor-general of the province and appointed his pupil deputy for Bucks county. John Watson did a large business as surveyor and conveyancer, was commissioned by Surveyor-General Nicholas Scull to assist in running the line of Delaware and Maryland, and on the death of Scull became surveyor-general. He was one of the strong characters of his day.

On his maternal side Congressman Watson descends from Nathaniel Bacon, an

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early settler of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who was a grandson of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth. By intermarriage the Watsons are connected with many prominent families, and in their own name and right have gained a sure and lasting position in business, professional, social and public life.

Henry Winfield Watson was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1856, grandson of Joseph and Mary (White) Watson, and son of Mitchel and Anna (Bacon) Watson. He was educated in private schools and chose the law as his profession, preparing under F. Carroll Brewster. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1881, and began practice the same year. At this time he is well known in the business world, and since 1883 has been identified with large business interests. In 1883 he was an important factor in organizing the People's National Bank of Langhorne, his home; was one of the organizers of the Langhorne & Bristol Electric Railway, was elected the first president of the company and drove the first spike in connection with the construction of the first electric road in the county, November 20, 1895. Mr. Watson continued president of the road until 1898, the property then being sold. In 1900 he was appointed receiver of the Washington & Potomac Railroad, and later was chosen president of the Washington, Potomac & Chesapeake Railroad Company. He is a director of the Bucks County Trust Company, president of the People's National Bank of Langhorne, director of the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages, and director of the Langhorne Electric Light and Power Company. As executive and director he has played no small part in guiding the destinies of these corporations, and stands in the business world as one of the solid, reliable, substantial men of his day. He was one of the organizers of the Langhorne Library, and for several years was its efficient president. He is a member of the

Philadelphia Club, the Union League of Philadelphia, and numerous other clubs and societies.

Mr. Watson has ever been a strong adherent to Republican principles, was a frequent delegate to congressional and state conventions of his party, and in 1908 was alternate delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago. In 1914 he was the nominee of his party for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District, and was victorious over both of his opponents. With his professional and business experience to guide him, a strong mind to determine his actions, and a patriotic desire to legislate wisely for all, there is nothing in the forecast of his congressional career but honorable success.

CASSATT, Alexander Johnston,

Great Railroad Builder.

On the banks of the Hudson river, in the city of New York, stands a dome-shaped building of graceful proportions, erected as a monument and a memorial to that great commander of military forces, General Ulysses S. Grant. Across the seas, in the capital of the France he loved so well, and underneath the dome of the beautiful Hotel de Invalides, rest the remains of another great commander, probably the greatest that ever assembled men to battle—Napoleon I. Across the channel in that greatest of all cities, underneath the towers and spires his genius created and amid the tombs of the greatest of England's dead, lies all that is mortal of Sir Christopher Wren, architect and builder of St. Paul's Cathedral. Again crossing the seas to the great metropolis of the new world, there is found a fitting monument to a great commander and a great builder—Alexander Johnston Cassatt. His mortal remains do not lie beneath the structure his genius created, but nevertheless every stone, every girder and detail, in the great Pennsylvania railroad station in New York speaks eloquently of a master builder



Henry H. Watson?

and creative genius, who, when its site was covered with buildings and teeming with population, saw in his vision a mountain pierced, a river tunnelled, a city traversed under ground, and a great building erected, where electric driven trains should arrive and depart, unseen and unheard, bringing from north, east, south and west the thousands daily that make the beautiful spacious building the scene of greatest activity, and one of the striking sights of our American Mecca. He was a captain of the armies of peace, a builder of works devoted to commerce and one whose victories were won in the interests of the great corporation, whose masterful head he was, for seven years. Stricken at his post of duty, so well had he builded and so truly had he planned that the great corporation still moves along the lines he laid down, and of him it can truly be said: "Though dead he speaketh."

Alexander Johnston Cassatt was of Huguenot ancestry, the family name having been de Cossart and borne by a Protestant family of France. He was the son of Robert S. Cassett, a wealthy banker and prominent business man of Pittsburgh, and the first elected mayor of Allegheny City (now Pittsburgh, West Side), later came to Philadelphia and established the banking house of Lloyd Cassatt & Company. His mother was Katherine, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Stevenson) Johnston, and granddaughter of Colonel James Johnston, a Revolutionary soldier.

Alexander J. Cassatt began his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, continuing his studies in that city. Soon afterwards his father established a residence in Europe, and there the lad pursued a liberal course of study at the universities of Darmstadt and Heidelberg, and in other continental schools. After returning to the United States he decided upon civil engineering as a profession, and entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, whence he was graduated C. E.,

class of 1859. Immediately after graduation he entered upon the active practice of his profession, his first position being upon the staff of a Georgia railroad. He resigned at the outbreak of the war between the States and came to Philadelphia. In 1861 he was appointed rodman on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad; two years later he was appointed assistant engineer on the line linking the Pennsylvania to the Philadelphia & Trenton railroad. Here he began showing his true mettle, and in 1864 was made resident engineer of the middle division of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, with headquarters at Renovo. His next promotion was to superintendent of motive power and machinery at Altoona; next he was general superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1871 he was made general manager of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, and took up his residence in Philadelphia, and soon became known in the social as well as in the railway world. In 1874 he was made third vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and when Colonel Thomas A. Scott retired in 1880 he was advanced to the post of first vice-president. It was during this period of his career that he effected the control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, a blow to the Garretts and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which compelled them to seek alliance with the Philadelphia & Reading, also to build a line across New Jersey to gain entrance to New York City.

Another great undertaking was the construction of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad, by which fruit, vegetables and sea food are quickly transported from the Maryland and Virginia peninsula to northern markets. This was accomplished by building from Delmar to Cape Charles, ninety-five miles south. By means of powerful transfer tugs, loaded trains are brought from Norfolk across thirty-six miles of water in three hours, placed upon the rails,

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landing fresh picked berries, fruits and ocean delicacies in Philadelphia and New York in time for the breakfast table. This railroad is one of the most valuable feeders of the Pennsylvania system in Maryland and Delaware, and is entirely due to Mr. Cassatt's creative brain. He resigned the vice-presidency September 30, 1882, and spent a year in foreign travel. September 1, 1883, he was elected a director of the Pennsylvania railroad, but for the next fifteen years took little part in the administration of the great railroad he had been instrumental in placing in so commanding a position, but as chairman of the road committee kept in touch with the management. He became president of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk in 1885, and in 1891 president of a commission for building an intercolonial railroad connecting North and South America. In 1899 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania railroad, to succeed Frank Thomson, deceased, and under his management the road came rapidly to the front and assumed the commanding position in the railroad world that it yet so proudly occupies.

President Cassatt was a great constructive engineer; he was gifted with an almost prophetic vision and saw the future as it really came to pass. He planned great things for his road and the people of Philadelphia, and the magnates of the country, came to know him as the man he really was. He found conditions existing that threatened the very life of the road, the worst being the system by which favored shippers received large sums of money in rebates. President Cassatt had had a tilt with Mr. Rockefeller at an earlier period and refused him further rebates. The response had been to cut off all Pennsylvania shipments and give Standard Oil freight to more complaisant roads. In one week the Pennsylvania was forced to yield or run empty trains. Now in his rightful position from which to wage battle, he issued his famous "no rebate" order. Andrew Car-

negie, who shipped ten million dollars worth of freight a year over the Pennsylvania, protested, but President Cassatt stood firm, and Mr. Carnegie responded with the South Penn railroad proposition. This road was chartered and a great deal of construction work had been done in the counties of Washington, Fayette and Somerset, the intention being to build through the coal and coke fields of Pennsylvania to tide water. The formation of the United States Steel Corporation and the retirement of Mr. Carnegie from business gave Mr. Cassatt his opportunity, an article of the trust agreement being the abandonment of South Penn construction. The Pennsylvania purchased the property and dismantled it, thus removing a road that threatened the prosperity of the Pennsylvania and was a serious menace to its plans. He now began his wonderful work of expansion and improvement. The Pennsylvania was completely rebuilt, the line shortened by the removal of curves, grades lessened, stations rebuilt, roadbed improved and a great deal of the road four tracked between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Vast sums were spent to abolish grade crossings in the cities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and interterminal improvements. The physical condition of the road was built up and strengthened in every particular, in fact the work done was equivalent to building a double track railroad from New York to Pittsburgh. The Long Island railroad was acquired, much to the chagrin of the Vanderbilts, although their close relations were not disturbed. A low grade freight road was constructed that relieved the main line of a great part of its burden east of Pittsburgh and made possible the operation of the fast eighteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago. The maximum mileage passenger rate was lowered to two and a half cents per mile one way, a transferable mileage book at a flat two-cent rate issued, the company's dividend rate increased to seven per cent. per annum, and the salaries of all employees

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drawing less than \$200 monthly increased ten per cent., thus adding \$12,000,000 annually to the pay envelopes of 185,000 men employed on the lines east and west of Pittsburgh. To this great work must be added the plans for New York City terminals and the acquiring of two blocks of land in the heart of New York City, and the securing of the franchise necessary before the far-reaching plans of President Cassatt could be even commenced. He was held up at every point by thrifty councilmen in both Philadelphia and New York, but his strict orders in dealing with the unfriendly of both cities were: "No tribute." This finally became understood, and after delaying the work several months, all franchises and permits were granted. The great work of entering New York City, after passing under Bergen Hill, Jersey City, the Hudson river, and depositing passengers in the great station, covering four city blocks, was not completed during his lifetime, but the work was finished from the plans formulated by him and his great work as a constructive builder and great commander is emphasized in this, his crowning achievement.

This brief resumé only touches the really great things accomplished in his seven and a half years at the head of the Pennsylvania—the electrification of the New Jersey and other lines; the Union Station at Washington; the "Trenton cut-off;" the thousand and one instances of progress; the great training school at Altoona; the planting of great forests of trees, later to be used as a source of tie supply; the water works system extending along the right of way—all these things must remain a part of the unwritten history. The great fight with the Goulds is a matter of history, and while the Western Union was abolished from all Pennsylvania lines, they secured some of the fruits of victory.

Mr. Cassatt was the seventh president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and it is no exaggeration to say that he was the greatest

of them all. Certainly as a builder and commander of men he has had no equal. In addition to his railroad duties he was engaged in financial operations to a large extent. He was interested as director in the Philadelphia National Bank; Commercial Trust Company; Fidelity Trust Company; Western Savings Fund Society; Equitable Life Assurance Society; Manhattan Trust Company; Mercantile Trust Company, the former of Philadelphia, the latter four of New York City. He was officially connected with fifteen railroad companies besides being president and director of the Pennsylvania railroad, most of them being leased lines of the Pennsylvania. He was a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, holding that position in order to protect the interests of the Pennsylvania in New England.

There was another side to this great man's character, that which endeared him to sport-loving people of both hemispheres—he loved the horse. His breeding farm, "Chesterbrook," near Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, was the home of The Bard, Cadet and Gold Heels, familiar names to race goers, and equal in fame to the greatest of speed kings. He was an annual exhibitor at the great horse shows, and his specialty, the English hackney crossed with the American trotter, always carried away the ribbons in the hackney class. He took keen delight in exhibiting his horses, and while he retired from the turf with the passing of Monmouth Park, New Jersey, his breeding farm was continued, and Chesterbrook Farms became the nursery of scores of prize-winners. A favorite exercise was riding and he adhered to the saddle until a few years prior to his death.

Next to the horse, his strongest penchant was for yachting. He was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and his orange pennant, studded with a blue star on his yacht "Scud," was often first to cross the finish line. At Bar Harbor, with other Pennsylvania railroad officials, he could be found

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at the helm of his favorite yacht, as eager as any for the summer colony yachting honors. It was this love for outdoor sports, his desire to live as close to nature as possible that enabled him to live nearly the allotted three-score years and ten without suffering any of the minor ills incident to the life of the average captain of industry. His name was synonymous with everything progressive in club life. He inaugurated reforms in the Merion Cricket Club, of which he had been president several years; in the Philadelphia Horse Show Association, of which he was a most active director and also lent his aid and support to the development of the Radnor Hunt and the Chester Valley Hunt Clubs, and the Farmers' Club.

In political faith he was a Democrat, but less known politically than many a man of lesser importance. Yet was a power in State and national politics. Officials high in the public service of the nation owe their elevation to President Cassatt, yet the only political office he ever held was supervisor of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county. He was first elected to this office in 1881 and was continuously reelected each year until 1899. He spent large sums of his own money to keep the roads in good repair, and set the fashion in other sections of the county for wealthy men to take up the burden and build good roads. Indeed, it can be ascribed to Mr. Cassatt that the Pennsylvania State Highway Bureau was established. He was held in highest regard by the farmers of Montgomery county, numbering among them many of his warmest friends.

In religious association he was a member of the Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal) at Bryn Mawr, and also held a pew in St. James' Episcopal Church, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. He was practical in his religion, and encouraged his employees to become members of the Young Men's Christian Association. He contributed generously to the work of that associa-

tion among railroad men, considering a good investment the money spent in establishing railroad branches and reading rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Years of experience had taught him, he said: "That a man who allied himself with the great young men's movement, made a sober and reliable employee."

Mr. Cassatt married, in 1868, Lois, daughter of Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, D. D., rector for many years of Trinity Episcopal Church in Oxford, Philadelphia; she is also a niece of James Buchanan, President of the United States, 1857-61. A beautiful altar in Christ Church, Philadelphia, is a memorial to Dr. Buchanan, erected by Mrs. Cassatt. The Cassatt country residence at Haverford, "Cheswold," with its extensive grounds, attractive rooms, surrounded by great trees, was a comfortable, spacious home. Their city home was at No. 202 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, which was occupied during the social season only, the family preferring their country residence. They were usually the first to leave the city in the spring and the last to return in the autumn. No family in the city held higher social position, Mrs. Cassatt being, until her retirement, two years prior to her husband's death, an acknowledged leader of society.

Mr. Cassatt was a diffident man, and avoided as much as possible all social obligations, leaving this to his wife. It was his delight to assemble a coterie of congenial friends at Chesterbrook Farm, and at many of the entertainments these friends enjoyed, he acted as chef. He had a cottage at Bar Harbor, on the coast of Maine, and while there spent much of his time on his yacht "Scud." He was very charitable, and hundreds can testify to his many thoughtful acts and timely aid. He belonged to many clubs, among them the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Radnor Hunt, Rabbit, Pennsylvania, Corinthian Yacht, Germantown Cricket, and Philadelphia Country. He also belonged to the New York

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W. Wallace Fritz M.D.

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clubs—Union, Yacht, Tandem, and Turf and Field. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mrs. Cassatt is identified with many charitable enterprises and has also been prominently connected with women's clubs. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America and is a governor of the Acorn Club. Children of Alexander J. and Lois (Buchanan) Cassatt are: Edward Buchanan; Robert Kelso; Eliza Foster, married to W. Plunkett Stewart, of Baltimore.

FRITZ, W. Wallace, M. D., D. D. S.,

Father of Neuropathy.

A regularly graduated Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Surgery, father of neuropathy, and dean of the only recognized school of drugless practice, Dr. Fritz is one of the strong and most interesting characters in the medical world. From 1892, when he received the diploma of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, until 1906, when he was elected Professor of Surgery of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, he followed the lines of practice laid down by the old school of medicine, and during that time many honors were showered upon him. From 1906 until the present time he has practiced drugless treatment, a form of practice in which he was the most prominent leader, and is now the head of the College of Neuropathy, an institution which stands alone in its relation to drugless practice. When Temple University was about to annex a medical department, Dr. Fritz organized the medical and pharmaceutical departments, instituted the first five years' medical course in the United States, and was chosen the first dean. Wherever placed he has proved his worth, and while he remained in regular practice tasted to the full the honors that the medical fraternity covet. As the exponent of the new school that has demonstrated how pathological conditions in all

parts of the body can be controlled by way of the vaso-motor system he has become equally prominent, from the day when he stepped boldly forward in the cause of humanity and furnished the new scientific movement with that which it so badly needed, a leader, and after years of study, research and hard work has perfected a method of treatment known as Neuropathy.

W. Wallace Fritz was born at Elders Ridge, Indiana, April 25, 1872. Until the age of sixteen years he attended school and aided his father in farm labor, and after his graduation from Elders Ridge Academy with high honors he joined a civil engineering corps as axeman, returning home in the spring of 1889 to assist his father. During hay harvest he was so injured by falling from a load of hay that his life was despaired of. But he recovered, and during the period of convalescence began the study of anatomy, that study determining his future career. In the fall of 1891 he began medical study at Medico-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia and in 1892 received a diploma from the Philadelphia School of Anatomy for proficiency and research work. During his term of three years at Medico-Chirurgical College he was a charter member of the Webster Fox Ophthalmological Society and a member of the William Easterly Ashton Gynecological Society, also being Assistant Gynecologist in the dispensary service of the college and hospital. In 1894 he was graduated M. D., and was among those who took the first examination of the Pennsylvania State Medical Board, receiving from the board a license to practice medicine and surgery. In 1895 he was Demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and in 1896 was elected director and Dean of the School of Anatomy, also Lecturer of Anatomy in Medico-Chirurgical and Philadelphia Dental colleges. He was appointed Lecturer on Minor Surgery in Philadelphia Dental College in 1897, in 1898 was elected surgeon on the staff of the Garretson Hospital of Philadelphia and also

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was admitted to membership in the Philadelphia County Medical Society, in 1899 was appointed Consultant Medical Chief of the Garretson Hospital, and in 1900, completing his studies in dentistry, was graduated D. D. S. from Philadelphia Dental College and was elected a member of the British-American Dental Society. During 1900 he organized the medical and pharmaceutical departments of Temple University, and was elected dean, serving for three years in that position and as Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. It was there that he inaugurated the five years' course of study for medical students, Temple University being the first university in the United States to require five years study. During this three years of connection with Temple he also served on the staff of the Samaritan Hospital as Surgeon and as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia Normal Training School, becoming a member of the American Medical Association in 1902 and of the Philadelphia Medical Club in 1904.

Always a student and ever seeking more efficient means of relieving human ills, Dr. Fritz became interested in drugless treatment, accepting in 1906 the appointment as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, being elected in 1907 Professor of Obstetrics. In 1908 he organized the American College of Neuropathy, giving to drugless practice a new name and a temple of learning. He was elected Dean, Professor of Anatomy, Surgery and Clinical Surgery and a member of the board of trustees, becoming in 1909 president of the corporation of the college. The new school and institution has prospered and in the six years it has been in existence has taken a recognized position as the champion of a treatment rational, scientific and efficient. In 1910 Dr. Fritz organized and was elected president of the American Association of Neuropathy, and also was chosen president of the Pennsylvania Neuropathic Associa-

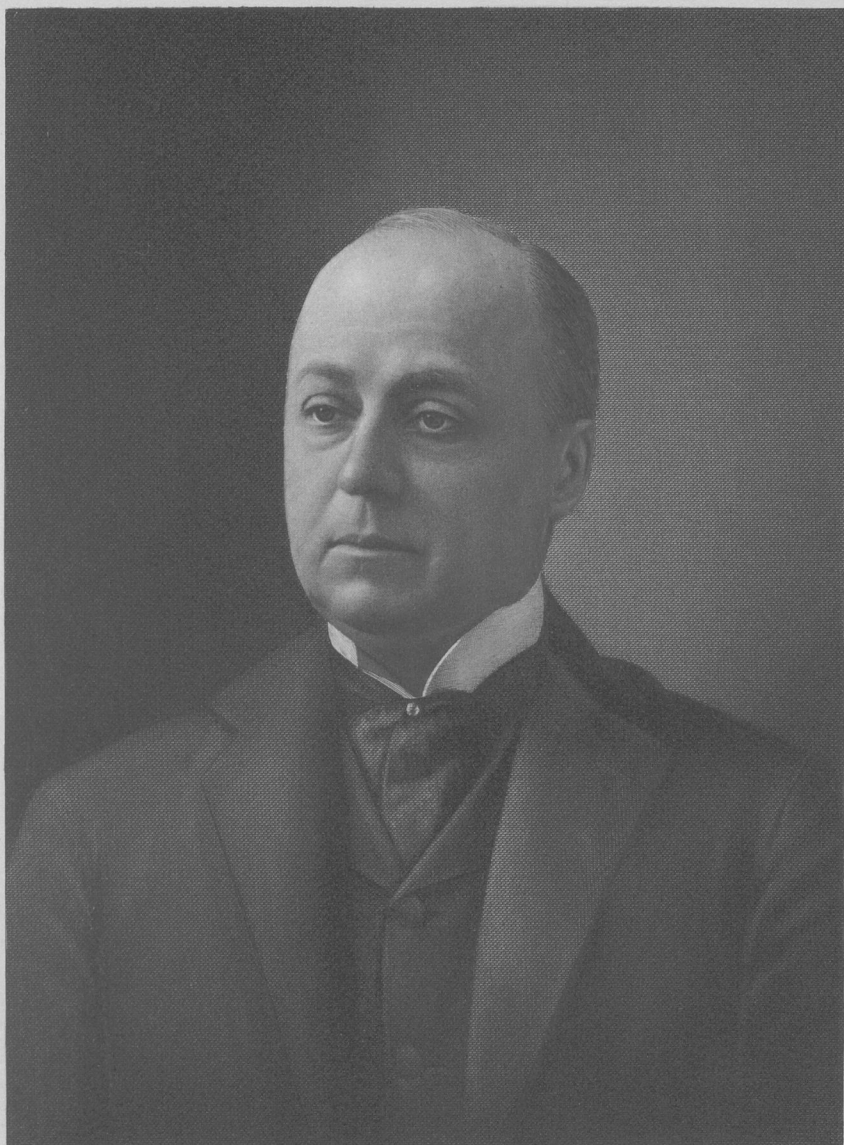
tion. In 1912 he organized and was elected president of the National Association of Drugless Practitioners. He is also a member of the New Jersey Neuropathic Association, to which he was elected in 1911, in 1913 became an honorary member of the Luther Burbank Society, and in 1914 was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Drugless Therapeutic Association, honorary member of the Naturopath Association and of the New Jersey Chiropractic Association. In 1895 he was appointed medical director of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has long served that company.

It is difficult to see how more earnest, practical and successful work could be crowded into a period of twenty years, and its review leads to the conclusion that in the years of activity remaining to him, Dr. Fritz will create an unprecedented record.

KNOX, Philander Chase, Lawyer, Statesman.

Philander Chase Knox was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1853, son of David S. and Rebekah (Page) Knox; he was named after Philander Chase, the renowned Episcopal bishop, of whom his father was an ardent admirer.

At the age of fifteen he entered Mount Alliance (Ohio) Union College, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen. He studied law under H. B. Swope, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and the next year was appointed assistant United States Attorney for the district of Western Pennsylvania by President Grant. This field was too narrow for his ambitions, and, having noticed with interest the wonderful expansion going on in the coal, glass, iron and steel industries, and in transportation, he resigned his office after a year's service and became a partner with James H. Reed, in the firm of Knox & Reed. In a brief time the firm had acquired the most important



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Philander C. Knox

and lucrative law business in Western Pennsylvania, extending to all important industrial interests, and for some time Mr. Knox's personal retainers amounted to \$75,000 a year. In 1897 President McKinley tendered to him the Attorney-General's portfolio, an offer which he declined because he was unwilling to make so great a financial sacrifice as the position would demand. Mr. Knox's firm grasp of corporation questions was abundantly demonstrated when Pennsylvania capitalists bought the Indianapolis street railway interests, and rivals appeared with the claim that the franchise was about to expire, a claim which was conceded by the Pennsylvanians' attorneys, former President Harrison and Judge John B. Dillon. The matter was submitted to Mr. Knox, who after a careful examination decided that Messrs. Harrison and Dillon were in error, and that the franchise had a further life of several years—a conclusion in which Mr. Harrison agreed, after a further examination. In the trial of the case Mr. Knox took forty-five minutes in presenting his case, while the opposing lawyers took four and eight hours respectively. The suit was decided on the points presented by Mr. Knox, and he received a fee of \$110,000 for his services.

In April, 1901, President McKinley again offered to Mr. Knox the position of Attorney-General, and which he now accepted, and he was invited to remain in the position when Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. His office had now come to be of tremendous importance. The entire people had seemed to have arisen against the so-called trusts and freight rate discriminations. Under the Sherman anti-trust law he entered proceedings against various corporations, and while these were pending the Senate judiciary committee called upon him for an opinion as to what further legislation was necessary to make governmental prosecutions more certain. He made an elaborate report, and Congress crystalized the essential points of his recommendations

into laws; the courts rendered permanent injunctions prohibiting railroads from granting rebates and making improper discriminations; while the suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company was successful, and the beef trust was prohibited from continuing the contested combinations.

The mere conduct of his office, however, brilliant as it was, constituted but a small part of his work. On October 2, 1902, before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, he delivered a profoundly learned address on "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts," in which he declared "the conspicuous noxious features of trusts, existent and possible, are these: overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors, tendency to monopoly, and lack of appreciation of their relations to the people. He was also a constructive force along other lines. Under his guidance a most favorable arrangement was made by the government with reference to the use of the Pacific cable. In a notable extradition case, under his direction an appeal was successfully taken from the decision of the Canadian authorities to the Privy Council at London. His legal talents were also of great service in matters pertaining to the acquiring title to the Panama canal territory.

On the death of Senator Quay, Governor Pennypacker appointed Mr. Knox to fill out the unexpired term. He took his seat at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and the following year was elected for a full term. While in the Senate he was instrumental in framing the railroad rate law. His labors were so uniformly useful that President Roosevelt declared, "You have deeply affected for good the development of our entire political system in its relation to the industrial and economic tendencies of the times." In 1908 Senator Knox was Pennsylvania's candidate for the presidency.

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President Taft was strongly desirous of having lawyers of the highest rank in his cabinet, and especially those well qualified to advise in corporation matters. He held Senator Knox in high estimation, and it seemed for a time that his desire to call him into his cabinet was not to be realized. While Mr. Knox was Senator, the salaries of cabinet officers had been increased, and this made him ineligible under the law. Anxiety on the part of the President and willingness on the part of Congress led to the enactment of another law which reduced the salary of the Secretary of State to what it had formerly been, and this was held to remove the difficulty. Therefore, Mr. Knox resigned his seat in the Senate, and became Secretary of State, and in which position he served with distinguished ability. His diplomatic service in relation to the South American States was particularly useful, bringing those countries into more intimate and satisfactory relations with the United States.

Mr. Knox is a member of numerous leading clubs—the Duquesne of Pittsburgh, of which he was for three years president; the Pittsburgh Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, both of Pittsburgh; the Castalia Angling Club of Sandusky; the Union League and the Lawyers' Club of New York City; and the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia. He married, in 1880, Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburgh.

SPROUL, William C.,

Journalist, Manufacturer, Legislator.

While the United States has produced a host of most versatile men of affairs, few have attained such remarkable success in so many different lines of activity as William C. Sproul—editor, ironmaster, manufacturer, philanthropist and statesman. He springs from a Scotch ancestor, Robert Sproule, who left his native land and settled in the village of Castlederg, county Tyrone, Ireland, where he died in 1680, his

being the oldest gravestone in the cemetery surrounding the Presbyterian church in the village. His American ancestor, Charles Sproul, a farmer of county Tyrone, Ireland, came to the United States in 1786, bringing a demit from a chapter of Royal Arch Masons that commended him to his brethren of the order. He settled in Montgomery county, and also lived in Chester county, engaging in farming and in the operation of small iron furnaces or forges. His wife, Margaret Nelson, was also a native of county Tyrone, Ireland.

Their son, James Sproul, born in Castlederg, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1780, was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents in 1786, and died January 7, 1847. He obtained a good education, learned all his father could teach him of ironmaking processes, and became one of the more notable of early Pennsylvania iron founders. He had a chain of three forges and a bloomery on Octoraro creek, and a large trade in finished iron, his principal store being in the city of Lancaster. He became one of the wealthiest men of that city and one of the largest landowners in the entire section. His widow Anne, daughter of William and Nancy (Dunlap) Johnson, of Steepleville, Chester county, survived until December 21, 1889. Her dower rights, lasting for nearly forty-three years, covered much real estate in the two counties of Chester and Lancaster, which with her other property she handled with rare judgment.

William Hall, son of James Sproul and his second wife, Anne Johnson, was born November 6, 1837. His early life after leaving school was spent in Kansas and Pennsylvania until 1874, when he moved to Negaunee, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he held an executive position with a mining and smelting company. In 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania and was interested extensively in the Chester rolling mills until his retirement. He married, May 5, 1862, Deborah Dickinson Slokom, daughter of Samuel and Mary

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(Walker) Slokom, and granddaughter of Thomas and Susan (Miller) Slokom.

The Slokoms were of English Quaker descent, as were the Walkers; the Millers of German descent, the ancestor coming with the Amish emigration of about 1728. Samuel Slokom was a banker and capitalist, reputed at his death in 1889 to have been the richest man in Lancaster county. His wife, Mary (Walker) Slokom, died in Chester, April 20, 1893, aged eighty-seven years, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground in Sadsbury, beside the unmarked graves of her Quaker ancestors, and almost within sight of where she and her people for generations and all her children and grandchildren have been born.

From such an ancestry came William Cameron, youngest of the three sons of William Hall and Deborah Dickinson (Slokom) Sproul. He was born on the farm, near the village of Octoraro, Colerain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1870, and four years later his parents moved to Negaunee, Michigan, where his early life was spent. Before his sixth birthday he entered a private school taught by a young lady, Miss Louise N. McIntyre, who started the lad aright and inspired him with his first ambition to become a scholar. In 1881 he entered Negaunee high school, being then eleven years of age, a year later the family returned to Pennsylvania, settling in Christiana, where he spent a winter in the high school. In March, 1883, they moved to Chester, where he finished his high school course and was graduated with the class of 1887, with a normal or teacher's degree. In the fall of 1887 he entered Swarthmore College, where he spent four useful years. He took the full scientific course; was editor of the "Swarthmore Phoenix" and of "The Halcyon," the college annual; was member and manager of the football team; president of the Euno-mian Literary Society; charter member and archon of Swarthmore Chapter, Phi Kappa Psi; winner of one of the college oratorical

prizes, and a participant in all student movements. He was graduated B. S. in 1891, and at once bought an interest in the Franklin Printing Company, an old-established Philadelphia house. His ambition was for journalism, and in March, 1892, he acquired a one-half interest in the "Chester Times," then as later the leading daily newspaper of Delaware county. This was the culmination of an ambition that had beset him from the age of ten years, when with a school-mate, Fred Dougherty, in Negaunee, they invested in a small printing outfit, set the type, edited and printed a monthly journal, "The Amateur," with sixteen pages the size of a postal card. But "The Amateur" made money, and Mr. Sproul yet remembers with what pride the young owners found they had earned a profit of ten dollars during their first six months. Later, in Chester in 1883 and 1884 he published "The Sun," an amateur paper, and became a member of the Pennsylvania Amateur Press Association. In 1884, while yet in high school, he began to do work for the "Chester Times," and attracted the attention of John A. Wallace, the owner, who decided he was worthy of encouragement, and offered to compensate him for work done after school and evenings. The lad thought twenty-five cents per day fair pay, and he began work in earnest at that rate. In the following year he became Chester correspondent of the "Philadelphia Press" under Mr. Dorr, then news editor. Mr. Dorr loved to tell in the latter years how in 1885 he sent for his Chester correspondent to give him some instructions, and of his surprise to see a fifteen-year-old boy come to the office in answer to his summons. He kept up his newspaper work while at Swarthmore, and in addition to the college publication conducted general college departments in several metropolitan journals, earning considerable money in that way. When at last his hopes were realized and he was half owner of the "Times," and began his partnership with his early friend and employer, John

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A. Wallace, he threw his whole soul and energy into the work, learned the business thoroughly, developing into a forceful writer, as well as a capable business manager.

In 1895 he had acquired such a reputation in business circles that he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Chester, and in 1898 was elected vice-president of the Delaware River Iron, Shipbuilding and Engine Works, formerly Roach's shipyard. In 1899 he resigned and at once began the organization of the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, incorporated with \$500,000 capital. Mr. Sproul was elected president of the corporation, and on December 31, 1900, the last day of the nineteenth century, the first heat was poured from the furnaces of the great plant erected at the foot of Jeffrey street, Chester. This has been a most successful enterprise and one of great value to the city of Chester. But not even the field of journalism or of steel manufacture was sufficiently large to satisfy his boundless energy. He became interested in lumber, coal, railroad and banking companies and in shipping. In 1900 he with others organized the Chester Shipping Company, with a line of steamers on the Delaware river, becoming president of that corporation and of the River Front Improvement Company, also of the Niagara Hydraulic Engine Company. Other Chester companies, in which he is officially interested are the Henry Roever Company, a large glycerine and soap manufacturing company, of which he is vice-president; the Delaware County Trust Company, the First National Bank and the Delaware County National Bank, holding directorships in all these financial institutions. His lumber, timber, coal and railroad interests are largely in the State of West Virginia. He is president of the Coal River railway, the Camden Inter-State Railway of West Virginia, the Kentucky & Ohio, the Kanawha Valley Traction Company, the Charleston & South Side Bridge Company, and of the

Spruce River Coal Land Company. He is treasurer of the Kanawha Bridge and Terminal Company; treasurer of the Seaboard Fuel Company; and in addition to the banks already mentioned, is a director of the Commercial Trust Company. This does not by any means cover the field of Mr. Sproul's business operations, but only the more important, and would seem to be of sufficient magnitude to employ the time of even the most energetic man. But not Mr. Sproul. These is another field, which few business men except those either retired or directly descended from statesmen of note, ever enter—the field of politics.

Even before Mr. Sproul was of age, he was an active political worker and a strong partisan. After becoming part owner of the "Times" he became well-known as a rising man, and coincident with his advent into the business world was his entrance into official political life. In March, 1896, he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of State Senator to succeed Jesse M. Baker, and was elected the following November by a majority of almost 10,000 votes. He was then just past twenty-five years of age—the constitutional age limit for Senators, and for six years was the youngest man in the State Senate. Notwithstanding his youth and his pronounced independence, he was assigned to important committees and became prominent in connection with notable legislation. In 1900 he was renominated and elected without serious opposition. In the session of 1891 he was strongly opposed to the so-called "ripper" bills, for changing the form of government of cities, and although closely affiliated with the regular Republican State organization, strenuously labored to defeat the Pittsburgh "ripper," which was the political sensation of that session. In 1903 Senator Sproul, after a careful study of the question of road improvement, drafted the bill for the general plan of State aid in highway construction, which, combined with some features of a bill introduced by Sena-

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John H. Dearney

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tor Roberts, of Montgomery county, was passed during the session of 1903. This bill forms the beginning of the highway improvement movement that has converted many of the hitherto inferior roads of Pennsylvania into splendid modern avenues of travel, and is constantly spreading until the cause of "Good Roads" has become one of the most vital and important of all State improvements. In 1903 Senator Sproul was the unanimous choice of the Republican members of the Senate for president of that body, and was elected by the party vote. He was reelected by the Senate in 1904, and was again chosen president of the Senate by his party associates. He is the author of bills calling upon Congress to consider uniform divorce laws and of other measures; also has served upon several State commissions, and has rendered valuable service in his efforts in behalf of public charities and philanthropies. He is a member of the board of managers of Swarthmore College, his *alma mater*, and in 1903 was elected president of the Alumni Association. In March, 1907, he presented the college with funds sufficient to erect a building for an observatory, and to equip it with one of the largest and most powerful telescopes in the whole world. He is trustee of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, and most liberal in his private philanthropies. His fraternities are the Masonic order, the Elks, Patrons of Husbandry, Phi Kappa Psi and the Book and Key, the two latter college fraternities. His clubs are the Union League, University, Corinthian Yacht, Pen and Pencil of Philadelphia, Manhattan and Engineers of New York, Penn of Chester, Harrisburg, Rose Tree Fox and Springhaven Country; also numerous political organizations. His favorite recreation is open-air sport, principally with rod, line and gun. He is also fond of travel, and has toured Europe, Alaska, Mexico and his native land. In religious faith he is a member of the Society of Friends.

He married, January 2, 1892, Emmeline, daughter of John B. Roach, the noted ship-builder of Chester, and his wife, Mary Caroline Wallace. Children: Dorothy Wallace and John Roach Sproul. The family winter home is in Chester, while their summer mansion is at Lapidea Manor, a historic and beautiful farm in Nether Providence, just beyond the city limits.

DEARNLEY, John H.,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Prominent among the yarn manufacturers of this country was the late John H. Dearnley, of Philadelphia, who passed away December, 1913. While others may have done a larger volume of business and personally may have attained to a greater degree of prominence, no one in the trade has ever had a cleaner business record or realized any larger proportionate profits than he. At the time when the business was taken over by a corporation and Mr. Dearnley was obliged to show profits for the preceding five years, the earning capacity of his plant proved to be the largest of its size for his line of business in the country. His system of estimating the cost of production was not only original, but was conceded by experts to be the most accurate method known to manufacture.

Mr. Dearnley was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1861, son of Isaac and Hannah (Grindrod) Dearnley. The family was of English descent, and among the forbears were many clergymen, notably one Robert Dearnley, who attained to a considerable degree of eminence, and was one of the prominent preachers of his time. After completing his education at the public schools of Manayunk and later at the Tremont Seminary of Norristown, Mr. Dearnley became associated with his father in the cotton brokerage business. This was not at all to his liking, and at the age of twenty he decided to engage in the business of manufacturing

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worsted yarns. He became associated with Mr. William Craven under the firm name of Craven & Dearnley, and at the early age of twenty-three built his first yarn mill at Eighth and Somerset streets, Philadelphia. Mr. Dearnley showed a genius for invention as well as for organization, and many of his devices were used in connection with the machines at the mill. In 1892 Mr. Craven retired, and Mr. Dearnley continued under the name of the Dearnley Worsted Spinning Company. The business grew and expanded, and Mr. Dearnley met with a marked degree of success. Finally, in 1911, he sold out his entire interest to the John & James Dobson Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Dearnley was a quiet and most unassuming man, and only those who knew him intimately were able to get any idea of his mental strength and force of character. No man ever came into contact with him closely but could see how far-seeing and resourceful he was. An attorney who had charge of Mr. Dearnley's legal matters for many years said, "I never had a client to come to me so thoroughly prepared. He had a wonderful power of logical analysis, and when he made an examination of a subject, there was little more to be said about it. Moreover, Mr. Dearnley was the very essence of integrity. He was most conscientious and absolutely honest. When asked to make returns of his property for taxes, he never withdrew a dollar."

Mr. Dearnley was a member of the Union League and a Mason. He was one of the managers of St. Timothy's Hospital, and for many years was a member of the board of education. He was a man of philanthropic nature, and was constantly giving of his means in a very quiet way, insisting that his name should not be associated with the gift.

On July 7, 1886, Mr. Dearnley was married to Elizabeth Schofield, of Philadelphia. She with three children survive him: John Schofield, Charles Edwin, Irene Elizabeth.

SNYDER, Charles A.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

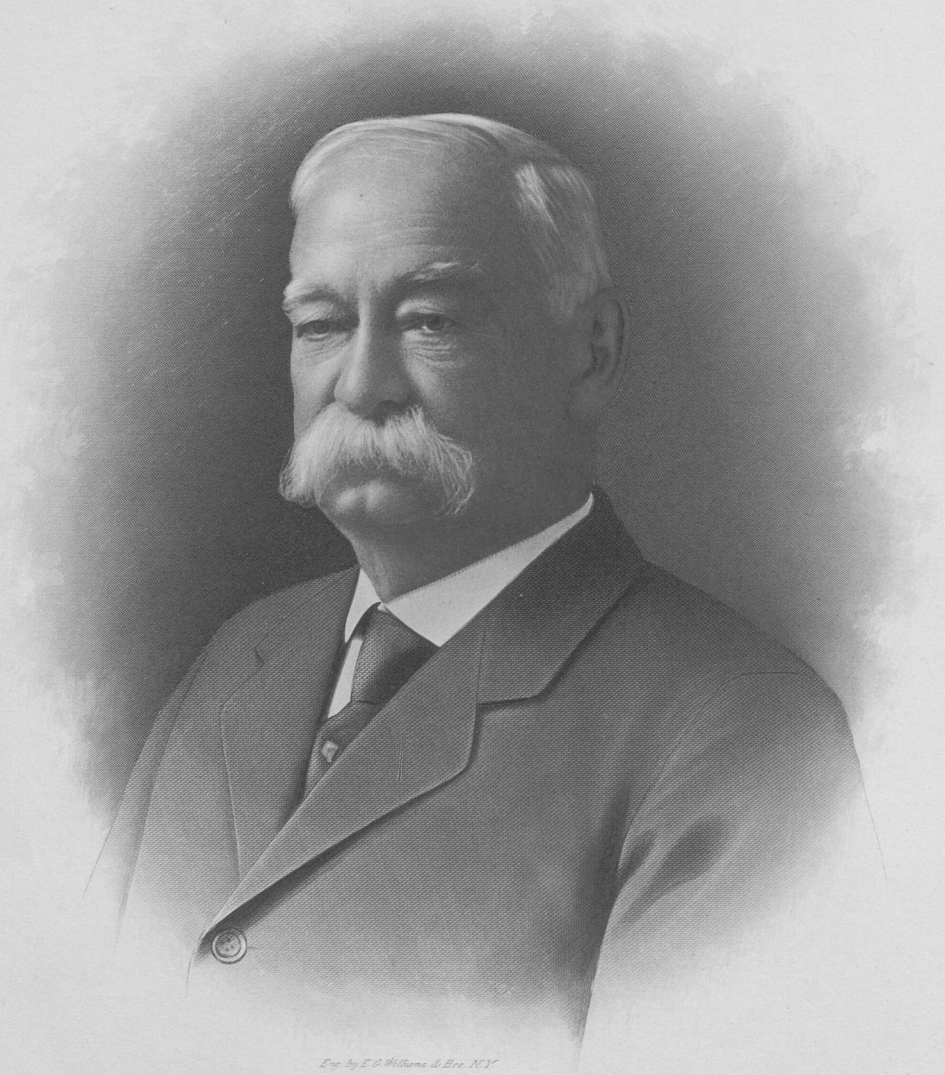
The two bodies of the Pennsylvania Legislature have at different times in their existence housed a galaxy of statesmen who have formed laws of wisdom and far-reaching effect—men whose talents, abilities and opportunities have carried them far beyond the limit of the politics of the State and have made them men whose fame has been nation wide and the story of whose works has been told beyond the seas.

Since the legislative session of 1903 it has been the privilege of Charles Brua Snyder to hold membership in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1902 he was returned from the polls a representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the Fourth District of the county of Schuylkill, having been the candidate of the Republican party, with which he has ever been identified. He was reelected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1904 and 1906. In 1908 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, his years of experience in the lower house especially fitting him for the more responsible duties of the Senate. He was reelected to the Senate in 1912. In all justice, truth and fairness it may be stated that his part in the Legislature, both as a Representative and a Senator, has been productive of benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for the cause of ideal government.

Charles A. Snyder, christened at birth Charles Brua Snyder, his middle name being that of his maternal ancestors, but who has always used the former name, descends from a race of German and Irish ancestors, who made their advent in Berks and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, about 1718, and was born at Pillow, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1867. After a public school education he at once took up the study of law, entering the office of W. J. Whitehouse, a very prominent attorney of Pottsville, and noted as a great criminal



Chas. A. Snyder



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W. T. Donaldson

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lawyer; and passing successful examinations, was admitted to practice at the bar of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1889. Since that time he has been engaged in active practice, and is universally known as an advocate of high standards, one whose reputation is beyond the slightest reproach, and one whose talents and deep legal knowledge compel complete trust and confidence. Numerous local offices have been placed at his feet, and the duties of each have received the scrupulously careful attention that would have been given the most important private case, the fee for which would equal the entire annual emolument of the office, among them being those of deputy district attorney; city solicitor of Pottsville, Pennsylvania; controller of Schuylkill county; and county solicitor for the county of Schuylkill. Mr. Snyder has served an enlistment in the Pennsylvania National Guard; is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Independent Americans, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and other fraternal societies.

On May 21, 1891, he married Laura, daughter of Charles D. Arters, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1867. She is a graduate of Kutztown State Normal School, Pennsylvania, and the Teachers' Training School of Chicago; before her marriage she was for several years a successful school teacher, a profession which her father before her followed, and for which her normal school education prepared her. They are the parents of: 1. Ruth Arters, born at Tremont, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a graduate of La Salle Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, and Temple University, Philadelphia. 2. Droz Brua, born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1901, and now a student at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

DONALDSON, William Francis, **Leader in Anthracite Industry.**

The late William Francis Donaldson, of Philadelphia, who for many years was one

of the leaders among the independent coal operators in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, was a man of excellent judgment, great integrity and rare executive ability, meriting the high esteem in which he was held by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He became identified with the coal interests more than half a century ago, and although he closed out his business before the time of the Centennial, he had contributed greatly to the growth and development of the industry.

William Francis Donaldson was born at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1838, son of William and Maria Frances (Redfearn) Donaldson. The former-named was a representative of the Donaldson family of Glencoe, Scotland, and the latter of the family of Redfearn of Cumberland county, England. William Donaldson was a miner for a number of years in Middleton-in-Teesdale, Durham, England, but learning of the discovery of anthracite in the State of Pennsylvania, he emigrated to the United States, located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1830. His well directed efforts met with a large degree of success, and he was thus engaged up to the time of his death at the age of fifty-five years, in the prime of life. Teesdale Redfearn, father of Maria Frances (Redfearn) Donaldson, was a miner in the lead mines of Allston, county of Cumberland, England, for a number of years, but subsequently emigrated to this country, settling in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines, and where both he and his son were killed.

William Francis Donaldson enjoyed the advantage of an excellent education, a most valuable asset in a business career, and upon the completion of his studies he directed his attention to the same line of work as that in which his father was engaged, beginning at about the age of twenty years. In 1862 he formed a partnership with his brother, John Donaldson, conducting their operations under the title of J. &

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W. F. Donaldson. Mr. Donaldson was a type of gentleman that is fast passing away. He had that gracious bearing and courtliness of manner that is indeed a rare virtue in these times of hurry and strife. Prominent socially, he possessed those qualities of mind and heart that won for him a host of friends that were loyal and true. He was a member of the Union League, and was affiliated with the Second Presbyterian Church. He also held membership in the United Service Club, an organization composed mostly of army and navy officers, only one-tenth of the membership consisting of plain citizens. Mr. Donaldson was among this one-tenth, but he might have easily been taken for a military officer, his appearance being most commanding, and this was combined with an attractive personality which made his presence welcome wherever he went. He was a wonderful man in many respects, retaining his faculties unimpaired until the end, which came on February 5, 1914, after an illness of only a few days.

Mr. Donaldson married, September 22, 1864, Elizabeth A. Heaton, daughter of Reuben A. Heaton, who was successfully engaged in the coal business for many years. The Heatons were of English descent, and traced their ancestry to Colonial times. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson: Francis Donaldson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. W. R. Innis; Mrs. G. M. P. Murphy; Keith Donaldson, of New York.

CHAAPEL, Victor Piolette,

Educator, Physician.

One of the prominent citizens and distinguished physicians of Northern Pennsylvania is Dr. Victor Piolette Chaapel, a descendant of old English stock and a member of the family of Chaapel or Chapel, as the name was originally spelled, which for many generations were prominent in New England, a region where a large branch of the family still resides.

George Chapel, the first of the name to come to the New World, sailed in the year 1635, from London, England, in the good ship "Christian," when but twenty years of age, and brought with him to the untried land his young wife Margaret. The youthful couple settled in New London, Connecticut, where they were the parents of three children, Mary, Rachel and John, from the latter of whom are descended the Connecticut and Massachusetts branches of the family, as well as the Chaapels of Pennsylvania, of whom Victor P. Chaapel is the representative.

The removal of a portion of the Chaapel family to Pennsylvania, from New England, occurred in the time of Isaac Chapel, the great-grandfather of Dr. Chaapel, who was born February 28, 1761, at Sandisfield, in the lovely Berkshire region of Massachusetts, whither his parents had gone from Connecticut the preceding year. The journey to Pennsylvania was made in March of the year 1800, in company with his wife and four children, and their first choice of a home was Towanda, in the present Bradford county. This was but a temporary home, however, and they later pressed on through what was then largely a dense wilderness, to Le Roy, a settlement in the same county, their means of travel consisting of sleds and a team of oxen. Isaac Chapel became a prominent man in the region of his adoption, and, though the assessment of his property, as it appears in an old tax list of Burlington township, as Le Roy was then called, seems to modern ears primitive enough, with forty-eight acres of land, two improved; one house, valued at fifteen dollars; one horse, two oxen and a cow to his credit, he was nevertheless a man of mark, and was commissioned, November 20, 1804, by Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania, a justice of the peace for Burlington and Wysox townships. This office he held until the time of his death, May 1, 1817, at the age of fifty-six years.

The father of Dr. Victor P. Chaapel was

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Franklin Buckley Chaapel, a grandson of Isaac Chapel, just mentioned, and a son of Chauncey and Lury (Crofut) Chaapel. He was born February 22, 1831, at Le Roy, and lived his life in the region of Lycoming county, following the occupation of farmer and lumberman until his death, January 7, 1902. He married Mahala Wheeland, a daughter of David Wheeland, of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where she was born, near Williamsport, February 10, 1828. To them were born five children, as follows: 1. Van Amburg, born January 4, 1853; now residing unmarried at Proctor, Pennsylvania, where he operates a farm. 2. Laura, born July 13, 1854, at Le Roy, now Mrs. John R. Calvert, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 3. Lucy, born August 9, 1857, at Le Roy; became the wife of Warren G. Winner; died in 1882. 4. Chauncey, born October 15, 1859, at Le Roy; a farmer; married Emma Folk. 5. Victor Piolette, of whom further. 6. William Lawrence, born January 4, 1872, at Rose Valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; married Mary Plank.

Dr. Victor Piolette Chaapel was born March 25, 1865, at Le Roy, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education at the Lycoming county public schools, later attending the Muncy Normal School in Lycoming county. Following his intention of making teaching his profession, he taught for six years in the public schools of Lycoming county. During this period, however, his thoughts and attention were more and more turned toward medicine as a profession. He accordingly took up the study of this subject in the office of Dr. M. T. Milnor, of Warrensville, Pennsylvania, and also took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which he graduated with the class of 1892. The same year he was admitted to practice, and began his professional career at Irvona, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1896. In this year he went to

New York City for the purpose of taking a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic School in that city. This accomplished, he returned to Pennsylvania and established himself in practice in Newberry, Lycoming county, where he has since remained, and where his practice and reputation have grown rapidly to their present proportions. Newberry is really a portion of the city of Williamsport and it is with this important place that Dr. Chaapel's career has been identified. Besides his personal practice, he is deeply interested in general medical questions as well as those of a theoretical nature and has, on a number of occasions, read papers before the various associations of which he is a member. His specialty is in children's diseases, upon which he is considered a leading authority. He is a member of the Lycoming County, the Pennsylvania State and the American Medical Associations. Despite his onerous professional duties, Dr. Chaapel finds time for other interests and activities. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Newberry and served for several years on its board of directors. He is a man of independent mind and in the matter of politics is known as an independent Democrat. He has for long been interested in educational questions, and has served at various times on the school board of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and on the school board of Williamsport, the latter from 1902 to 1904.

Dr. Chaapel married, February 14, 1893, Jennie Campbell, the eldest child of John L. and Matilda (Black) Campbell, of Watsonstown, Pennsylvania, where she was born June 9, 1864. To Dr. and Mrs. Chaapel have been born three children, as follows: Victoria, born June 22, 1900; Eloise, born October 19, 1902; Helen Margaret, born February 26, 1907. Dr. Chaapel and his family attend the Presbyterian church, but he is himself as independent in matters of religious belief as he is in politics and every other sphere of thought.

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BAY, J. G. M.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Among the business men of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who have contributed prominently to the prosperity of the city in many directions, is J. G. M. Bay, now living retired from many of the important business enterprises with which he was formerly connected. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a son of Thomas and Cenith Anne (McClure) Bay, of Maryland. Thomas Bay was a blacksmith, and a man of influence in Harford county, Maryland, and in later life was elected chief justice of the Orphans' Court of that county. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

J. G. M. Bay was born in Harford county, Maryland, October 27, 1831, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. He learned the blacksmith's trade at the forge, under the personal supervision of his father, and followed this occupation until he attained his majority. In 1852 he removed to Harrisburg, where he learned the trade of iron molding, and was engaged as an iron molder until 1863. In that year he became associated with his brother, William F., in the foundry and machine business, the name of the firm being William F. Bay & Brother, and this association continued for a period of five years. The land on which their foundry was built had belonged to their uncle, James M. Bay, and upon the uncle's death it passed to Mr. Bay, his brother and sister. Eventually it was purchased by J. G. M. Bay & Brother, who erected a shoe factory on the site. In 1868 the Monaghan-Bay Shoe Company was organized, the members of the corporation being J. G. M. and William F. Bay, H. M. Kelley and James Monaghan. The name of the corporation was later changed to read The Bay Shoe Company, and finally went out of business. Mr. Bay was at one time largely interested in real estate matters, owning about fifty houses, but he has disposed of his property and lives retired. He still holds official position

in a number of corporations, being a director of the Harrisburg National Bank, the Harrisburg City Passenger Railway Company, and the West Harrisburg Market House Company. In political matters he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and represented the Ninth Ward in the Harrisburg Common Council two terms. He takes a great interest in all that concerns the city from its earliest days, and is an ardent member of the Dauphin County Historical Society. Mr. Bay is a man of deep and broad sympathies, and holds his wealth in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows, practicing a charity that evades the gaze of the world. He is a man of mature judgment, and his life has been one of unabating energy and unfaltering industry.

HEWITT, Rev. John,

Clergyman, Church Official.

The Rev. John Hewitt, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, is the last representative of two successions in the ministry, one running through ten generations of his father's family line and the other running through five generations of his mother's family line. The former of these successions began with Guglielmus Hewit (1522-99), who was a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, and was buried in its crypt at a spot which is marked by a recumbent effigy of him.

In this succession there were five Johns, one of whom was a prebendary of Galway Cathedral, Ireland. The last of these Johns and the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son of the late Rev. Horatio Harrison Hewitt and Susannah Bradwell (Reaves) Hewitt, his wife. He was born in Sheffield, England, in 1844. At his birth he was dedicated to the ministry by his mother, and in 1847 came to this country with his parents under the following circumstances: His father had promised a dying brother that he would become his substitute in keeping up the family succession in the ministry.



James G. McBoy

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At that time the law required degrees at either Oxford or Cambridge University for entrance upon the ministry in the Church of England. Horatio, being the third son, had no inheritance from his father's estate and was not possessed of sufficient means to carry him through a theological course at either of the institutions named, and at the same time meet the living needs of his wife and two children. In the American Episcopal Church there was no law requiring collegiate degrees for entrance to its ministry. Hence he determined to come to the United States and pursue his studies under the direction of his wife's uncle, a clergyman of the Church of England then living as a recluse near Nantahala Mountain, in the extreme western part of North Carolina. This clergyman, an "honor man" of Cambridge University, a literary friend of Sir Walter Scott, of John Kenyon, and of James Montgomery, left England in 1819 as a political refugee in consequence of his having aided and abetted the Lancashire yeomanry in their struggle for representation in Parliament, and, by a strange combination of circumstances, after settling in North Carolina, became the political tutor of Andrew Johnson, who became President of the United States.

In the seclusion of the Carolina mountains, in a log cabin home, the Rev. John Hewitt passed the earlier years of his life, receiving instruction from his mother, whose education had been directed by James Montgomery, her maidenhood guardian, and from the clerical uncle above referred to. School supplies were found on the spot. From the family Bible John was taught the alphabet, spelling, reading, and the rudiments of English grammar. A sheet of shale was his slate, a piece of soap-stone was his pencil, blank pages of letters served as copy book for lessons in writing, pens were made of wild goose quills, and ink was squeezed from poke-berries and red oak-galls. The wilderness was his playground, and, besides his younger brother,

a few Indian boys from a Cherokee village less than two miles away were his playmates. At fifteen he was sent to St. James' College, Maryland; at seventeen he entered the Confederate army; at nineteen became a candidate for the ministry and pursued his studies for the same, partly while working on a farm in Maryland and partly while serving as tutor in Burlington College, New Jersey; at twenty-two was ordained, and thereupon became chaplain and tutor in a school for boys in Mississippi. In 1868 he became principal of the Huntingdon Academy at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and minister in charge of the Episcopal church in that place. In 1870 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and while there organized church missions at Catawissa, Coles Creek, Berwick and La Porte, besides serving also during two years as principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

In 1877 he became rector of St. John's Church, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and while there established Episcopal church services at the Pennsylvania State College. Going to Nebraska for reasons of health in 1885, Rev. Hewitt served first as general missionary, then as rector consecutively at Fremont and Lincoln, building a church at each place named, and at the latter place also an Academy for Boys. From 1896 to 1908 he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio, where he built one of the finest churches in the middle west. In 1908 he returned to Bellefonte as rector of St. John's Church and minister-in-charge of St. Andrew's Church, State College. At the latter place his plans for the building of a church and a parsonage have been successful.

Among the prominent positions he has held in the church are: Trustee of General Theological Seminary, New York, and of Kenyon College, Ohio; dean of convocation, president of standing committee, and deputy to nine general conventions. Charitable: Chairman Executive Committee Associated Charities, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Colum-

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bus, Ohio; State secretary Ohio Red Cross Society; manager of Children's Hospital, Columbus; chairman Ohio State Commission to establish home for crippled children. Military: Confederate soldier, honorary member of Gregg Post, No. 95, Grand Army of the Republic, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; organizer and chaplain of Ohio Camp, No. 1181, United Confederate Veterans; chaplain of Fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard. Masonic: Member and past officer of all York and Scottish Rite Bodies, save the Scottish Rite Thirty-third, and now grand prelate Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

Family: In 1866 he married Margaret Jane Pearson (still living), daughter of Andrew and Catherine Pearson, of Baltimore, Maryland, and through her mother is a direct descendant of the Mars and Fergussons of Scotland. By this union came six children, four of whom died in childhood. The two now living are Charles Fergusson, railway superintendent, Des Moines, Iowa; and Strafford Reaves, mechanical engineer, Atlanta, Georgia. The former married Edith Barnes, of Albany, New York, granddaughter of Hon. Thurlow Weed. Of this marriage came two children, both living: John Kenneth and Ada Montagu. Strafford Reaves married Carolyn Dudley Barbour, of Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of Pollock Barbour, of the Virginia family of the same name. Of this marriage came six children, five of whom are now living: John Pollock Barbour, Dudley Fergusson, Emma Reaves, Caryl, Merton Sykes. Charles Hewitt, a younger brother of John, a physician residing and practicing medicine at Wakefield, Kansas, married Jean, a daughter of John Everett and ——— Clark, of Washington, D. C. Of this union came three sons: Walter, John Everett and Reaves, all now residing at Wakefield, Kansas. Susan Reaves, a sister of John, now residing in Clay Centre, Kansas, was married to Frederick Spencer Delves-Broughton, the seventh son of Major-General

Broughton, of the British army. Of this union came five children, three of whom are living: Elizabeth, Horatio Hewitt, Madeline Mendel. Elizabeth Swan, John's youngest sister, married Eben William Greenough, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Of this union came three children, two of whom are living: William Hewitt Greenough, of Sunbury, and Mary Catharine, now residing in Paris.

BERGNER, Charles H., **Journalist, Lawyer.**

Charles H. Bergner, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who has been for many years a leader of the Dauphin county bar, is a son of the late George Bergner, who, in his day and generation, was a man of note. In 1856 he established the "Harrisburg Daily Telegraph," of which he became both editor and proprietor, and which he rendered a power in the support of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. Mr. Bergner was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster of Harrisburg, and for political reasons was removed by President Johnson. He was tendered by President Grant the office of Postmaster-General, but declined the honor, and accepted the postmastership of Harrisburg, which he held during the remainder of his life. Mr. Bergner married Catherine Uhler, and his death occurred August 5, 1874.

Charles H. Bergner, son of George and Catherine (Uhler) Bergner, was born October 20, 1853, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the private school presided over by Robert McElwee, at the Harrisburg Academy, and at the Edge Hill Boarding School, Merchantville, New Jersey. He afterward entered Princeton University, graduating with the class of 1874. After graduation Mr. Bergner began the study of law in the office of Hon. A. J. Herr, of Harrisburg, and upon the death of his father succeeded him as editor of the "Harrisburg Tele-



C. W. Bayner

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graph." This position he retained six years, the discharge of its duties necessarily interrupting and retarding the prosecution of his legal studies. These, however, were not entirely abandoned, and on March 6, 1883, he was admitted to the bar. The same year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. October 14, 1894, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has now been continuously engaged for nearly thirty years in the active practice of his chosen profession, acquiring a large and lucrative clientele and building up an enviable reputation for learning, probity and skill as an expert practitioner. In politics Mr. Bergner maintains the traditions of his family, steadily adhering to the Republican party. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1875, and is a member of the Harrisburg Club, the Harrisburg Country Club, and the Social Club of Harrisburg.

Mr. Bergner married, April 26, 1877, at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, Anna V., daughter of the Honorable William A. and Elizabeth T. (Burkholder) Sponsler, of New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: William S.; Eloine, and George Bergner.

Mr. Bergner's entire career, thus far, both as a lawyer and a citizen, has been identified with his native city, and his strongest energies have ever been steadily and earnestly devoted to the maintenance of her professional prestige and the development and furtherance of all her best interests.

HOOD, Samuel,

Man of Business.

Samuel Hood, a well-known business man and highly esteemed citizen of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, where he has been engaged in business for almost half a century, has attained distinctive success through his own well directed endeavors. His well stocked establishment is fully

equipped with every convenience for turning out the best class of work, only the most skilled workmen are employed, and he has gained a reputation for the superior quality of the work he does. The result is that he has built up a prosperous business, and has the patronage of the leading concerns and individuals of the city. His family has been resident in Pennsylvania for some generations.

Henry Hood, his father, was probably born near Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he was the owner of a small farm of twenty-eight acres, which he cultivated in addition to following his trade as a carpenter. He was a well known member of the Petersville church, and held a high rank in the respect of his fellow citizens. He married Margaret Biechey, and had children: William; Julia; Rebecca; Abram; Reuben; John; Samuel, whose name heads this sketch; Peter; Mary; Sarah; Henry.

Samuel Hood was born near Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1842. His education was acquired in the district schools of his native town, and for some time he assisted his father in the cultivation of the homestead farm. This, however, was not congenial occupation for the ambitious lad, and he decided to learn the tinsmith's trade, and accordingly became an apprentice to Joseph Laubach, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Later he found employment at his trade in Tamaqua, and then in Reading, Pennsylvania, and finally settled in Stroudsburg, in 1865, where he was in the employ of William Flory, a tinsmith. Two years later he established himself in this line of business independently, on Main street, below the Washington House, where he remained but a few months, then removed to the next block and on the other side of the street, where he owned a lot on which he had erected a frame building. He carried on his business in this location until 1884, when he removed to the brick building which he now occupies, which he had

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had erected for this purpose, in which he has now been located for more than forty years. Being a thoroughly progressive man of business, he branched out in various directions as the years passed by, and now has a plumbing, steam fitting and heating, and carpet department, in addition to the original tinsmithing business. It was Mr. Hood who soldered the copper ball on the Methodist church spire, one hundred and sixty feet above the ground, which was considered a wonderful feat at the time, forty years ago. Great executive ability has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Hood all his life, and foresight is another, so it was but natural that the growth and development of the town in which he lived should engage a considerable share of his attention. He made, from time to time, judicious investments in real estate, which have become very valuable in the course of years, and now owns about thirty buildings. He is a member of the board of directors of the Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of Stroudsburg, was treasurer of this organization for many years, but finally resigned from this office. He has also been prominently identified with church affairs, is a liberal contributor to the support of the Zion Reformed Church of Stroudsburg, and has served as elder and treasurer for many years. Mr. Hood takes great pride in the fact that his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the local Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He married, December 6, 1866, Susanna, born October 23, 1840, a daughter of Melchior and Hannah (Arnold) Bossard, of Bossardville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bossard was a very prominent man in his day, having been a farmer, a brick manufacturer, and the owner of the famous Indian Queen Hotel, in Stroudsburg. He was elected sheriff of Monroe county in 1857, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Hood have had children: William C., of further mention; and a son, who died in infancy.

William C. Hood was born in Stroudsburg, July 9, 1873, and was educated in the public schools, from which he was graduated with credit to himself and teachers. From the outset of his business career he has been connected with his father, and the greatest harmony has always existed between them. He has had much to do with bringing and keeping the business up to its present standard, and this has been realized by Mr. Hood, Sr., so thoroughly that in 1909 William C. Hood was admitted to a partnership in the business, the firm being now known as Samuel Hood & Son. For the past five years he has been president of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, and by his strenuous personal efforts, in association with others, he has made numerous improvements, and placed the Society on a sound, financial basis. He is one of the directors of the Security Trust Company, of Stroudsburg, and a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He has given his staunch support to the Democratic party, and in 1914 was elected a member of the Stroudsburg Town Council. His religious affiliation is with the Zion Reformed Church, and he is serving as deacon of this institution.

Mr. Hood married Bessie, a daughter of James W. and Emily V. (Givler) Weaver, now secretary and treasurer of the Thomas Iron Company, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and they have one child: Charlotte, born June 10, 1904.

HAMILTON, Philip E.,

Lawyer.

Philip E. Hamilton, a promising young lawyer in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, maintains offices at Beaver and Beaver Falls. Although he has been engaged actively in legal work for only one year, he has already built up a large and lucrative clientele, and is rapidly gaining prestige as one of the leading young attorneys in this section of the State.

A native of Tyrone, Blair county, Penn-



Philip E. Hamilton

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sylvania, Philip E. Hamilton was born February 9, 1884, son of James C. M. and Eliza Ann (Wilson) Hamilton, the former of whom is a prominent dentist at Beaver Falls, where the family home has been maintained since 1895. Philip E. Hamilton received his early educational training in the public schools of Tyrone and Beaver Falls, in which latter place he attended Geneva College, from which institution he was graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1906, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science. In the autumn of 1906 he became principal of the Fallston, Pennsylvania, public schools, and after serving in that capacity for a period of four months he was appointed principal of the Slippery Rock Model High School of the State Normal Institution, where he remained for two years. In the fall of 1908 he was matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the law department of which he was graduated in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the last year of his law course he was associated in legal work with Hon. Henry J. Scott, of Philadelphia. After graduation he came to Beaver Falls, and on admission to the Pennsylvania State bar, February 3, 1912, he entered into a partnership alliance with Hon. J. Sharp Wilson, of this place. On May 1, 1912, this partnership was dissolved and he is now practicing alone, and is doing a splendid legal business in Beaver Falls. Mr. Hamilton is a valued member of the Beaver County Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Sons of Veterans, his father having served as captain of Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the entire four years of the Civil War. In his religious faith he is a member of the Presbyterian church, to whose charities he is a most liberal contributor. In politics he accords allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor; and, while he is not an office seeker, he is ever on the alert and

enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare.

REED, George Edward, **Educator and Clergyman.**

Prominent among educators and equally eminent as a minister of the Gospel is Dr. George E. Reed, fifteenth president of Dickinson College, a position to which he was elected in 1889.

Dr. Reed was born in Brownville, Maine, March 28, 1846. His father, a Wesleyan Methodist minister of Devonshire, England, came to the United States with his family in 1840, joining the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continuing actively in ministerial work until his death in 1852. Through his mother, Ann Hellyer, Dr. Reed descends from Mrs. Rose, a celebrated local preacher, who taught under the supervision of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Ann (Hellyer) Reed moved with her nine children to Lowell, Massachusetts. Here the son attended public schools, working during the intervals between terms in stores or upon neighborhood farms. Lack of means finally compelled him to leave school, and he became a "runner boy" in the office of the Lawrence mills, later becoming "bobbin boy" at the same mills. He had improved every opportunity for study, however, and in January, 1865, he entered Wilbraham Academy, where in the incredibly short period of six months, working early and late, twenty hours out of each twenty-four, he prepared for college. In September, 1865, he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, whence he was graduated with honor in 1869. He designed upon the Holy profession and pursued his studies in divinity in the Theological school of Boston University, and in 1870 was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He joined the Providence Conference (now New England, Southern)

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and received his first appointment to the church at Willimantic, Connecticut, where he remained two years, that being then the limit for the itinerant minister of the Methodist Church.

His next charge was Fall River, Massachusetts, 1872-1875. He then transferred to the New York East Conference, and was stationed at Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, 1875-1878; Stamford, Connecticut, 1878 to 1881; Nostrand Avenue Church, Brooklyn, 1881-1884; again to Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, 1884 to 1887; Trinity Church, New Haven, 1887-1889, continuing until his election to the presidency of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1889.

As a minister, Dr. Reed, was one of the strong men of his church, and rendered distinguished service in different fields. On leaving Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, he was honored with a public reception tendered by friends outside the religious body with which he had been associated, but who wish to testify to the value they felt he had been to the community in the fields of religion, philanthropy and reform. This reception was held in the great Brooklyn Tabernacle, and eulogistic addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, and the Rev. Doctors Cuyler and Thomas and Colonel A. S. Bacon; and commendatory letters were read from Rev. Doctors Storrs, Cuthbert Hall and others. At the close of the speaking, Dr. Reed was presented with an elegant testimonial commemorative of the occasion.

His administration of the affairs of Dickinson College has been productive of great good to that institution, the enrollment of students constantly increasing, the college retaining and increasing its prestige each succeeding year. A man of splendid physique, fine presence and agreeable manners, of remarkable power both in the pulpit and on the platform, he has demonstrated an extraordinary power to attract and influence

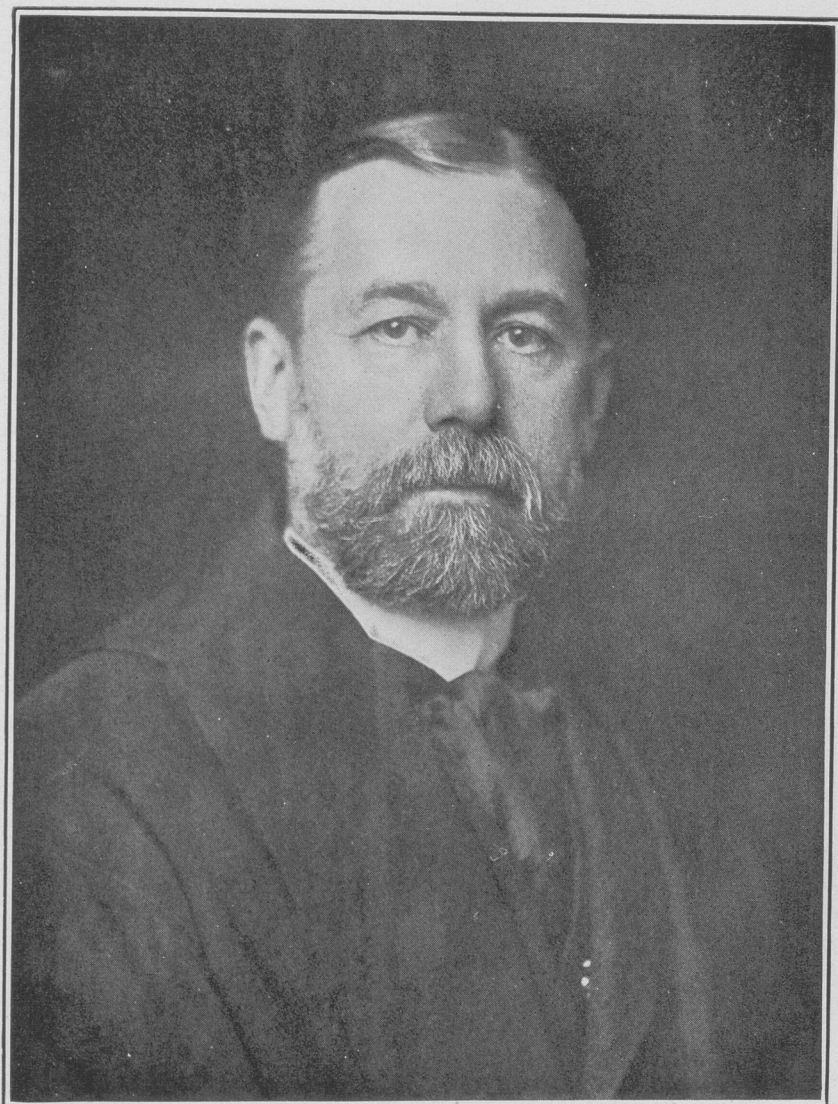
young men. These qualities, coupled with indomitable energy and powers of organization, have all contributed to his success in the ministry and as head of this well known institution of learning. Nor has either college or pulpit absorbed all his interest. For many years he engaged in platform work, was State Librarian of Pennsylvania and editor of the "Pennsylvania Archives," 1898 to 1902; president of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, 1906 and 1907; and a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908. He is president of Todd's Hospital, Carlisle, and for twelve years member of the State executive committee of the Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association; and also belongs to many educational, charitable and philanthropic associations. He is an Independent in politics; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity; and passionately devoted to outdoor sports, including horseback riding and walking.

He married, in Norwich, Connecticut, June 20, 1870, Ella Frances Leffingwell, and has a son, George Leffingwell Reed. Various institutions have conferred evidences of their esteem upon Dr. Reed. He received from Wesleyan University the degrees of A. B. in 1869 and A. M. in 1872, and LL. D. from Lafayette in 1899. He still remains (in 1914) the honored, popular president of Dickinson, and with many more years of usefulness before him, should such be the Divine decree.

STAPLES, Charles Boone,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Hon. Charles Boone Staples, President Judge, Forty-third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, is a native of this State, born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, November 24, 1853, son of Richard S. and Mary Ann Staples. His father was a merchant and contractor, and filled various public stations,



Chas B Staples

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and served as a member of the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Charles Boone Staples received his elementary education in the public schools, and then entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1874, in his twenty-first year. He studied for his profession in the office of William Davis, Esq., at Stroudsburg, and he was admitted to the bar of Monroe county in 1876. Entering upon the active practice of his profession, he was appointed in 1892 to the office of district attorney of Monroe county. In 1885 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, and served as such for a period of four years. In 1904 he was elected President Judge of the Forty-third Judicial District of Pennsylvania for a term of ten years, and on the bench so demonstrated his judicial abilities that on November 5, 1913, he was reelected for another term of ten years.

Judge Staples is a Democrat in politics. He is affiliated with Barger Lodge, No. 325, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stroudsburg, of which he has twice been worshipful master; Monroe Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh de Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; Lodge No. 319, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of East Stroudsburg; the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, March 7, 1878, Althea Williams, daughter of Jerome and Mary Elizabeth Williams. Children: Richard S., born April 6, 1881; Jane W., October 12, 1883; Mary Ann, April 2, 1890; Millard Fillmore, October 19, 1893.

FRICK, Henry Clay,

Carnegie Steel Co. Official.

While not as spectacular as the careers of some of America's great captains of industry, there is in it the element of tragedy

that nearly ended his wonderful career ere it reached its zenith. The life of Mr. Frick teaches again the lesson that pluck and not luck wins all life's battles that are really won, and again shows the possibilities open to the American boy, if rightly improved.

The family ancestry is Swiss, the emigrant coming from Switzerland in 1750 and settling in Eastern Pennsylvania. His son, George Frick, was a farmer, married, and in 1796 his son, Daniel Frick was born. He married, in 1819, Catherine Miller. Their son, John Wilson Frick, was born in 1822. He was a farmer of Ohio and Pennsylvania, settling in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, at Broad Ford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Overholt, a wealthy farmer and distiller, and one of the largest land owners in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Henry Clay Frick, son of John Wilson and Elizabeth (Overholt) Frick, was born at West Overton, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1849, the second of five children. His father was not a success in business, and the lad was practically adopted by the Overholts when he was twelve years of age. He was educated in the public schools, which he attended several years, supplemented by a short term at Chester Military Academy and a few months at Otterbein University in Ohio. He began business life at the age of sixteen years as clerk in a dry goods store in Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, later becoming a bookkeeper in his grandfather Overholt's office at Broadford, going from there to Morgan & Company, coke dealers, there gaining an insight into the business that later he was to dominate. At the age of twenty-one he became their agent at Poughkeepsie, New York, and a few years later returned to Pennsylvania and joined with a corporation to build the Mount Pleasant & Broadford railroad, a short line to enter the Connellsville coke region. Coke burning was then an infant industry, but he saw its possibilities, and in 1871, when the railroad was ready to operate, had

formed a company among his business friends, known as H. C. Frick & Company, the forerunner of the great corporation of the H. C. Frick Company. The original company purchased three hundred acres of coal land on which they erected fifty ovens. There was a ready market for the product, and two years later (1873) the company were operating two hundred ovens. During and after the panic of 1873 he began buying and leasing coking coal lands, borrowing money wherever he could, and by 1876 had bought out his partner and had a well organized plant and business of great value. In 1882 the business was incorporated as the H. C. Frick Coke Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, the company owning 3,000 acres of coal lands and 1,026 coke ovens. He had accomplished this and was but a little past thirty years of age—in fact, was not thirty when he was rated a rich man.

In 1882, when the H. C. Frick Company was incorporated, Carnegie Brothers were sold a block of stock, operations extended, and the company capitalized at \$10,000,000. Mr. Frick also became a partner of Carnegie Brothers, and in 1889 became chairman of Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited. He continued at the head of the H. C. Frick Company, that company becoming the largest coke producing company in the world, owning in the Connellsville field, 40,000 acres of coking coal land and 12,000 ovens, with a capacity of 25,000 tons daily, and employing 11,000 miners and operatives.

In 1889 Carnegie Brothers & Company bought the Duquesne Steel Works, and in 1892 consolidated all the Carnegie interests into the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, capital \$25,000,000, with Mr. Frick as executive head. In this capacity he had charge of the great Homestead strike in 1892. This strike arose from the fact that additions to the mills and introduction of improved machinery designed to lighten labor and increase output, had enabled a number

of men known as "tonnage men," who were paid fixed rates per ton of product, to earn wages in some cases one hundred per cent. higher than was contemplated either by themselves or the company, when the wage scale was fixed three years previously. These wages were unreasonably high and entirely out of proportion with those paid other men in the same mill, and very much in excess of wages paid for similar work in mills operated by competitors of the company. In arranging a new scale to take effect at the expiration of the old scale, the Union men refused to allow any reduction in the amount per ton paid these "tonnage men." Mr. Frick took a firm stand for the correction of this manifest injustice, and prepared a just scale, submitting it to the workmen without the approval of the labor officials. A lockout ensued, finally involving all the men employed at the mill and attended by extreme rioting and disorder. On July 23, 1893, while efforts were being made to settle the differences, a Russian anarchist named Berkman entered Mr. Frick's New York office and shot and stabbed him. The wounds were not fatal, and thirteen days after, Mr. Frick was again at his office and in charge of the strike. While confined to his room he would not permit any change in policy, and shortly after his return to active control, the strike was broken. Time justified Mr. Frick's position, and after a trial of one year the workmen and all connected with the strike acknowledged its fairness and liberality, and admitted that the strike was a mistake. There have been no labor troubles in connection with either the Carnegie Steel Company or the H. C. Frick Coke Company since that time.

In 1895, at his own request, the duties of the chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, were divided, and a president appointed to whom most of the executive affairs were transferred, Mr. Frick retaining the official title of chairman of the board of managers. In 1897 he also relinquished

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the management of many of the minor details of H. C. Frick Coke Company, becoming chairman of its board of directors. In 1899 the two great companies of which he was the official head owned mines, were producing 6,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum, mining 40,000 acres of coal lands and 12,000 coke ovens, steamship lines on the lakes for transporting ore from the Lake Superior region to Lake Erie ports, dock for handling coal and iron, a railroad from the lake to Pittsburgh, hauling ore to the mills and coal to the lakes and connecting all the plants, 70,000 acres of natural gas territory, with two hundred miles of pipe line conveying gas to the works, nineteen blast furnaces, five steel mills, with a pay roll for 1899 of \$18,000,000. Disputes arose between the two great men of this enormous plant, Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie, which were finally settled by the amalgamation of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and over twenty subsidiary corporations, in one great company, The Carnegie Company, which was formed in March, 1900, with a paid-up capital of \$160,000,000. Of this Mr. Frick had a share of \$31,000,000, about equally divided between bonds and stock. In the subsequent sale to the United States Steel Corporation he received \$45,000,000 in stocks, and \$16,000,000 in bonds of the latter corporation, for his holding. He has since bought largely, and is one of the largest owners of United States Steel Corporation. He has done much for the improvement of Pittsburgh; erected the Frick building, the largest and finest office building in that city in 1904, later adding to it the Frick annex. He is said to be one of the largest owners of Pennsylvania railroad stock, having also a large holding in Norfolk & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads; is director and member of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad; has immense holdings of real estate in Poughkeepsie, New York; and is officially connected with many enterprises

in that city. He was a member of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Company; was chairman of the committee to investigate the charges against President Alexander and Hyde, reporting the charges as proved, and asking that they resign. The report was killed in the directors' meeting, and the members of the investigating committee at once resigned.

Mr. Frick built a mansion on Fifth avenue, New York City, where he now resides. He is a member of many clubs in Pittsburgh and New York, including the Union League of Pittsburgh; and the Metropolitan, Lawyers, Engineers, Sewauhaka, Corinthian Yacht, New York Yacht, Union League, Racquet, Tennis, Riding, National Arts, City Midway and Country of New York City, also the Automobile Club of America.

This record gives but the more prominent points in a very successful American business man's life from boyhood to affluence and power. Much of his success comes from his wonderfully correct judgment of men to carry out his plans; his quick comprehension and courage to carry out his decisions. Personally he is very modest, unassuming and sympathetic. His charities are numerous, but quietly and modestly bestowed.

Mr. Frick married in Pittsburgh, December 15, 1881, Adelaide Howard, daughter of Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburgh. Of their four children, two are deceased. The living: Childs and Helen C. Frick.

SNYDER, William Penn,

Man of Large Affairs.

Masterful and impressive figures as are, seen in retrospective vision, the old-time industrial magnates of Pittsburgh, they have left among their successors some who are their equals, both in commanding ability and in loftiness of character. To this number belongs William Penn Snyder, head of the celebrated firm of W. P. Snyder & Com-

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pany, president of the Shenango Furnace Company, and officially identified with a number of other important business concerns and financial institutions. For a third of a century Mr. Snyder has been inseparably associated with all essential interests of the Iron City.

Among the old families of Pennsylvania the Snyders hold an honored place. In 1726 the race was transplanted from Germany to the New World, settling in the northeastern part of the province of Pennsylvania, where they helped to subdue the wilderness and to establish the blessings of civilization. The first of the family to come into prominence was Simon Snyder, who in his boyhood was apprenticed to a tanner at York. He applied himself in his spare hours to the task of self-improvement, becoming not only skilled in his trade, but a man of wide and exact information. In 1784, with the money he had saved, he established himself in Selin's Grove as a storekeeper and mill owner. In 1790 he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention, where his wise conservatism and strong common sense were noted and appreciated. In 1808 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania, being the first man of German ancestry to fill that high office. He was twice re-elected and received the further tribute of having Snyder county named in his honor.

William Penn Snyder was born in 1862 in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and was a son of the Rev. Edmund Bowman and Mary (McCoy) Snyder, the former a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, pastor of Christ Church, Pittsburgh, and the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, having been instrumental in the erection of the latter edifice. William Penn Snyder was educated in the public schools and under the preceptorship of his father, and early became an office boy in the service of Schoenberger & Company, one of the pioneer iron manufacturing firms of Pittsburgh. It was thus that he first became associated with the great in-

dustry in which he was to achieve signal success and honorable distinction. In his first position Mr. Snyder soon became a valuable assistant, learning rapidly, familiarizing himself with details of the business and faithfully looking after matters intrusted to his care. Promotion followed promotion and the added responsibility thus involved called forth executive ability, enabling the youth to display business talent which did not fail to attract appreciative notice.

In 1880, Mr. Snyder formed a partnership with John G. A. Leishman, an associate employe in the Schoenberger plant, and under the firm name of Leishman & Snyder they carried on a successful iron brokerage business. Much of their prosperity was due to the capable management, unfaltering enterprise and sound judgment of the junior partner. In 1888 Mr. Leishman was offered an interest in the Carnegie Steel Company, later rising to the office of president, and Mr. Snyder purchased his holdings in their partnership, continuing the business under the name of W. P. Snyder & Company. This concern has been one of the few to remain active and successful in the iron brokerage business.

In 1894-95 Mr. Snyder was vice-president of the McClure Coke Company, maintaining his connection with the concern until its absorption by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. As a close friend and business associate of the late Henry W. Oliver, Mr. Snyder co-operated with him in clearing the way for the present immensity of the production of Lake Superior iron ore. Together they formed the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company which had the largest coal output, next to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in the Fifth Bituminous District of Pennsylvania. In the production of coking coal the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company attained great prominence, finally disposing of its interests to the American Steel & Wire Company. Among Mr. Snyder's other leading interests are those which he



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holds in the Shenango Furnace Company. After the building of the Clairton blast furnaces he was elected president and active manager by reason of his intimate knowledge of the steel business. He is also president of the Shenango Steamship Company, the Shenango Steamship and Transportation Company and the Antoine Ore Company, and a director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Clairton.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Snyder stands in the front rank. He is identified with the Republicans, and while he has never consented to hold office he has been somewhat active in political circles, giving loyal support to measures calculated to benefit the city and promote its rapid and substantial development. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his co-operation in vain, and in his work of this character he brings to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness which are manifest in his business life. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is a member of the leading clubs of Pittsburgh.

The leading characteristics of Mr. Snyder may be stated as indomitable perseverance, boldness of enterprise, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, a spirit of justice and integrity and loyalty to friends. His self-reliance never fails him, and, while cautious in his plans and prudent in his undertakings, he is self-centered, feeling no need of looking to others for help or advice. Hence, he confers more favors than he accepts and remains free from entangling alliances which might subjugate his independence, while, by aiding others, he wins them to his cause. His accurate estimate of men has enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with employes who seldom fail to meet his expectations, and never has he made the mistake of regarding them merely as parts of a great machine, but has recognized their

individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. A fine-looking, genial man, his countenance radiates an optimistic spirit, and the briefest talk with him reveals his ability and the versatility of his talents. His character presents a combination of the best qualities of his German and Scottish ancestors, his mother's family, who settled in 1800, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, having had their original home north of the Tweed. In the arena of business never has Mr. Snyder purchased victory at the price of integrity. His motto has ever been, "Success with Honor."

Mr. Snyder married, in November, 1887, Mary C., daughter of Dr. Alexander Wylie Black and Margaret (Watson) Black, the former a member of the distinguished family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of two children: William Penn, who is a member of the Allegheny Country Club; and Mary Black, who was one of the most charming debutantes of 1912, and is extremely popular and much feted. Mrs. Snyder is a woman of grace, charm and tact, a leader in Pittsburgh social circles and an active member of the Art Society. The magnificent home of the family, on the North Side, is a scene of much entertaining, the private ball-room being the most beautiful in Pittsburgh.

William Penn Snyder is one of the most influential steel manufacturers in the United States, wielding a power which is felt by every independent manufacturer of pig iron. A descendant of ancestors who were instrumental in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, nobly has he succeeded them in the work, playing, as an aggressive and far-sighted business man, a dominant part in the development of the greatest industry of the Keystone State and largely aiding in making the city of Pittsburgh the Capital City of the Industrial World.

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PETTIT, Albert,

Physician, Professional Writer.

No list of the present-day physicians of Pittsburgh would be complete without the name of Dr. Albert Pettit, who has for more than a quarter of a century practiced continuously in the Iron City. Dr. Pettit is prominently identified with the literary side of his profession, having been one of the founders of the "Pittsburgh Medical Review," and by reason of his public-spirited interest in municipal affairs is ranked among the most valued citizens of Pittsburgh.

Nathaniel Pettit, grandfather of Albert Pettit, was a Huguenot who came from France and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, making his home for a time in Bucks county. He married Abigail Wood, of Loudoun county, Virginia, whose family were members of the Society of Friends. The young people eloped, the bride's parents, who were large property owners, being opposed to the marriage on account of the poverty of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit made the journey over the mountains on horseback, and settled on a tract of one hundred and fifty acres near Wurtemberg, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Joseph settled in Coshocton county, Ohio; Josiah; George, who married a Miss Severns, went to Wisconsin, died there; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Naomi, who married a Mr. Severns; Penina, married Thomas Nye; and Susanna became the wife of Samuel Severns.

Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Wood) Pettit, was born May 12, 1813, and was a farmer of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He was a strong Abolitionist—for a long time the only one in his township, and afterward became a Republican. For years he served as school director, holding also other minor offices. He was brought up in the faith of the Society of Friends, and was unusually interested in education. Mr. Pettit married Barbara, born August 19, 1821, daughter of Freder-

ick and Margaret (Leibford) Grieb. The latter came from Germany and as was a common occurrence at that time, was "bound out" to pay for her passage by serving as cook in a young ladies' boarding school near Philadelphia. Frederick Grieb, who claimed to be a direct descendant of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, came from Würtemberg, Germany, to Philadelphia, and there established himself as a weaver. He had, however, agricultural ambitions, and in accordance with the advice of a friend named Peffer, who owned farms in the vicinity of Harmony and Zelenople, he purchased an estate in the woods, having no driveway leading to the road. His farm joined that of Nathaniel Pettit, the elder, and the two neighbors together cut out a road which connected them with the outside world. Nathaniel Pettit, the younger, and his wife were the parents of the following children: 1. Frederick, born April 1, 1842; killed before Petersburg, Virginia, July 9, 1865; he was a member of Company C, 100th (Roundhead) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. 2. Mary Ann, born August 19, 1843, widow of Robert James Davidson, of New Castle, Pennsylvania; has two children: W. Frederick and Eva F. 3. Margaret, born September 16, 1844, died October 22, 1878. 4. Evan, born November 8, 1846; now of San Jose, California, engaged in fruit raising in the famous Santa Clara Valley, and for years he was principal of schools. 5. Cyrus, born March 11, 1848, died in April, 1891. 6. Amelia Maria, born July 21, 1849; married Henry Paland, a farmer of Pulaske, Pennsylvania, and has two children: Nellie M. and Myra Lucretia. 7. Ruth, born February 16, 1851, lives with her sister, Mrs. Davidson, at New Castle, Pennsylvania. 8. Harriet, born February 23, 1854, lives with her brother Evan, in California. 9. Joseph, born September 21, 1856, died July 5, 1858. 10. Alice, born May 27, 1858, died January 17, 1884. 11. Albert, (twin to Alice), mentioned below.

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The mother of this family died May 1, 1872, and the father passed away May 29, 1891.

Albert, son of Nathaniel and Barbara (Grieb) Pettit, was born May 27, 1858, at what is now Ellwood City (Hazel Dell), Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools and at the state normal school, known as the Edinburg Normal School, Erie county. From this institution he graduated in 1881, and then for a time was engaged in teaching. His intention, however, was to study for the medical profession, and accordingly he entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Without delay Dr. Pettit came to Pittsburgh, and after spending one year as resident physician at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital entered upon the general practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been continuously engaged. By force of innate ability, thorough equipment and strictly honorable dealing he rose steadily into prominence, building up a large clientele and winning the implicit confidence of the public and the profession. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in the early nineties.

Dr. Pettit assisted in founding the "Pittsburgh Medical Review," a publication which later became the "Pennsylvania State Medical Journal," the official organ of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He is the author of various articles which have appeared from time to time in the medical journals and have been favorably commented on by the critics and by scientific readers.

In everything pertaining to the welfare of his city Dr. Pettit takes the loyal interest of a good citizen. His political principles are those of a Progressive Republican, but he takes no active share in the work of the

organization. He is widely but most unostentatiously charitable. His clubs are the University, and the Oakmont Country. Notwithstanding his literary proclivities Dr. Pettit is distinctly a man of action and his appearance is indicative of his abounding energy and aggressive temperament. These qualities are manifested even in his hours of leisure, his favorite recreations being different forms of athletics. His searching glance and animated countenance also bear witness to his incessant activity, mental no less than physical, for his mind is constantly at work with results which are apparent to the world. Withal he is cordial and companionable, his genial disposition surrounding him with friends not only within the ranks of the medical fraternity, but in every situation and walk of life. Both as a man and a physician he possesses a large nature, broad views and benevolent sympathies.

Dr. Pettit married, September 10, 1900, Sarah Cooper, daughter of Thomas J. and Sophie Latimer (Gaskell) Keenan. Dr. and Mrs. Pettit are the parents of one son: Albert William Pettit, born September 29, 1907. Mrs. Pettit, a woman of winning personality and charming domesticity, is admirably fitted to be the wife of a man like her husband whose life is marked by devotion to the ties of family and friendship. Their beautiful home in the Squirrel Hill neighborhood is the centre of a gracious hospitality, the rare charm of which is admitted by all who have ever been permitted to enjoy it.

In his active life as a medical practitioner Dr. Pettit has rendered notable service both in relieving suffering and in advancing the cause of medical science.

BENSON, Richard Dale,

Soldier, Financier.

A veteran in business and a veteran officer of the Civil War, Mr. Benson, although proudly wearing the insignia of the Loyal Legion and weighted with official honors be-

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stowed by business associates, still is in active service, and has but recently added to his responsibilities by accepting an additional directorship. From college days until the present he has been on the "firing line"—four years in actual military service, ten years in the service of the State as a National Guardsman, and half a century in business life as a merchant, importer, financier, head of important corporations, and a director in many more. He won promotion for gallantry on the field of battle and honors in business life have been as highly deserved and as worthily bestowed.

R. Dale Benson was born in Philadelphia, December 1, 1841, son of Gustavus Smith and Margaretta Fitzgerald (Dale) Benson. Gustavus S. Benson was born in Baltimore, September 23, 1806, died in Philadelphia, March 22, 1883, son of Richard and Catherine (Smith) Benson. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, graduating with honors, A. M., class of 1823. He was a lawyer, banker, and member of the Board of City Trusts. Margaretta Fitzgerald was a daughter of Richard C. Dale, M. D., of Wilmington, Delaware.

R. Dale Benson entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1856 and was graduated A. M. class of 1860. When war engaged the North and South he enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in Commonwealth (Pennsylvania) Artillery, serving until August of the same year. He next enlisted in Company B, 114th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, mustered in as second lieutenant August 11, 1862. On January 1, 1863, he was promoted first lieutenant. He declined promotion to a captaincy for gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville, but March 13, 1865, was brevetted captain and major for "meritorious conduct on the field of battle." From 1863 to the close of the war he was aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General Charles K. Graham, and when honorably discharged and mustered out of the service in July, 1865, was absent on detached service. His state service in

the Pennsylvania National Guard extended from 1868 to 1877, his rank that of colonel of the First Regiment. His service included active duty with his regiment at Pittsburgh during the railroad strike riots of 1877, and he also commanded his regiment in the coal riots at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, 1875, and in the railroad riot at Susquehanna Depot, 1874. After his retirement in 1877, under the laws of Pennsylvania he was placed on the retired list of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was tendered the rank of brigadier-general in recognition of his services in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, as well as in the National Guard of the State.

Mr. Benson began his active business career in 1866 as an importer and jobber of teas, engaging in trade with China until 1881, with branches in both Philadelphia and New York. In 1881 he was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, serving in that capacity until 1890, when he was elected president, the present year rounding out a quarter of a century as chief executive of that solid, conservative corporation. The nearly half century of close affiliation with Philadelphia's business life has placed Mr. Benson in important relation with many large corporations, which have benefitted through his wise judgment and rich experience. He is president of the Merchants' Fund, director of the Philadelphia National Bank, a manager of the Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, director of the Real Estate Trust Company, the Catawissa Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad Company, the Bellefonte Central Railroad Company, the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Trescow Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company, the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, the Alliance Coal Mining Company and the Minehill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company.

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Mr. Benson is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious faith. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; his clubs are the Union League, Art, Philadelphia Country, and Merion Cricket. He married, in March, 1869, Mary Watson, daughter of George Eckert, of Philadelphia, and has children: Maude E., deceased; Bertha D.; Richard Dale (2); and Mary Benson Meryweather.

HÖVELER, William A.,

Manufacturer, Inventor, Public Official.

In many men some admirable qualities lie dormant all during life because they have not had a chance to exercise or grow. Some communities are fortunate enough to have men of this kind and have fate bring out these characteristics so that the City, State or Nation may reap the harvest. The subject of the following biography was a man of this type. Nature made a business man of him and fate brought him into political life at the age of fifty-nine. William A. Hoeveler, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was descended from old and honorable families of what was formerly the kingdom of Hanover, but since 1866, a part of Prussia.

William Von Höveler, grandfather of the man whose name heads this biography, was an army officer and lived and died in Hanover. He was the recipient of a liberal education and throughout his life was prominently identified with the manufacture of woollens in the city of Ankum. He married Clara Von Hoya, also a descendant of an old family of Hanover, whose education was an exceptionally fine one. She was a noted writer of verse and a musician of no mean ability. After the death of William Von Höveler, his wife and six children came to America.

Augustus, youngest child of William and Clara (Von Hoya) Von Höveler, was born in Ankum, Hanover, Germany, in 1820, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Decem-

ber 20, 1868. In 1837 he accompanied the family to the United States, and associated himself with his brothers in the establishment of the firm of Hoeveler Brothers, grocers. They operated three stores—one on the Greensburg turnpike, now Penn avenue; one on Wylie avenue; and another on Fourth street road, now Fifth avenue. In connection with this business they operated a line of Conestoga wagons, and had numerous log cabins as trading stations along the route through Butler and Westmoreland counties. Augustus Hoeveler had charge of the wagon route until the partnership was dissolved. He then became the owner of the Bayardstown store, which he conducted individually until he disposed of this property in 1850. At this time he engaged in the manufacture of glue, soap and candles in Pittsburgh, in the section which is now known as the old Twentieth ward. In association with others he organized many manufacturing enterprises. He served as president of the German National Bank until his death, having been one of its incorporators. He was actively identified with important transactions in the real estate field. He acquired large tracts of land in the path of Pittsburgh's growth, divided them into lots and sold them. He had the good will of the purchasers because he was lenient and his terms liberal.

He gave his stanch support to the Democratic party, and served as a member of the borough council of Lawrenceville. He had been elected to serve as a member of the city council, but death intervened before he had taken his seat. His religious support was given to the Catholic church, of which he was a devout member.

Mr. Hoeveler married, February 23, 1851, Elizabeth, daughter of William O'Leary, a prominent glass manufacturer of Pittsburgh, and after his marriage took up his residence on Black Horse Hill. They had seven children, of whom three lived to maturity. They were: William A., see forward; Stella, married Roger S. Kennedy,

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of St. Paul, Minnesota; Joseph A., who died in Pittsburgh, in June, 1908.

William A., eldest son of Augustus and Elizabeth (O'Leary) Hoeveler, was born in Pittsburgh, May 14, 1852. The parochial schools of his native city furnished his elementary education, and this was supplemented by attendance at St. Vincent's College and Newell's Institute. On the death of his father, in 1868, although he was but sixteen years of age, he took charge of his father's business, the manufacture of glue, and was actively connected with this industry until 1887, when he organized the storage business with which he was identified until December, 1913. Mr. Hoeveler had also a well-established reputation as an inventor, his mechanical ability being of a high order. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church, of which he was a devout and liberal member. He was a member of the order of Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Hoeveler's latent political ability was brought to the fore when in June, 1911, Governor John K. Tener appointed him one of the nine city councilmen when the change was made in Pittsburgh's charter. At the fall election following the governor's appointment the nine appointees ran for election as a body and were elected. Two years later, in the fall of 1913, Mr. Hoeveler ran for re-election, and was successful, polling a handsome vote against very trying conditions. His record in council was a creditable one. His independence served him well, and no one was ever able to count on his vote for any measure, as he always waited for all the evidence before forming an opinion. His early training and his intense interest in the fundamentals of municipal government put him on a plane far above the general type of representative. On questions of filtration, sanitation, market houses and food preservation he was a master, and stood his ground in the face of a solid vote against him. If he was not familiar with a question he would not

vote on it until he had covered it thoroughly. When his mind was once made up it was never changed. In 1894, long before Mr. Hoeveler ever thought of being a councilman, he proposed a filtration system for Pittsburgh and offered his plans to the city. The plant was to have a capacity of 300,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, and would have cost the city \$5,000 per annum to operate. The cost to build it would have been \$250,000.00. His proposition was turned down by the city. His chief aim was to have the city conserve its utilities and operate them to the advantage of the people. This was his idea of reducing taxation. As he was blessed with the prophetic eye, a fitting tribute to him is, "He lived twenty years before his time."

On September 21, 1914, during a meeting of the finance committee, after making an eloquent plea for the preservation of the then existing City Bank Ordinance, Mr. Hoeveler was stricken with apoplexy, and passed away in a few minutes. He died in the service of the people, and was mourned by all the city. He is now Honorary Member of Council, for his influence still lives.

Mr. Hoeveler married, February 17, 1885, Katherine Hemphill, daughter of the late James Hemphill, who was a well known Pittsburgh engine builder, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoeveler: Genevieve; James Hemphill; and William A., Jr. Mrs. Hoeveler combines with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits which were of inestimable value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion, but a confidant and adviser.

The personal appearance of Mr. Hoeveler was dignified and imposing. His snow-white hair, blue eyes and finely-cut features formed a distinguished combination, while the kindly expression of his eyes inspired one with confidence. His face was typical of his character, in which force, sagacity



W. Howells

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and resourcefulness were combined with a warm sympathy for his fellow-men, and which won for him the esteem and respect of all who had dealings with him, whether in social life or business circles.

STEARNS, Irving Ariel,

Civil Engineer, Man of Large Affairs.

Major Irving A. Stearns, of Wilkes-Barre, is of fine old New England stock, his American ancestry dating from the early days of the Puritans. He is of the eighth generation from Charles Stearns, who was admitted freeman in Watertown in 1646.

George W. Stearns, father of Major Irving A. Stearns, was born May 14, 1821, and died February 10, 1892. He was a farmer and a man of high standing in the community, serving in Ontario county, New York, as justice of the peace and justice of sessions. In 1867 he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, where he was for several years editor and publisher of the "Coldwater Republican," and where he died. He married Miranda Tufts, born February 5, 1819, died January 2, 1901.

Irving A. Stearns, son of George W. Stearns, was born September 12, 1845. He entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from which he graduated in 1868, with such excellent preparation that for a year afterward he served efficiently as assistant professor of Analytical Chemistry, and resigning in 1869 to enter the profession for which he had prepared himself, accepting a position in the office of R. P. Rothwell, civil and mining engineer, Wilkes-Barre. From August, 1871, to August, 1872, he was superintendent and engineer of the McNeal Coal and Iron Company, of Schuylkill county, and from which position he resigned to succeed Mr. Rothwell, who went to New York to take charge of the Engineering and Mining Journal as editor and part owner. From August, 1872, until June, 1885, Mr. Stearns conducted a general engineering business, including the construction of a

railroad and wagon bridge across the Susquehanna river at Shickshinny; an iron bridge across the same stream at Pittston; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Tift farm improvements at Buffalo, New York, comprising ship canals, docks, cold storage plants, etc., beside various collieries in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. During the same period he made numerous examinations and exhaustive reports upon mining properties and enterprises in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. In 1885 he was appointed manager of various coal companies controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and held that important position until July, 1897, when he resigned to become president of the Cross Creek Coal Company, of Coxe Brothers & Company, incorporated; of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad Company, and the Coxe Iron Manufacturing Company, which position he still holds.

Mr. Stearns is also actively identified with various large financial interests. He is a director in the Wyoming National Bank, the Vulcan Iron Works of Wilkes-Barre, the Standard Trust Company, the Hibbard-Ely Safe Company of New York, the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the Temple Iron Company. He is a member of leading professional, historical and patriotic organizations—the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, through his descent from Lieutenant Abner Tyler, Fourth Worcester County (Massachusetts) Militia; the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, of which he was the first president; the Wyoming Valley Country Club; the Union League University and Engineers Clubs of New York; the Union League Club of Philadelphia; and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he has been curator of geology, vice-president, and since president. He has

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ever taken a most active interest in the Ninth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was commissioned quartermaster, March 29, 1880; promoted major, May 15, 1884, and resigned April 1, 1885. On June 29, 1892, he became one of the five trustees of the Ninth Regiment Armory Association, of which he has been president since September 26, 1904. In connection with Hon. Charles Abbott Miner and Colonel Murray G. Reynolds, Major Stearns raised the amount necessary to liquidate the mortgage indebtedness on the property.

Major Stearns married, November 20, 1872, Clorinda Wadhams Shoemaker, daughter of Hon. Lazarus Denison and Esther (Wadhams) Shoemaker. Mrs. Stearns died May 6, 1904. Children: Lazarus Denison Stearns, born December 27, 1875, died September 6, 1898; Irving Ariel Stearns Jr., born July 5, 1877, died April 9, 1884; Esther Shoemaker Stearns, born March 4, 1885, married, April 14, 1910, Harold Mercer Shoemaker, of Wilkes-Barre, their son Irving Stearns Shoemaker, was born June 22, 1911. They are all three life members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Captain Lazarus Denison Stearns, Ph. B. (Yale), son of Major Irving Ariel Stearns, was born in Wilkes-Barre. His early education was gained at the Harry Hillman Academy in Wilkes-Barre, and he prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in the class of 1896. On coming home he became coal inspector for the Susquehanna Coal Company, and afterward served with the engineer corps of the same company. He was early imbued with a strong desire to enter the military service, and had received instruction in military tactics at Yale. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, February 4, 1897, and July 1st of the same year was chosen second lieutenant of

Company B. The entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania having been ordered into camp at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, by the governor in response to the first call for troops by the President for the war with Spain, Lieutenant Stearns left Wilkes-Barre with his command on April 27, 1898. May 4th he volunteered for the war on the field at Mount Gretna. The captain of the company (Stewart L. Barnes) being disqualified for entering on active service on account of age, Second Lieutenant Stearns was unanimously chosen by the men to command the company, and was mustered into the service of the United States with the rank of captain, May 11, 1898. He was the youngest officer of his grade and command in the First Army Corps, to which his regiment was assigned at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on arriving there May 20, 1898.

Captain Stearns was by nature a soldier. Although trained to peaceful pursuits, the science of tactics was instinctive with him. He came from a line of ancestry distinguished for military capacity. His great-grandfathers, Elijah Shoemaker and Colonel Nathan Denison, were soldiers of the Revolution, and participated in the Wyoming massacre, the former being killed in that dreadful struggle. Captain Stearns was in camp at Chickamauga with his regiment until August 14, when he was called home to attend upon his father, Major Stearns, who was suffering from a pulmonary affection of a serious nature. Typhoid fever was prevalent in the camp at this time, and no doubt the seeds of the dread disease were in his system at the time of his departure for home. He remained at home for a few days, and his father improving in health, he decided to rejoin his regiment which was about to change station at Lexington, Kentucky. His desire to be with his command at the time, that he might look after his men, rendered him careless of his own physical condition, and August 21 he de-

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parted for the South, arriving at Chickamauga on the 23rd. The regiment left on the 25th, bivouacking at Rossville, Tennessee, that night and arriving at Lexington on Saturday, August 27th. The fever was upon him, no doubt, before he left Glen Summit, where his family was then staying, but he would not yield to what he thought was a temporary indisposition. A rally after he arrived in camp was succeeded by almost a prostration, and on Sunday, August 28th, he was brought home from Lexington by Governor Hastings on a hospital train which the governor had provided to bring the sick of the Pennsylvania regiments from the camps at Chickamauga and Lexington. The hospital train arrived at Wilkes-Barre on August 30 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a week later he lay dead, one of the precious lives sacrificed that there should be no halt in American devotion to the interests of humanity, progress, human liberty and righteousness. Death claimed many a shining mark as a result of the war with Spain, but none more lustrous than Captain Lazarus Denison Stearns.

As an officer of his regiment he was universally esteemed, and his own men were devoted to him. During his illness there was a constant train of visitors and a stream of messages asking for news of his condition. His youth, his brilliant future, his fine physical manhood, all seemed to draw sympathy, and the thought that the end might be near was too sad to entertain. Lying desperately ill himself, he still thought of his stricken companions, and asked after them with much solicitude. That seemed to be the keynote of his character, forgetfulness of self and thought for others. Universally beloved, it was in the bosom of his own family that he was the devoted son and brother, the thoughtful child, dutiful and sympathetic, and later, as was proved, strong to bear and patient to suffer. Though just on the threshold of a useful and active manhood, with his col-

lege days as a pleasant memory to look back upon, his character was well matured. He was the soul of honor, and no one ever knew him to do anything mean or small. He had nothing of narrowness in his disposition, but an innate nobility which was fostered always by the attrition with men, for he chose good companionship. He had a liberal mind that frowned not on such amusements as young people enjoy, but he had also a well-defined power of knowing himself and being careful always to use and not abuse recreation and pleasure. All who came in contact with him were impressed with the unmistakable marks of a fine nature, full of manliness and nobility. These were striking traits, and they manifested themselves when he had scarcely entered upon his teens. He was industrious and faithful in business, faithful and true to whatever he undertook, and his business career, had he been spared, would have been a most creditable and brilliant one.

In his native town he was a great social favorite and a leader in many of the affairs that go to make up the sum of relaxation and of pleasure in the hours given to such occupation. He was a member of the Country Club, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society since 1895, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The qualities that distinguished his bearing among friends were exemplified in the military routine. He was a strict disciplinarian, though always from the sense of duty, but as commander always had the well being and comfort of his men near his heart. It is remarkable that one so young leaves behind such a maturity of the best traits, both social and in business life. Memory stands tearful and pitying, where so short a time before radiant hope had seemed to stretch forth her hands. These mysteries of life and death are always present, but always baffle solution. His was patriotism of the real kind. He gave up everything that makes life worth living.

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THAW, William,

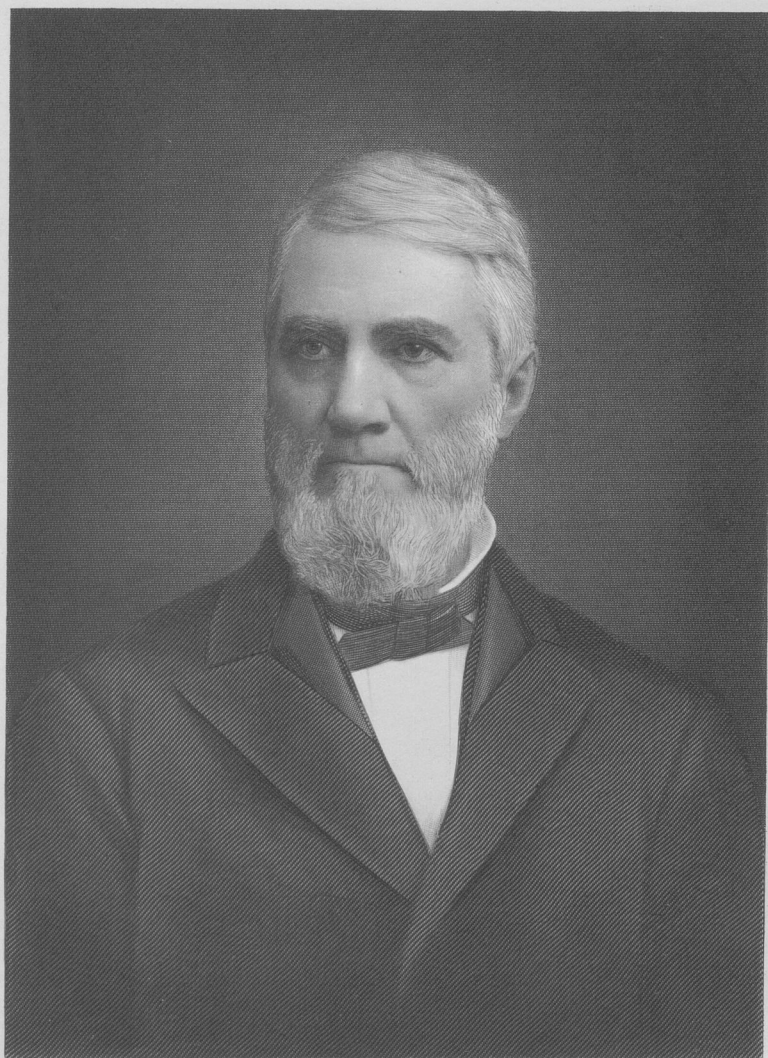
Capitalist, Philanthropist.

William Thaw was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1818; died in Paris, France, August 17, 1889, son of John and Eliza Thomas Thaw. His great-grandfather, John Thaw, was born in Philadelphia in 1710. The latter's son, Benjamin, born in 1753, married Hannah Engle, a member of an old Quaker family. Their son John, the father of our subject, removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1804, having been sent there by the United States Bank of Philadelphia to establish a branch of that institution. This was the first bank in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Thaw was associated with it for the remainder of his business life. His son William attended school in his native town and finished his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in his father's bank, but early in the following year he entered the house of McKee, Clark & Company, forwarding and commission merchants, in a similar capacity. After a short time his independence asserted itself. He married in 1841, and within a year he and his brother-in-law had established themselves as transporters, and owners of steam and canal boats. This connection, which continued until 1855, laid the foundation of his fortune. The canal system was then the great channel of communication between the east and the west. With the completion of the Philadelphia and Columbia road and the Allegheny Portage road in 1834 a direct line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was established, which gave a wonderful impetus to the latter city. Transportation naturally became one of the most important lines of enterprise. Competition was rife, but Clarke & Thaw controlled the Pennsylvania & Ohio line and held their own. Their business developed until it comprised canal, portage railroad and steamboat lines, extending from Philadelphia to New Orleans.

The advent of the steam railway pre-

sented a new problem to the sagacity of Mr. Thaw, for it was destined soon to supersede the prevailing method of transportation. The original Pennsylvania railroad was completed in February, 1854. By the subsequent purchase of the Philadelphia and Columbia road from the State, its line was made continuous from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. With characteristic promptness Mr. Thaw set himself to the task of disposing, with the least possible loss, of his firm's properties, including the canal equipment and their large interests in the great packets, which formed the daily line between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. In 1856 he rejoined his former partner, who had in the meantime undertaken the conduct of the freight traffic of the Pennsylvania railroad west of Pittsburgh. New as the railroad was at that time, no real system of freight transportation had as yet been evolved. No through bills of lading, through cars or exchange between the different lines was known, each road working independently from the others. The transformation of this chaotic condition, entailing tremendous expense to shippers, into the splendid cheap freight system of the present day had no greater instrumentality than the genius of Mr. Thaw. In 1864 he first devised a system of through transportation over different lines, known as the Star Union Line, of which he had charge until 1873. Not only was he the originator of the system, though he modestly refused to take all the credit, but to the initiative, originality and energy of the true pioneer, which he brought to the task, its success must be ascribed.

He was also associated with the founding of the Pennsylvania Company, which was chartered in 1870 to manage in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the various ramifications of that company west of Pittsburgh. Its control extends over the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Erie & Pittsburgh, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and its branches, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati



Very truly Yours
W. Shaw.

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& St. Louis, the Chicago, Little Miami, the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, and many others. Mr. Thaw became second vice-president of this corporation, besides holding the corresponding post in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, and a directorship in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After 1873 he turned most of his attention from the transportation department to the internal and financial affairs of the company. He remained closely associated with the company to the end of his career, and the power of his intellect was felt as an adviser to three successive presidents—Thompson, Scott and Roberts—on all matters of projected enlargements, and the policy of that great system. But Mr. Thaw's activity did not end there: in connection with H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, for the American end, and with Messrs. Van der Beke & Marsilly, of Antwerp, for the European, he established the first international steamship line between the United States and Europe—The Red Star Line, to which was later added the American Line.

Mentally Mr. Thaw was among the foremost men of his State, gifted with a high order of intelligence, strengthened by liberal culture and years of study and observation. His broad intellect was not devoted to business alone. Posterity owes a great debt to him as a philanthropist and a liberal patron of art, science and education. Endowed with great wealth, he realized its powers for good and his benefactions covering the period of an average lifetime recognized no distinction of race or religion.

When in 1881 Professor Samuel P. Langley organized an expedition to the top of Mount Whitney in California for the purpose of continuing certain observations upon solar radiation, the expense was borne by Mr. Thaw jointly with the United States Signal Service. Professor Langley often declared his indebtedness to the friendship and support of this generous patron of science, as of every good work. The Alle-

gheny Observatory, one of the finest in the country, is largely indebted to his liberality for the financial means to prosecute its work. Dr. John A. Brashear, the noted scientist, records an incident which vividly illustrates one side of his nature:

I shall never forget the last afternoon I spent an hour with him. It was the afternoon of the evening of his leaving the city for his trip abroad. He had sent for me to say good-bye. I was to stay but five minutes—but he began telling me of the researches of Dr. Janssen, President of the French Academy of Sciences, which had been of deep interest to both of us, because it was a continuation of Prof. Langley's special work on the selective absorption of the earth's atmosphere. Dr. Janssen's studies had been made with the spectroscope on the powerful electric light located upon the Eiffel Tower, and he had demonstrated that our evidence of oxygen in the sun was all negative, notwithstanding the opposite result obtained by Dr. Henry Draper. I shall never forget how he began to picture our sun, burning with such intense heat as to be capable of warming more than two billions of worlds like our own, and yet no evidence of oxygen—an anomalous condition contrary to all our ideas of combustion, yet one that he traced back to the origin of suns in nebulous state. Such was his conversation for the better part of an hour—the last I was ever permitted to enjoy with him on earth. The five minutes had grown apace, and yet I could have wished it had been hours instead of minutes . . . The writer can safely say that few men in this country have contributed more, during their lifetime, for the advancement of human knowledge than William Thaw, not only in a monetary way, but by words of encouragement, the best advice and counsel, making it possible to carry on original research, and assisting in many ways institutions of learning that would surely have failed had it not been for his helping hand and his valuable advice and encouragement. No one knows this better than the writer, for when struggling to bring instruments of precision up to the highest status, this great-hearted man came unsolicited, and appreciating the circumstances as not one man in ten thousand would, he lent a helping hand for the benefit of science.

Mr. Thaw was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in view of his close connection with it, a quotation from the "Pres-

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byterian Banner" at the time of death is appropriate:

Mr. Thaw was a man of muscular frame, quick in movement and capable of great endurance. In intellect he was almost without superior. His countenance indicated the power of thought and the strength of will with which he was endowed. Notwithstanding his many and pressing business engagements, he was an untiring reader . . . His memory of persons and things was something amazing . . . The benefits of early education and habits are well illustrated in his successful career . . . When he made anything the subject of investigation he thought most intensely, not permitting any interruption, and then decided quickly.

An important characteristic of Mr. Thaw was his judgment of men, his ability to detect sham and pretense. His reasonings, based upon convictions of right and duty, were never degraded to the service of expediency or mendacity. Impetuous and persistent, he was also prudent. Broad in his views, buoyant in disposition, honest, sincere, and self-reliant, strictly upright in all his transactions, he worthily won and held a high position in the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

In earliest manhood Mr. Thaw united with the Third Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Rev. David Riddle, the first pastor of that church. After the first building was destroyed by fire, in 1863, under the supervision and largely through the generosity of Mr. Thaw, there was erected the splendid building on Sixth avenue, since razed, together with the cathedral and other churches, in order to provide for expansion of the downtown business district. The life of that organization is continued in a third edifice, more beautiful than its predecessor, with a church life more vigorous than at any time in its existence. Thus the life of William Thaw is continued in church, business, science and all other interests that touch the life of humanity.

COPLEY, Josiah,

Distinguished Editor and Writer.

Josiah Copley was born September 20, 1803, at Shippensburg, Cumberland county,

Pennsylvania, and died March 2, 1885, at Pittsburgh. He came to Kittanning, Armstrong county, shortly after attaining his majority, and lived in the county the greater part of the time thereafter until 1860. The first independent venture of his well-rounded career, crowded with service of the highest order to his fellow men, was the founding of the "Gazette" at Kittanning, and he continued his connection with newspaper work up to within three months of his death. His influence and labors for the elevation of mankind, exercised widely through the medium of the press, were the source of broadening and advancement along so many lines that they have been recognized as of enduring value. The region in which he passed his early manhood and middle age is proud to have the honor of counting him among its initial forces for progress. The Appleby Manor Memorial Presbyterian Church there was erected by his daughter, Mrs. Thaw, as a memorial to her parents.

Of English extraction on the paternal side, and of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock in the maternal line, he came of a race noted for moral strength and mental vigor, as well as the physical hardihood which gave them courage to face life in a new country and cope with its trials. Thus he inherited qualities of a high order, which the severe material conditions of his early life served only to strengthen. It is a notable fact that from his tenderest years he seems to have been thoroughly imbued with the Christian principle that "all things work together for good to them that love God." All his experiences were turned to account in the development of his higher nature, and the superior mental and moral tendencies for which he became noted were characteristics of him from youth.

William Copley, grandfather of Josiah Copley, was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Leeds, England, a member of the Established Church, and a man whose advanced ideas brought him into strong sym-



Josiah Copley

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pathy with the Colonies in the Revolutionary struggle. His four sons all came to this country while young men, the eldest two, John and Samuel (the latter the father of Josiah Copley), arriving in 1792, and the latter was in business in Massachusetts for a time, thence coming to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There he purchased some property in what is now the heart of the city, but soon sold it, expecting to return to England. He changed his plans, however, entering into partnership with his brother John, for the manufacture of textile fabrics at Shippensburg, in the Cumberland valley. Shortly after the birth of his son Josiah he moved to Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he again engaged in woolen manufacturing, but the commercial depression consequent upon the troubles then existing between this country and England proved disastrous to his interests and the venture came to grief. He took his failure so seriously that it really hastened his death, which occurred in 1813.

Jane (Sibbet) Copley was a sister of Samuel Sibbet, who was associated with Robert Emmet in the Irish uprising. He was obliged to leave Ireland because of his decided political convictions, his pronounced sentiments causing a price of fifty guineas to be put upon his head. He was connected with the Free Masons, and his friends helping him out of the country on his way to America he arrived secretly at Baltimore in the early part of 1800. A few months later his devoted wife, Alice (Lowry), having disposed of their personal effects, crossed the ocean with her family, then consisting of three children, James, Robert and Thomas, also landing at Baltimore. Having heard of the Scotch-Irish settlement in the Cumberland valley, in Pennsylvania, they proceeded to the head of the Big Spring, where they were welcomed by numerous Presbyterian friends. In this country four more children were born to them—Samuel, Margaret, Lowry and Hugh Montgomery.

John, James and Robert Sibbet, and Mrs. Gourley, Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Jane Copley, brothers and sisters of Samuel Sibbet, the Irish patriot, also came to this country about the close of the century. Mrs. Copley was a typical representative of such stock, noted for independence and ardent patriotism. She was possessed of a strong religious nature, and it is to her teachings and example that much of the pure Christian sentiment of her son Josiah may be traced. Though she died while he was a boy, he wrote of her:

She was a woman of strong and original cast of mind; gentle, but firm; sensitive, yet patient. She was one of the pleasantest and most impressive readers I ever knew; and much of what may be called the keys of knowledge, the first germs of thought, I gained from hearing her read, especially the Scriptures. She read poetry admirably, and no one I ever knew surpassed her in reading or reciting poetry and ballads, or in singing Scotch ballads, with which her memory was well stored.

In the same memoir he continues, referring to the period of his father's failure and death:

These were days of trial and sorrow, while we all worked diligently and felt the necessity of doing so . . . It was a time of stern necessity, yet the memory of it is sweet; for there was more light than darkness, more joy than sorrow; and it was during this trying period, more than any other, that my sainted mother was made perfect through suffering.

In the spring of 1818, when in his fifteenth year, he was apprenticed to Mr. James McCahan, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, printer and publisher of a little weekly sheet called the "American," being bound to serve until he reached his majority—a period of six and a half years. Though his actual schooling had been meager and gained under the restriction of local facilities, he had become a good speller and a good reader, and had shown indications of a literary turn of mind. The opportunity was just what he wanted.

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The boy lived with the family of his employer, and was evidently well treated, for he pictures Mrs. McCahan as a woman of amiable disposition and kindly qualities and says ("A Memoir of Early Life") that while he remained a member of the family he enjoyed all the domestic and social privileges of a son. But his master was a shrewd business man, and combined his various interests to their mutual advantage. He held the contract for carrying the mails over the several local routes. At that time there was only one postoffice between Kittanning and Indiana and only a weekly mail, which was carried on horseback. Even in 1820 people living several miles above Red Bank received at least part of their mail from the Kittanning office. Mr. McCahan's three apprentices were bound to give half their time for three years to the carrying of the mails, thus enabling their master to fill his contract and also to get most of his papers distributed at the same time. This part of his work was for a time a great trial to Josiah Copley. The first year the boy covered the route from Indiana to Butler, by way of Kittanning, and on the return trip rode from Butler to Freeport (which then consisted of but ten or twelve log houses), thence back to Kittanning, and from there by way of the Peter Thomas mills on Plum creek home—a three days' journey in all. The mail and papers were carried in open saddlebags. It was not his duties but the fact that he had to set out early Sunday morning, and relinquish all the Sabbath observances, that disturbed the boy's sense of right. But he had been trained to keep the Lord's Day, and keep it he did. When he was in school the Bible had been the principal "reader," and the familiarity with its passages there acquired, supplemented by home teaching, was to the end of his life a cause for gratitude. At the end of the year he changed from a ride of three days every week to one of six days every other week from Monday morning until Saturday evening, and the privilege

of Sabbath worship had never seemed more precious than after a year of enforced absence. His new route took him through Greensburg, Freeport, Kittanning, south of where the town of Clarion is now located, Butler county at Lawrenceburg (now Parker City), Butler, and thence to Kittanning and home. On these trips he had his regular stopping places, and while he was sometimes thrown into rough and undesirable company he also made many friends among the good people he met, his association with whom he always looked back to with pleasure. News was not as plentiful then as now, or as easily disseminated, and the arrival of the mail and papers was an event which would have made him welcome in any case. But his faithfulness and reliability, manly sincerity and quick intelligence, won him the friendly regard of all he met and their hospitality had a personal element which went far toward mitigating the discomforts and disagreeable experiences. The country was wild at that time, with little advantages for travel in the way of good roads, bridges, etc., and in the winter and spring especially the storms and high water made it positively dangerous. In winter he often traveled through unbroken snow, and no inclemency of weather was ever considered sufficient excuse for not setting out. He had to rise early and often worked late, but he never allowed anything except the most extraordinary obstacles to interfere with the performance of his task—such was the rigorous idea of duty which had been instilled by his early teaching. The habits of deep thought and close observation which so characterized his after years were no doubt fostered in these long, lonely days spent on horseback through a sparsely settled region. The warmth and friendliness of those with whom he spent his evenings, too, must have been doubly appreciated after a lonesome day in the saddle. There were many blessings, indeed, which he recalled in connection with these youthful experiences.

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In 1825, shortly after the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Copley went into business in Kittanning in partnership with John Croll, under the firm name of Copley, Croll & Company, founding the Kittanning "Gazette," with which Mr. Copley was connected for over eight years in all. The undertaking was suggested by two or three prominent citizens of Kittanning, among them Mr. Philip Mechling and Judge Buffington, and the paper being the second in the town the young editors had the benefit which rivalry brings in such enterprises. The first number was issued August 17, 1825, and on April 12, 1831, it was merged with the "Columbian" and published as the "Gazette and Columbian," by John Croll & Company, Mr. Croll's partner being Simon Torney. Meantime, in 1829, Mr. Copley had withdrawn, and on November 6, 1832, he again became the editor and publisher, for the estate of Simon Torney, continuing thus until 1838. The name "Columbian" was dropped before 1836. The paper became the "Democratic Press" in 1841, later the "Kittanning Free Press" and in 1864 the "Union Free Press." While known as the "Gazette and Columbian" it was the organ of the Democratic-Republican party in this county and afterward a Whig paper, upon the dissolution of the Whig party becoming a Republican paper. It was never an anti-Masonic paper, though for a year or two—while known as the "Gazette"—it acted in harmony with the anti-Masonic organization.

James Thompson, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, lived in Kittanning for several years prior to 1830. He was a printer, and took Mr. Copley's place in the office of the "Gazette" while the latter was at Philadelphia for his wedding. He afterward assisted in printing Bennett's "Lectures on Theology," and read law in the office of Thomas Blair, working at his trade three hours a day to pay for his board. During a part, if not all, the period of his clerkship he boarded with

Mr. Copley. He was admitted to the bar in this county and began practice here.

Mr. Copley's success as publisher of the "Gazette" from the beginning sealed his ambition to find his life work in literary labor. Much of his best work was of a religious order, for he always directed his studies and thoughts in such channels, but his work along secular lines was equally in demand, and he gained particular prominence in his connection with the "Pittsburgh Gazette." He was connected with the "Gazette" at three different periods as co-editor, this association beginning in 1838, when he gave up his work on the Kittanning "Gazette" and removed to Pittsburgh. He worked with the late Robert M. Riddle, father-in-law of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. But his health failing two years later he removed to Appleby Manor in Armstrong county, near Kittanning, and hoping to benefit by a change in occupation undertook the management of a farm. He also owned a brick manufacturing plant, and began the manufacture of firebrick in 1846, continuing it for about twelve years, until 1858, after which until the Civil War it was carried on by his sons. It was then taken over by his brother, William Copley, who conducted the business until his death, after which it went to his son, William S. Copley. The plant was located at Manorville, on land belonging to Miss Eliza Sibbet between the railroad and the hill, on the south side of the street, extending past the railroad station to Water street. Fifteen hands were employed at first, less help being required after the introduction of modern machinery, though the capacity, three thousand bricks a day, was not reduced.

While conducting his place at Appleby Manor Mr. Copley acquired a scientific as well as practical acquaintance with horticulture and agriculture. He was particularly interested in fine fruits, apples, peaches, pears and cherries, etc., raising the best in his immediate vicinity, and became

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well informed on the various processes of budding, grafting, hybridizing and soil improvement. He set out his fine orchard soon after moving there, bringing his stock from Philadelphia by canal and stage in 1840, and his example set the pace for his neighbors, many of whom were encouraged to make similar ventures and profited by his experience and advice. He is still quoted in the neighborhood. He gave away a great deal of budded stock to neighbors, and was on the friendliest terms with all the residents of the locality.

In this period, however, Mr. Copley did not give up his chosen work, by any means, and during the twenty years of his residence there wrote for various newspapers and issued a number of pamphlets, some of a political nature and some dealing with the advancement of civilization and progress generally. It was during this time that he published his first collection of religious articles in book form, under the title "Thoughts of Favored Hours," his choice of a motto for that book being characteristic—"While I was musing the fire burned." In 1850 he again became a member of the editorial staff of the "Pittsburgh Gazette," being associated as such with D. N. White until 1852, when ill health again made it necessary for him to retire.

The first Republican convention held in Armstrong county (held at the court house in Kittanning, September 30, 1855, to form the party) was organized by electing Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, president; John Craig, of Franklin township, and Alexander Henry, of Kittanning, vice-presidents; and Dr. S. A. Marshall, secretary, and by appointing Josiah Copley, Rev. William Galbraith, Rev. William Smith, Hugh Reed and John Burford a committee to prepare business and report resolutions. They reported the following:

Whereas, A crisis has arrived in the history of the country which has made the question of slavery paramount to all other issues in politics, a crisis forced upon us in the first place by the

abrogation of the Missouri compromise, followed, as it has been, by a series of outrages upon the people of Kansas territory, unparalleled in our history,

Resolved, 1. That the people of the Free States owe it to their brethren in Kansas to stand by them and aid them by every means in their power, against the border ruffians Achison and Stringfellow, organized for the avowed purpose of forcing slavery upon them against their will.

2. That if the people of the Free States expect to do anything effective, they must stick together. The people of the South do so in favor of slavery; we must do so in opposition to it.

3. That to this end we give the right hand of fellowship to every man, of whatever party, who affiliates with us in this great struggle.

4. That we cordially adopt the platform of the late Republican convention, at Pittsburgh, as our declaration of sentiments.

5. That we deem it inexpedient at present to put in nomination candidates for the Legislature and for the several county offices to be chosen at the ensuing election, because it is the opinion of many friends of liberty that the gentlemen put in nomination by the American party agree with us in sentiment on the great question of slavery, but in order that there may be no doubt on that question,

6. That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with such of them, and draw from them a full and explicit declaration of their sentiments, and that such correspondence be published.

7. That in taking this course we do not wish to be understood as approving of the organization or of the peculiar principles of the American or Know-Nothing party.

All these resolutions were received and adopted. The following minority report of the committee was read, and, after some spirited discussion, was rejected.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to nominate a Republican ticket for this county, independent of the Democratic and American parties, and that they approve of the nomination made by the state convention for canal commissioner.

The president of the convention appointed Dr. S. A. Marshall, James E. Brown and Josiah Copley a committee to correspond with the candidates of the American party.

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That committee presented each of these candidates with a copy of the foregoing fifth and sixth resolutions, with pointed questions as to whether they were hostile to the further encroachment of slavery, in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the restoration of the Missouri compromise, to which the committee received satisfactory answers from various nominees. Thus all the anti-slavery elements became consolidated in the Republican party.

In 1860 Mr. Copley moved with his family to Pittsburgh and renewed his connection with the "Gazette."

With a clear brain and a strong mind, Mr. Copley united remarkable facility of expression in his writings, though he was rather slow of speech. He had a wonderful command of language and composed pure English, rarely if ever correcting a sentence—an acquirement of the trained newspaper man which has inestimable value to the busy writer.

Before the war, Mr. Copley was a conservative abolitionist and during its progress he supported the Union cause by pen and action. He was ever afterward a Republican. Four of his sons were in the army, two falling on the battlefield. So his sympathies with the families of soldiers were close, and he manifested them in practical ways whenever possible, being active in organizing societies and raising aid for the widows and orphans of soldiers, as well as for the families of those still at the front.

A comment made by one who knew him well, in a character sketch which appeared in the "Presbyterian Banner" shortly after his death, said: "While far removed from the position of a radical, yet he could not be termed a conservative. New ideas and new theories had a charm for him." In this he showed one of the most practical features of his character. Though gifted with foresight and capable of planning for the future, he did not plan so far ahead of the present needs and aims of his fellow creatures that he could be considered an

impractical dreamer. He kept abreast of the foremost thought of the day, and his readers could always feel that they were carried with him.

As he had been a hearty advocate of the Union cause during the Civil War period, so he had been of every movement for the general good before, and continued to take a lively interest in everything that affected the well-being of his home locality, county and State. Religious works and movements always received his first consideration, and it was as a religious writer and worker that he attained widest reputation. He took pleasure in encouraging and aiding any affairs of importance to such of his fellows as were working toward the betterment of mankind, in any direction. He could estimate the practical worth of most projects with the vision given to those whose ideas keep them ahead of their generation, and was quick to enter into the spirit of progressive activities. The temperance cause was one which always had his attention and support.

In religious connection he was a Presbyterian, uniting with the church in early life. He became very well known as a writer for various denominational publications, the "Presbyterian Banner," "United Presbyterian," and other periodicals, counting him among their most esteemed contributors. A number of the articles originally so issued were collected by him into the volume he published in 1877, "Gatherings in Beulah." The title of this book, and numerous references in all the products of his pen, would make it seem that after the Bible Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was the book he most loved and read. All the articles in this book except the last, "A Memoir of Early Life," are of a religious character, and show not only the deep study and serious thought of the philosopher, teacher and adviser, but a forceful and analytical mind, alive to the daily needs of his fellow creatures in the round of their regular duties in life. Though he wrote on

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a wide range of subjects his speculations were mostly of a religious nature, and he found his deepest inspiration in the Scriptures, of which he continued to be a profound student to the end of his days. The revised version of the Bible enlisted his eager interest, and indeed the idea had been with him for some time, as his article on "Scriptural Revision," which appears in the volume "Gathered Sheaves," clearly sets forth. This was written before the revised version appeared, and gives a history of the English Bible and of the work of translation under different hands.

"Gathered Sheaves," published by his daughter, Mrs. Thaw, in 1886, contains sixty-nine articles, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. S. H. Kellogg, and a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Thaw of her father. Most of these first appeared in the "Presbyterian Banner" and other periodicals, and deal with religious subjects, but among them appears his "Recollections of Boyhood," which begin with his first school year, 1810, and carry the reader back to the days when "spare the rod and spoil the child" was the literally accepted maxim of the instructor, and a teacher's literary qualifications were no more important than his muscular acquirements. The impressions such events as the comet of 1811, the earthquake which shook a large portion of the Mississippi valley, the War of 1812-15 and contemporaneous Napoleonic wars, particularly the burning of Moscow during its occupation by the French in the war of 1812, made upon his childish mind are set down graphically and with all the whimsical charm of which he showed himself so capable, and possess a lasting value. Other articles in the book are somewhat singular for speculation and investigation into primeval and ancient history. So late as Christmas, 1884, when in his eighty-second year he published in the "United Presbyterian" a paper entitled "A Crippled Translation" (this is included in "Gathered Sheaves"), in which he expressed his belief that the 71st

and 73d Psalms were revelations of both the resurrection of the body and the consciousness of the everlasting existence of the soul.

He was never bigoted, recognizing the several evangelical denominations as simply other divisions of one grand army. He presented his views on the subjects he chose in such a way as to interest all of the reading community, and those competent to judge regarded his style as distinctly classical. Among the many writers for the general press few gained so high a reputation for dignified and conscientious work as Mr. Copley. The true nobility of his nature shone through every expression of his views, but it was those most closely associated with him who could best appreciate his character at its real value. He held their respect, love and admiration to a degree enjoyed by few, and ties formed in his early life endured through the years. Though he had the confidence of his convictions in upholding the right or standing up for a good cause, he was modest in his estimate of his own worth, and generous in his praise and appreciation of others. Self-made in the most creditable sense of the word, he had acquired his high intellectual attainments by the most persistent and diligent study, and his material success was the reward of untiring industry and devotion.

Earlier, while at Kittanning, he was interested in the extension of the Pennsylvania canal to Lake Erie by means of the Allegheny river and French creek instead of the Beaver and Shenango route afterward adopted, and at a meeting held January 16, 1828, in Kittanning, to advocate that route, he was one of the committee of correspondence appointed, its other members being Samuel Houston, Thomas Hamilton, Frederick Rohrer and James E. Brown.

Mr. Copley's accounts of the commercial traffic between the upper country and Pittsburgh, carried on chiefly by means of canoes and keelboats, are intensely interesting.

Large numbers of rafts of sawed lumber were sent down the river in those days, and it was common to see them occupied by emigrants bound westward, taking advantage of the opportunity to save themselves many miles of wearisome travel. All these incidents of the primitive days he has preserved in his inimitable way, and his vivid recollection of the striking features of those times, set down with the skill of description he knew how to employ, makes them delightful reading.

Appleby Manor was included in Manor township, a petition for the organization of which was presented to the proper court in June, 1849, and the first township election was held in March, 1850, when Josiah Copley was elected one of the overseers of the poor. At the same election his brother William was chosen justice of the peace.

In 1826 Mr. Copley married, his bride being Mrs. Margaret Chadwick Haas, widow of a young physician of Philadelphia who sacrificed his life in attendance on the victims of the cholera epidemic in that city in 1824. She was the stepdaughter of his uncle, John Sibbet, at whose home in Philadelphia Mr. Copley met her, while in that city to buy materials for printing the "Gazette," which he had just started. The marriage took place in Philadelphia, and the young people journeyed thence in a private conveyance to Huntingdon, and from there by stage to Kittanning. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Copley extended over a period of almost fifty-nine years, Mrs. Copley surviving her husband.

In the early days of Appleby Manor—a beautiful region which was one of the reservations made by the William Penn heirs—country churches were few and far between. It was due to the untiring efforts of Josiah Copley and Hamlet Totten, of Rural Village, that a plain but commodious frame church building was erected on land provided by John Christy, on a part of his own farm. Previously they had maintained prayer meetings in the little log school

house, later securing the services of Levi M. Graves, a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary. At that church Mary Sibbet Copley, who later became the wife of William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Josiah and Margaret Copley, was baptized in 1843. In recognition of the enduring work of her parents Mrs. Thaw replaced this building in 1892 with a brick church, English architecture, as a memorial. When this new church, known as Appleby Manor Memorial Presbyterian Church, was destroyed by lightning in 1907, Mrs. Thaw rebuilt it, without cost to the congregation, and the sweet-toned bell, presented by her son, Henry Kendall Thaw, for the first Memorial building, broken at the time of the fire, was recast and replaced.

Beautiful for situation, it stands on the original site, partly surrounded with its peaceful God's acre, as a memorial to those whose memories are still cherished by the men and women of to-day who knew and honored them before they left those parts at the beginning of the Civil War.

Mrs. Copley was, in every sense of the word, a helpmeet to her husband, and her cheerful disposition and courage, in the midst of trials incident to the care of a large family and the great change from her life in Philadelphia to that of the wife of a pioneer editor of a weekly newspaper in western Pennsylvania, was a very considerable factor in making a success of Josiah Copley's life of literary activity.

She became one of a group of interesting women, the names of whose husbands are in this history, and when later Mr. and Mrs. Copley moved with seven children to Appleby Manor, she was the adviser and comforter in the troubles and perplexities of many in that rural community. Mr. Copley writes soon after their golden wedding thus: "Together we have journeyed through much of sorrow and joy for over fifty years, and are together yet."

During the dark days of the Civil War, when three sons were in different divisions

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of the army, one having enlisted from a school in Illinois, in Colonel (afterward General) Ulysses S. Grant's Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, the brave spirit and religious faith of these two patriotic parents were tested to the utmost, but their faith in an overruling Providence never wavered. Mrs. Copley survived her husband two years, dying at the age of eighty-six, at the home of her son-in-law, William Thaw, retaining her remarkable health and faculties to the end, when, after three days' illness, she slept away so peacefully that the daughter, at her bedside, scarce knew when the gentle breathing ceased.

Nine children were born to this couple, six sons and three daughters, of whom six were living at the time of Mr. Copley's death. Four of the sons served in the Civil War, two giving up their lives in that struggle. John Sibbet Copley fell at the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, while serving as a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. The next son, Albert Copley, of the Seventy-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was wounded by an exploded shell at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, and captured. He and his fellow prisoners were put on board a train and carried southward nearly to the border of Florida. There they were turned back, to be taken to Richmond, because some Union forces had in the meantime come near to that part of the Gulf States.

Although Albert Copley was not mortally wounded, 1,200 miles of continuous traveling was more than he was able to bear. When the returning train got as far as Knoxville, Tennessee, he was taken off and put into a hospital. There he wrote his father a short letter, giving the above facts, and spoke hopefully of his recovery. But very soon afterward came another letter, from some one else, informing his father of his death, but giving no particulars. The father wrote to his captain and to General Negley, then in command of the division,

but though both sent kind replies they could give no information concerning him after his capture, and he sleeps in an unknown grave.

A third son, Josiah Copley Jr., was taken prisoner at Chickamauga in 1863 and held for seventeen months, suffering untold hardships at Libby prison, and Castle Thunder (Richmond), Danville and Andersonville. A fourth son, Henry Weldon Copley, although under age, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment so near the close of the war that it was not called into active service. In this connection we quote at length from the article "Call Ye This Chance" ("Gathered Sheaves"):

During the Civil War, as many people will remember, a band of generous men and women maintained what was known as The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, for the purpose of giving a good meal to every soldier which passed through Pittsburgh, no matter what hour of the day or night. A few weeks after Albert's death, I learned that a regiment in transit from West to East would be at the City Hall about midnight. I lived in Allegheny City at the time, and had no active part in that good work; still I felt that I must go over that night to see the boys.

When I entered the hall I found them around the long tables to the number of ten or twelve hundred, all highly pleased, as if they enjoyed their bountiful warm supper. I stood near the entrance and looked on until they were through and had begun to gather into groups. Then I walked down among them, but spoke to no one until I noticed a good-looking young man standing alone. I went to him and entered into conversation. He told me that he was a member of an Ohio regiment, giving its number, and that he belonged to what was known as the Army of the Cumberland. "Did you ever meet any of the men of the 78th Pennsylvania?" I asked. "Yes," he replied; "we lay for some time alongside of that regiment, and I got acquainted with a good many of the boys." "Did you know a man named Albert Copley?" He started at the question, and exclaimed, "Albert Copley? Why, I was lying beside him in the hospital when he died." He then told me that he was captured at the same time—that they traveled all that round in the same car—that he dressed Albert's wound daily as well as he could—that before reaching

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Knoxville he himself took sick—that both were put into the same hospital, and occupied couches side by side. He said Albert was in a fair way of recovery until erysipelas set in, which soon terminated in death. He spoke of his resignation, cheerfulness, and hopefulness, and of his gratitude to his nurse, who had been very kind to him. I inquired of him if he knew anything of his grave; but he did not, for he was too sick to attend his funeral. He told me that Albert gave that nurse what little he had in return for his unwearying kindness. . . .

Now what shall we say to all this? If you ask why I went over at all at that unseasonable hour, I can not tell you. And when I got there, was it chance that led me to the only man among ten or twelve hundred who was able to give me the information for which I so earnestly yearned? They who please may think so and say so; but I feel that it would be wicked in me to do either. Dear reader, you have my simple story—interpret it as may seem best to yourself.

Mr. Copley's nobility and high example were an inspiration to others, and his ready sympathy made him beloved as well as esteemed. Mr. H. H. Wray, now publisher of the "Advance" of Leechburg, Armstrong county, attributes his first hopes of becoming a successful newspaper worker to the encouragement and aid he received from Mr. Copley, whose kindness and interest were a great help in his early struggles. It was Mr. Copley who gave him his first quarter for some trifling service rendered, and he declares no amount that he has received since has ever impressed him as being so large. There are many other successful citizens here and elsewhere to-day who have reason to feel grateful to Mr. Copley for words of cheer spoken at the right time, and material assistance where it was necessary.

Mr. Copley's busy life was extended over four-score years. The end came March 4, 1885. He had been confined to the house since November, and never left the sick room after the 31st of December. But though he suffered in those last weeks, intensely at times, he never showed any weariness of spirit. His confidence and hope cheered all who visited him. The next

world to him was as real as this, and his habitual contemplation on the life to come had so accustomed him to the idea that he regarded the change, to use his own words, simply as "going from one room to another." Peacefully he sank to rest in the evening of March 2, 1885. Like Enoch, he "walked with God, and he was not, for God took him."

LONGSTRETH, John Lancaster,

Humanitarian, Antiquarian.

Among the Philadelphia descendants of Bartholomew and Ann (Dawson) Longstreth, the founders of the ancient Bucks county family, none more worthily bore the name than John L. Longstreth, one of Philadelphia's oldest merchants and most valuable citizens. He had long passed man's allotted years, and was a living fulfillment of the promise contained in the commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long * *." He was the fifth owner in direct line of the Warminster homestead farm, and the last to hold it in the family name. He became the custodian of the Longstreth manuscripts, and on all matters of family history was a veritable mine of information of value and interest.

Nearly fifty of Mr. Longstreth's eighty-four years were spent in active business life in Philadelphia, and these years were all passed in the service of one house, C. French & Company, which in 1855 became French, Richards & Company, with which concern he rose from bookkeeper in 1852 to partner in 1883, when the firm name became Samuel H. French & Company. No better eulogy can be pronounced than this—an eminent business life of forty-nine years with one firm. When in 1901 he retired from business he received a substantial token, accompanied by a testimonial of esteem, the latter signed by the members of the firm and by every employee of the house, some of whom had been in that service almost as long as he. But business had

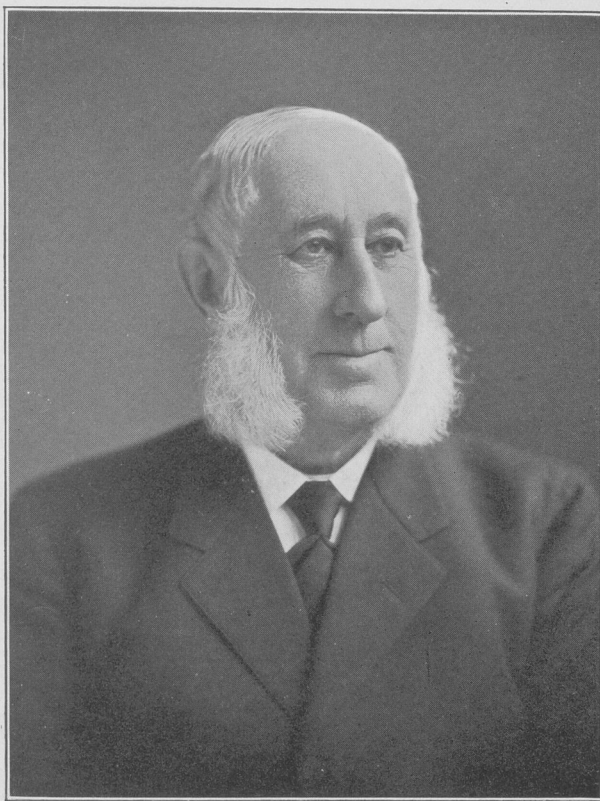
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not been the only concern of Mr. Longstreth. He had the inherited love of old Bucks in his make-up, and manifested that interest in many ways. He devoted much time to charitable work, and as an elder of Race Street Meeting, proved his attachment to the "faith of his fathers." He in many respects resembled his honored father, Daniel Longstreth, whose career is here also presented.

Daniel Longstreth, fourth in descent from Bartholomew and Ann (Dawson) Longstreth, was born at the homestead in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1800, died March 30, 1846, and was buried in Horsham burying ground. He inherited the homestead and there spent his entire life. He was a man of education and was always a student and reader, his fine mind well stored with the choicest of literary wealth. He was the soul of method, kept copies of the letters he wrote, and in a diary recorded everything that especially interested him. He was devoted to genealogical and antiquarian research, preserved many family papers, and recorded important family events, much to the benefit of the family genealogist. He was a devoted Friend, serving Horsham Monthly Meeting as clerk from 1829 to 1836, and was also clerk of Abington Quarterly Meeting. In 1840 he opened a boarding school for boys in his own house, but after several successful years he found it was overtaxing his strength and closed the school. He also understood and practiced dentistry, surveying and conveyancing, settled several estates, and held public office, in addition to the management of his farm. He contributed occasionally to magazines and newspapers, at one time having published a series of articles on John Fitch, the steamboat inventor, who made a model boat that ran successfully on a pond near Davisville, Bucks county. Thompson Westcott obtained part of his material for his "Life of John Fitch" from Daniel Longstreth's papers. He was the soul of honor and up-

rightness, and his life of but forty-six years was filled with work of a nature that elevated his fellows and that left the world better for his having lived in it. He married (first) at Green Street Meeting, Philadelphia, January 4, 1827, Elizabeth Lancaster, born July 5, 1803, in Philadelphia, died in Warminster, September 19, 1829, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rakestraw) Lancaster. She was a descendant of John Lancaster, who came from Ireland to Pennsylvania unmarried, bringing a certificate from Mountmellick, dated 4th month 3, 1711. He married in Pennsylvania, and John and Sarah Lancaster became the heads of a large and prominent Philadelphia family. Daniel Longstreth married (second) Hannah Townsend, born June 6, 1801, in Philadelphia, died there August 6, 1865, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clark) Townsend. Hannah Townsend was a woman of fine intellectual tastes, was for several years clerk of Abington Quarterly Meeting, and with Lucretia Mott and others was active in the cause of the abolition of slavery. By his first marriage he had children: John and Elizabeth, the latter dying unmarried. Issue of his second marriage: Joseph Townsend, died young; Sarah, born September 4, 1834, at the homestead, died March 14, 1901; Moses Robinson, died young; Samuel Townsend, born at the homestead August 2, 1837; Edward, born at the homestead, June 22, 1839, died February 24, 1905; Anna R., born at the homestead, April 2, 1841, married, November 22, 1876, Robert Tilney, a veteran of the Civil War, and author of "My Life in the Army" and poetical works. In addition to other genealogical work, Anna R. contributed an article, "Longstreth-Townsend Families," to a work "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," John W. Jordan, LL. D., editor, published in 1911; and David Thomas, died young.

John Lancaster Longstreth, only son of Daniel Longstreth and his first wife, Elizabeth Lancaster, was born near the War-



JOHN LANCASTER LONGSTRETH

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minster, Bucks county, homestead, 11th month 10, 1827. He spent his early life on the home farm, his father's assistant, and in acquiring an education, but on attaining the age of eighteen years he became by his father's death the head of the family. He supplied a father's place to his brothers and sisters as far as possible, and between them there always existed the warmest love and interest. When he first came to Philadelphia he was employed in the hardware store of his mother's cousin, Charles Kenderdine, but his health failing, he was for two years absent from business. Returning to active life he entered the employ of C. French & Company as bookkeeper, later became manager, and in 1883, when the firm was re-organized, he became a member of the new firm, Samuel H. French & Company, paint and varnish manufacturers and dealers in painters' and builders' supplies, on York avenue, Fourth and Callowhill streets, a house that dates from 1844. Mr. Longstreth continued in close connection with this concern until 1901, then retired, having reached the age of seventy-five years.

Freed from business cares Mr. Longstreth, after his retirement, devoted much of his time to the charitable institutions in which he was interested. He was a manager of the House of Industry, No. 716 Catherine street, and aided in many other institutions to help the unfortunate. He was an elder of the Race Street Meeting, Society of Friends, and of the Old Pupils' Association of Friends' Central School, having entered that school the day it was first opened, September 1, 1845. In the office of the Friends' Central School hangs an engraving of Benjamin Hallowell, the first principal, a gift from Mr. Longstreth. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Bucks County Historical Society, his store of documents, books and papers inherited from his father comprising an interesting and valuable collection. His long life was a useful, well spent one, and a retrospective view brought

him naught but satisfaction. He died May 23, 1912, leaving his posterity an unblemished name.

Mr. Longstreth married (first) in Germantown, by Friends' ceremony, October 25, 1870, Rachel Orum Longstreth, born in Philadelphia, December 13, 1835, died December 24, 1875, and was buried at Fairhill. She was the daughter of Thomas B. and Lydia (Noble) Longstreth, also a descendant of Bartholomew, the founder. She was active in benevolent work. He married (second) in Philadelphia, by Friends' ceremony, May 28, 1889, Emily Thomas Evans, daughter of John Cox and Louisa A. (Thomas) Evans, of Philadelphia. She was prominent in the affairs of Race Street Meeting and interested in various branches of charitable work. Children by first marriage: Edward Thomas, born September 20, 1872, and Roland, born December 22, 1875, died January 1, 1876.

Edward Thomas Longstreth was educated at Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, and Rev. Frederick N. Knapp's School, Plymouth, Massachusetts; he entered business life with the firm of Samuel H. French & Company, and is now manager of the manufacturing department. He married, in Philadelphia, June 5, 1895, Edna Blanche, daughter of John S. and Amanda (Thomas) Clampitt. Children: Dorothy Clampitt, John Clampitt, Catherine Clampitt, Thomas Clampitt, and Daniel Clampitt. The family home is at Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

MORELAND, William C.,

Lawyer, Soldier, Useful Citizen.

The bar of Pittsburgh, distinguished from the beginning, has grown in lustre with the passing years and in patriotism has been excelled by no other bar in the United States, giving to the north, during the Civil War, such champions of the Union as the late Major William C. Moreland, at one time Judge Advocate General of the Western Division of the National Guard of

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Pennsylvania. Major Moreland excelled in all the accomplishments that make for the best in jurisprudence, practice and culture and in all the elements that enter into the qualification of the modern pleader and attorney.

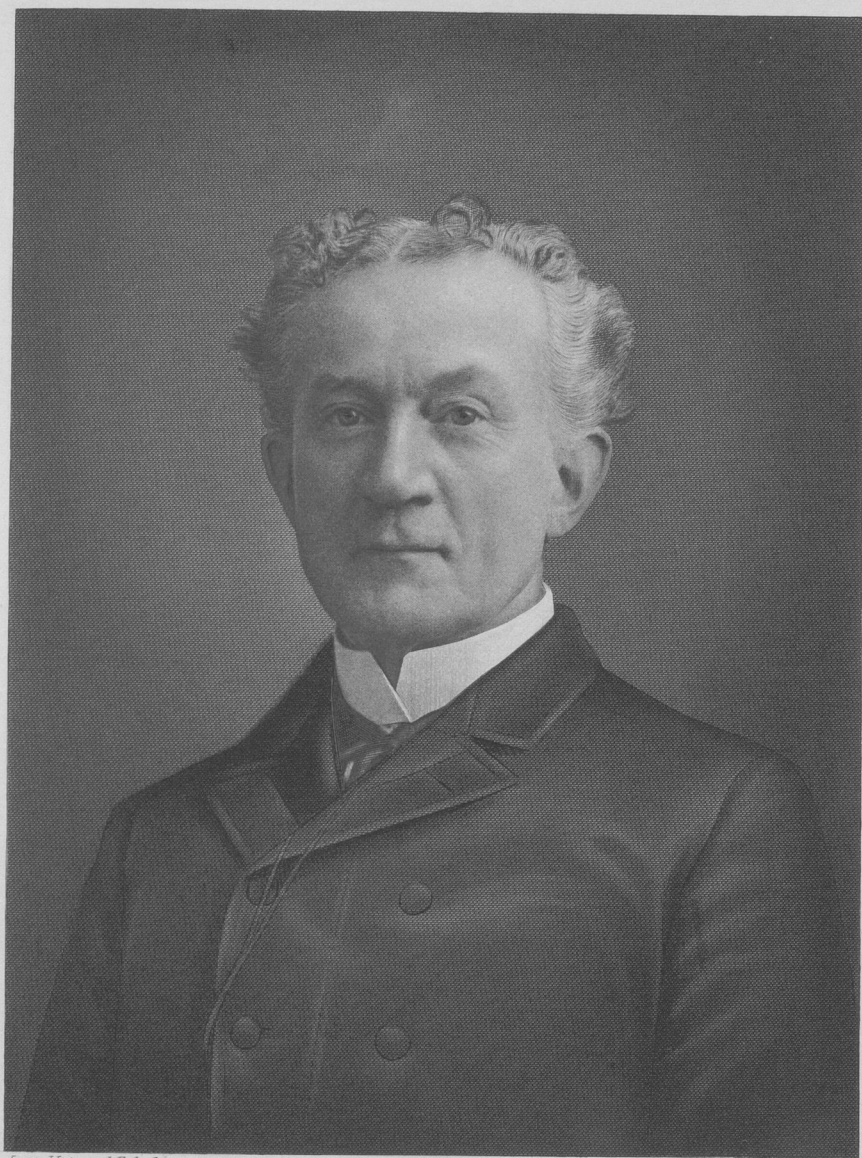
John Dent Grant Moreland, father of William C. Moreland, was a representative of a prominent Virginia family and about 1840 came from his native state to Pennsylvania, settling in Bayardstown, now the Tenth ward of Pittsburgh. Mr. Moreland was for a time connected with the Allegheny Arsenal and achieved prominence not only in religious work, but in politics. Always a steadfast Democrat, he served two terms as alderman of his ward, and was at other times a candidate for city treasurer and the legislature. He married Rachael, daughter of William D. Moore, and their children were: John W.; William C., mentioned below; Theodore; Charles E.; Henry J.; and Albert S. He was a man of sterling character and remarkable energy and transmitted to his sons much of his enterprise and ambition.

William C., son of John Dent Grant and Rachael (Moore) Moreland, was born August 28, 1836, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and was four years old when his parents removed to Pittsburgh. At the age of thirteen he became a messenger for the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, the predecessor of the present Western Union, and among his associate messengers were Andrew Carnegie, David McCargo, Colonel Thomas A. Scott and Robert Pitcairn. The first of these achieved greatness as the monarch of the steel world and the others all became prominent in business. Advancing step by step, Mr. Moreland became in time a telegraph operator, and after remaining for a short time with the Western Union Telegraph Company, then in its infancy, entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, serving at Altoona, at Conemaugh and at Parkersburg, Chester county. While working at the last-named

place he took part in a public debate, his opponent being a well-known politician. Notwithstanding the fact that he represented the weaker side, Mr. Moreland handled his arguments with so much eloquence and ability that he was pronounced the victor. A congressman who was in the audience was so deeply impressed with the extraordinary capability manifested by the young man that he persuaded him to study for the legal profession, and with this end in view Mr. Moreland entered the office of General J. Bowman Sweitzer. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar. There his advancement was steady and rapid owing to the fact that he possessed that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn and that in argument he was exceptionally logical, forcible and clear. These qualifications, combined with thorough and complete equipment and absolute and unremitting devotion to duty, soon placed him in the front rank of his profession.

Seven years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Moreland was a candidate for the office of district attorney, sustaining defeat by but one vote, his opponent being General A. L. Pearson. Some years later, when General Pearson was made commander of the Western Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Mr. Moreland became Judge Advocate General with the title of major.

By birth and training Major Moreland was a Democrat, but by nature he was superior to partisanship, and when, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, he had no more staunch supporter in Pittsburgh than this noble Virginian. Major Moreland spoke in his behalf in the old city hall, and so impressed the late John H. Hampton that the latter solicited a partnership. Later Major Moreland became a member of the well-known firm of Moore, Moreland & Kerr. Throughout the Civil War, Major Moreland pleaded



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earnestly for the Union cause, giving timely and effective aid to the administration. In 1863 he became a campaign speaker for Andrew J. Curtin, Pennsylvania's distinguished war governor, rendering inestimable service. Possessing much of the magnetic force of the orator he was a tower of strength to the cause he espoused and a power to be reckoned with by his adversaries. Brilliant, stalwart and of wide and ripe experience, Major Moreland was consulted on all matters and questions of public moment and as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures holding sound opinions and taking liberal views his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. In all things relative to the welfare of his home city he manifested a deep and lively interest and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion sought his coöperation in vain.

In 1881 Major Moreland succeeded Thomas S. Bigelow as city solicitor, and Pittsburgh owes to him her present street laws, former legislation having been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. For fourteen years he filled this important and responsible office in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to all good citizens. For one term he represented the Fifth ward in the common council. His public spirit and rapidity of judgment enabled him, despite other strenuous and engrossing demands upon his time, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, and his penetrating thought often added wisdom to public movements. Personally Major Moreland was a man who drew men to him. A genial, kindly, warm-hearted man his intellect was luminous and vigorous. He regarded law as a science the most intricate problems of which it was his delight to master and unravel. His conversation, replete

with information, was enlivened by a ready wit, always restrained, however, by a never-failing consideration for the feelings of others. His countenance was expressive of the sterling qualities of manhood and the sunny disposition which accounted for his having few enemies and numberless friends. He was a courageous man and a true gentleman.

Major Moreland married, July 2, 1863, Margaret S., daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Primrose) Little, the former a member of the firm of Little, Baird & Patton, wholesale grocers. By his marriage Major Moreland became connected with many prominent families of Pittsburgh. Major and Mrs. Moreland became the parents of two daughters: Caroline Hampton and Anna Lillian, who married, respectively George Scott Abraham and Edgar M. Balsinger. Major Moreland was devoted in his family relations and it is perhaps true that the richest and most beautiful traits of his character were those strong domestic affections which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in the home circle. Mrs. Moreland died August 3, 1901. The daughters, Mrs. Abraham and Mrs. Balsinger, are prominent in church circles and charitable enterprises, and potent factors in Pittsburgh society.

The death of Major Moreland, which occurred May 2, 1901, deprived Pittsburgh of one who had for many years presented to the community an example of every public and private virtue. Sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous no less than able in his profession, of stainless record as a public official, he irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. Loyalty constituted an essential part of Major Moreland's nature. He was loyal to his home city, maintaining the prestige of her bar and ever laboring to promote her best interests; loyal to his adopted state of Pennsylvania to whom, in the hour of her need, he con-

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secrated his rare gift of eloquence; loyal to the noblest traditions of his native state of Virginia; but, above all, loyal to his country, ever saying in word and deed, "I am a Virginian, I am a Pennsylvanian, but first, last and always, I am an American." His loyalty transcended all sectional limitations—it was national. He loved the Union and nobly did he labor for the preservation of its integrity, for the establishment, on a sure foundation, of an undivided people. In the largest sense this man was a patriot.

HAWORTH, Elwood B., Surgeon, Hospital Official, Medical Writer.

In the front rank of the surgeons of Pittsburgh stands Dr. Elwood Bates Haworth, who has for many years been prominently associated with hospital work, and is favorably known as a contributor to the literature of his profession. The entire career of Dr. Haworth has, thus far, been identified with his native city and in the promotion of her leading interests he has ever taken the public-spirited part of a good citizen.

The Haworth family is an ancient one, having been originally seated at Haworth, county Lancaster (or Lancashire), England. The name is now comparatively rare, the fact being due, in several instances, to the addition of another name, one branch of the family, as a condition of inheriting legacies, being known as Haworth-Booth. The Booths and Peels are among the old families with which the Haworths have formed matrimonial alliances. There was, in 1873, a Mrs. Haworth, of Hull Bank House and Rowleston, Yorkshire, who was Lady of the Manors of Cottingham Richmond, Cottingham Westmoreland and Cottingham Powis. Another member of the family, in 1873, was Edmund Haworth, of Sale Lodge, Cheshire. Among the famous men of this name was the late Adrian Hardy Haworth, fellow of the Linnaean Society, an eminent naturalist, and author of the "Lepidoptera Britannica" and other

works on entomology and botany. The Haworths have also been prominent in law, in medicine and in the army.

The Haworth escutcheon is: Arms—Azure, on a bend between two stags' heads couped or as many garbs or. Crest—Issuant out of grass proper a stag's head gules armed and collared with a chain or. In many instances the arms have been quartered, in consequence of marriage.

James Haworth, grandfather of Elwood Bates Haworth, was of Lancashire, England, where he was the owner of woolen mills. On emigrating to the United States he became the proprietor of the Dark Run Mills, Frankford, Philadelphia, making his home in the Quaker City.

John, son of James Haworth, was born in 1836, in England, and accompanied his parents to the United States. For a time he was associated with his father in woolen manufacture. After the invention of the daguerreotype Mr. Haworth engaged in the business of manufacturing the supplies necessary for its production, under the firm name of the John Haworth Company of Philadelphia. He was the oldest representative of this line of business in the United States. Eventually the business was bought out by the Kodak Trust (Eastman Company). For a time he carried on a photographic business in Pittsburgh—previous to the Civil War. Mr. Haworth married Sarah, daughter of Hugh and Hannah Morrison, of Philadelphia, from Londonderry, Ireland, and their children were: James, manager for the Eastman Company of his father's old business in Philadelphia, married, and has two children; Evelyn Hope, now living in Philadelphia; Elwood Bates, mentioned below; and Bessie Morrison, died in girlhood.

Elwood Bates, son of John and Sarah (Morrison) Haworth, was born February 8, 1863, in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh, where he received his earliest education in the public schools. He then attended a private school in Philadelphia



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E. B. Hawthorn

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conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends, afterward taking the auxiliary course of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He then took the regular medical course at that institution, graduating in 1883 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During that and the following year Dr. Haworth was resident physician at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and then engaged in general practice at Hazelwood. In 1897 he removed to the East End, beginning then to make a specialty of general surgery, a branch of the profession to which he now devotes the greater part of his time and in which he has achieved success. From 1891 to 1911 he held the position of visiting surgeon to the Children's Hospital, and he filled the same office at St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital from the time it was opened until 1912, when he resigned in consequence of pressure of work. He is now visiting surgeon to the West Pennsylvania Hospital. The pen of Dr. Haworth has not been idle in the interests of his profession and the various articles which he has contributed to medical magazines have met with widespread recognition and approval. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society, of which he was elected president for the year 1915, and the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, and is also a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In the character of Dr. Haworth are combined the attributes which go to the making of a learned and skillful physician and a public-spirited citizen. He is identified not only with the professional interests of his native city but with all those essential to her welfare and advancement. In politics he is an Independent Republican, but has always been too occupied to allow himself to be made a candidate for office. He is widely but most unostentatiously charitable. A thirty-second degree Mason, he affiliates with Fort Pitt Lodge and the Consistory.

He is a member of Bellefield Presbyterian Church. The countenance of Dr. Haworth bears the imprint of the qualities which have made him what he is, both as a physician and a citizen. His eyes, keen and searching though they are, are yet most kindly in expression, and his whole aspect gives evidence of the genial disposition which has surrounded him with friends. He is a high-minded physician and a true gentleman.

Dr. Haworth married, February 22, 1887, Hannah M., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Robinson) Randall, of Philadelphia. For thirty years Mr. Randall was connected in various capacities with the official affairs of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Haworth are the parents of two sons: Elwood Bates, born July 9, 1891, educated at East Liberty School and now preparing to enter the medical profession; and John, born December 4, 1899, now attending East Liberty School. In his wife, a woman of culture and much beauty and sweetness of character, Dr. Haworth finds a helpmate admirably suited to a man of his type and their home is the abode of a most gracious hospitality.

Despite the fact that Dr. Haworth has now been engaged in practice for more than a quarter of a century he cannot be said to have yet arrived at the zenith of his career, for he is in the prime of life, and is, moreover, the type of man with whom the limit of accomplishment seems never to be reached. By his character and work he reflects honor on a grand old name.

CRAIG, Rev. Samuel G.,

Clergyman, Author.

The Rev. Samuel G. Craig, pastor of the North (Presbyterian) Church of North Side, Pittsburgh, is a man fitted by mental and moral endowments to represent that ancient communion which first became an influence in Pennsylvania in November, 1758, when the English and colonial troops took possession of Fort Duquesne, changing the name

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to Fort Pitt, and a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Charles Beatty, chaplain of Colonel Chapman's regiment of Pennsylvania, preached the first Protestant sermon preached west of the Allegheny mountains.

Andrew Craig, father of Samuel G. Craig, was a native of New York State, whence he migrated to Missouri, where he led the life of a ranchman. He married Elizabeth Moorhead, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Swan, a prominent minister of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Craig were the parents of the following children: Samuel G., mentioned below; Andrew B.; Robert D.; Lillie R.; and Mabel. All these, with the exception of the eldest, are of Missouri. Andrew Craig, the father, died in August, 1911, only a few years after the decease of his wife who passed away in August, 1908.

Samuel G. Craig, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Moorhead (Swan) Craig, was born June 1, 1874, in De Kalb county, Illinois, and shortly after his birth his parents removed to Missouri. The boy received his preparatory education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and afterward entered Tarkio College, Missouri, graduating in 1894, Bachelor of Arts. In 1894 he entered Princeton University as a member of the senior class, and in 1895 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the autumn of 1896 he became a student in Princeton Theological Seminary, taking a four years' course and graduating in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In the same year he received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University. In the same year Rev. Craig accepted a charge at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, becoming pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and retaining the office for nine years. At the end of that time, after a season of arduous and fruitful labor, he resigned and went abroad for a year and a half, seeking rest and recuperation in travel and also enjoying a period of study at the University of Berlin. In 1912 he was called to his present

charge, the pastorate of the North Presbyterian Church, North Side, Pittsburgh. The church now has a membership of four hundred and twenty-five, and is pervaded by an enthusiasm for its work and a spirit of unity between pastor and people which are the best auguries for a future of happiness and accomplishment.

In politics Rev. Craig is an Independent Republican, and in all matters relative to the welfare of Pittsburgh he takes the keen and helpful interest of a good citizen. He is a member of the Princeton Alumni Association. Rev. Craig is the author of "Jesus as He Was and Is," a modern attempt to set forth the abiding significance of Jesus Christ. This work, a volume of almost three hundred pages, was published in 1914 by Hoddon & Stoughton, publishers, of London and New York, and contains an introduction by Dr. Benj. B. Warfield, professor of Princeton Theological Seminary.

The personality of Rev. Craig presents a combination rarely found in equal proportions—that of a just balance between the attributes of a preacher and the distinctive qualities of a pastor. As a scholar and theologian he has few superiors, and his gifts as a speaker enforced by the earnestness and depth of his convictions and his love for his fellow men always insure for him an attentive and sympathetic hearing of the gospel message. In all the perplexing problems that trouble his people he is the wise counsellor and friend. Ability to read character, a genial disposition and unfailing tact enable him to be "all things to all men" and there is no class in the community in which he does not number warm and loyal friends. Of tall stature and muscular frame, his appearance furnishes proof, if any were needed, of his taste for all forms of athletics, a taste which he has retained since the college days when he played on the football team for four years and took part in the championship team of 1899.

Rev. Craig married, December 1, 1909,

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L. W. Swope

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Carrie Stuart, daughter of the late Charles and Isabella (McLaughlin) Hays, of Pittsburgh. Rev. and Mrs. Craig are the parents of one child, Charles Hays, born January 15, 1912. Mrs. Craig, a woman of culture and character, is in all respects an ideal helpmate for a man of her husband's type and of his sacred calling, the inspirer and the sharer of his work and the presiding genius of his home.

While Samuel G. Craig is emphatically a man of the present time, constantly giving of the best that is in him for the advancement and uplifting of his own generation and, through that, for the well-being of the generations to come, he embodies in his character and work all that was best in the spirit and labors of his noble predecessors. It is men of this type that the church needs and the world calls for.

SWOPE, Lorenzo W.,

Prominent as Surgeon and in Hospital Work.

The history of medicine in Pittsburgh is a story of distinguished honor. Never has the profession lacked able leaders or worthy representatives, and among those who, at the present day, stands in its front rank, is Dr. Lorenzo Watson Swope, now for nearly twenty years numbered among the physicians and surgeons of the Iron City and notably prominent in hospital work. Dr. Swope is intimately associated with club life, figures conspicuously in Masonic circles and neglects none of the duties involved in good citizenship.

Lorenzo Watson Swope was born May 10, 1863, in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Lydia A. (Hockensmith) Swope. The boy received his education in public schools and then for four years was engaged in teaching in Bedford county. He then for a time attended a normal school in the same county, afterward coming to Pittsburgh and associating himself with the steel business. Having formed the characteristic intention of learn-

ing it "from the ground up," he entered the Homestead Mills of the Carnegie Steel Company, where he remained four years, becoming foreman of the armor plate mills. In this position he was an associate of Azor R. Hunt with whom he formed a lasting friendship.

The predominant inclinations of the young man were, however, for the medical profession, and accordingly, turning his back on the bright prospects which opened before him in the industrial world, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, remaining two years and passing thence to the West Pennsylvania Medical College, from which institution he received in 1896 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for one year as interne in the West Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Swope became the assistant and associate of Dr. Thomas McCann, of Pittsburgh, and upon the death of Dr. McCann, succeeded him as general surgeon to the West Pennsylvania Hospital. This was in 1903, and long ere that time Dr. Swope had built up a large and steadily increasing clientele. He is surgeon to the Passavant Hospital, consulting surgeon to the McKees Rocks Hospital, the South Side Hospital and the City Hospital of Washington, Pennsylvania. He is also chief surgeon to the Wabash, Wheeling and Lake Erie railways. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American College of Surgeons, the College of Surgeons of Pittsburgh and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Politically Dr. Swope is a Republican, and in all that in his judgment makes for the betterment of conditions in his home city, he takes a keen and helpful interest. His charities are numerous but bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He is a Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Duquesne, University, Press and Automobile clubs, the Pittsburgh

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Country Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the character of Dr. Swope are combined the qualities necessary to insure material success and the elements which make for achievement along the lines of scholarship and science. Not only does his record strikingly exemplify this fact but it is borne out by his appearance. His face, with its clearly-cut features, is indicative of strength and refinement and his dark eyes blend the keen glance of the observer with the intensely thoughtful look of the student. His aspect and manner admit of no doubt as to his warmth of heart and kindness of disposition and his name is synonymous no less with loyal friendship than with professional skill and learning.

Dr. Swope married, December 11, 1889, Sara V., daughter of William Carroll and Eliza (Rankin) Forsythe, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: Blanche A., a graduate of Winchester School and Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia; and Karl B., born March 17, 1896, who is attending the Jacob Tome Institute, preparatory to entering Johns Hopkins University and Johns Hopkins Medical School to obtain the degrees of B. A. and M. D. Dr. Swope is a man of strong domestic tastes and affections and in his union with a charming and congenial woman finds his highest happiness at his own fireside where they delight to gather their friends about them. The whole family are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society and their beautiful home in the East End is a centre of hospitality. Mrs. Swope belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a member of many clubs and philanthropic associations.

Dr. Swope has achieved much, but the future is rich in promise for him. He is in the prime of life and, being the type of man which his record conclusively proves him, it is a fact, which, in the minds of all who

have witnessed his upward progress admits of no doubt, that he has not yet arrived at the zenith of his career.

SHILLITO, George M., M. D.,

Physician, Public Official.

The medical profession is accounted one of the most honored of all professions. In Dr. George Miller Shillito, who has been practicing since July, 1869, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the community possesses a man of inspiring personality, and one who has always upheld the best traditions of his profession. His ancestry is a distinguished one, some members of the family having been among the earliest settlers of Washington and Beaver counties, Pennsylvania, and he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Shillito, the Quaker missionary and philanthropist, of Manchester, England, who came to Pittsburgh in 1728, remaining seven years.

George Shillito, grandfather of the doctor, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there the earlier years of his life were passed. In his early manhood he migrated to Beaver county, in the same state, and there settled on a farm, and it was in that county that he died. He wielded great influence in the agricultural matters of the county, being a man of importance in the community, and his large family of children inherited the admirable traits which had raised him to local eminence.

George, son of George Shillito, was born on the family homestead, December 2, 1799, and died in 1867. During his earlier years he was a member of the Associated Reformed church, but having joined the United Presbyterian church, he was active in the interests of that institution for many years, and officiated in it as an elder for a long period of time. He married Elizabeth Anderson, who was born in 1803, and died January 30, 1896. She was the daughter of Benjamin Anderson, also engaged in farming in Beaver county, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Children of Mr. and Mrs.

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Shillito: 1. Benjamin A., deceased, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, unmarried. 2. John A., deceased, married and had son, Dr. Nicholas G. L. Shillito, of Pittsburgh. 3. Alice Mary, died in girlhood. 4. Robert C., living retired in Beaver, Pennsylvania. 5. Dr. George Miller.

Dr. George Miller Shillito, son of George and Elizabeth (Anderson) Shillito, was born on the old homestead in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1840. The earnest spirit which has marked his entire professional career was apparent in very early years, and he was an earnest student while acquiring his elementary education at the public schools and in Beaver Academy. After his graduation from this institution he engaged in the profession of teaching for a period of two years, but kept steadily in view his ultimate design of becoming a member of the medical fraternity. He began his practical study of medicine in 1861 under the preceptorship of Dr. M. D. Hill, of Washington county, and then became a student at the University of Michigan. Subsequently he attended Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once engaged in the active practice of his profession, establishing himself at Clinton, Allegheny county, but shortly afterward removing to Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh), where he has gained an extensive and lucrative practice, in general medicine and surgery, always doing the surgery that came legitimately in the line of his clientele.

As his professional duties absorb the larger part of his time, Dr. Shillito has never taken any active part in the political affairs of the community, but he gives his earnest support to the Republican party. For fourteen years he served as school director in the Fourth ward of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and he takes the interest of a good citizen in whatever concerns the public welfare. He is a director of the Real Estate

Savings & Trust Company. Dr. Shillito's religious affiliations are with the Shady Side United Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member and an active worker.

Dr. Shillito married, September 17, 1891, Kate J., daughter of the late William P. and Rebecca (Roup) Baum, of Pittsburgh. They live in a beautiful home in the East End, and are socially popular. Dr. Shillito is not alone a man of scientific attainments and wide and diversified reading, but he assimilates what he reads and forms opinions of his own which are noted for their lucidity and originality. He is one of the most widely known of Western Pennsylvania physicians.

WHEATON, Hon. Frank Woodruff,

Prominent Lawyer and Jurist.

Hon. Frank Woodruff Wheaton, of Wilkes-Barre, is a representative of two early New England families of prominence. He is descended from Robert Wheaton, of Salem and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, through Moses Wheaton, who married, in 1781, in Richmond, New Hampshire, Sarah Ballou, daughter of Rev. Maturin Ballou, an early and distinguished minister of the Universalist faith. Moses, son of Moses Wheaton, was born in New Hampshire; he originally had no middle name, being known as Moses Wheaton Jr., but under a legislative act was authorized to make his name Moses Ballou Wheaton. He married Mary Aldrich, daughter of Nathaniel and Cleopatra (Randall) Aldrich, and soon after his marriage removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Jackson, where he died.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Wheaton, son of Moses Ballou and Mary (Aldrich) Wheaton, was born in Jackson, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1826. He finished his literary education in Harford Academy, under Rev. Lyman Richardson, a distinguished educator. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. William Windsor Wheaton, afterward attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical College,

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Rochester, New York. He practiced in Bradford and Susquehanna counties, Pennsylvania, and in Binghamton, New York, until shortly before the breaking out of the Civil War. He then entered the naval service as surgeon on the iron-clad monitor "Dictator," upon which he saw active service from 1861 to 1865. He afterward practiced dentistry in Binghamton, New York, until 1873, when he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he followed the same profession until he retired. He married Maria T. Woodruff, daughter of Lewis H. and Almena (Hutchinson) Woodruff.

Hon. Frank Woodruff Wheaton, son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Wheaton, was born in Binghamton, New York, August 27, 1855. His education was most thorough, passing through the public schools of Binghamton, New York, including the high school, from which he graduated. He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and under the tutorship of Rev. E. S. Frisbie, a noted educator, a graduate of Amherst College, and for many years president of Wells College, Aurora, New York. Mr. Wheaton then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon a course of law reading at Wilkes-Barre in the offices of E. P. and J. V. Darling, and September 2, 1879, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. Soon after entering upon practice he became associated with Daniel S. Bennet, and this relationship was pleasantly and profitably maintained until the death of Mr. Bennet in 1885, when Mr. Wheaton formed a partnership with John Vaughan Darling, one of his former legal preceptors. Darling died and Mr. Wheaton then became senior member of the firm of Wheaton, Darling & Woodward.

In 1901 the legislature created an additional law judgeship in Luzerne county, and under that act Governor Stone appointed Mr. Wheaton the first incumbent of the office, and at the general election in Novem-

ber following he was elected to the office, entirely without opposition, for the ten-year term beginning January 1, 1902. It is but fair to Judge Wheaton to make it clear that this judicial preferment was entirely unsought by him, for his professional standing was of the highest, as senior member of one of the strongest and most successful law firms in Northeastern Pennsylvania. However, the expressed wishes of his professional associates, almost without distinction of party, were not to be disregarded, and he accepted the temporary appointment by Governor Stone, followed by his election at the polls, as hereinbefore stated. That his conduct upon the bench was marked by the highest ability and scrupulous fidelity to the loftiest sentiments of justice and fair-dealing, is the consensus of opinion of both bench and bar and laity.

Judge Wheaton is a Republican in politics, and has ever been an active and able exponent of the principles of his party, but entirely from the standpoint of a citizen, jealous of the fair fame of his State and Nation, and not as a self-seeker. He was once elected to the city council of Wilkes-Barre, without reference to his political standing, and simply out of confidence in his ability and integrity. He has been a conspicuous and influential figure in the councils of his party. He was permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention that nominated Mr. Stone for the governorship, and he was the county chairman for Luzerne county in 1900. For many years Judge Wheaton has been an active and useful member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Judge Wheaton married, May 16, 1878, Miss L. Maria Covell, of Binghamton, New York, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, and of old New England ancestry. No children have been born of this marriage. Mrs. Wheaton represents all that is best in womanhood, in her active interest in church work of St. Stephen Protestant Episcopal Church, of which she is a communicant.

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SINNOTT, Monsignor James P.,

Clergyman.

One of four of his parents' children who consecrated their lives to service in the Church, Right Reverend Monsignor James P. Sinnott has since his ordination into the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church been engaged in active ecclesiastical work in the Diocese of Philadelphia, and for more than a quarter of a century has been rector of the St. Charles Borromeo Church, of that city. The others of Monsignor Sinnott's family whose lives have been devoted to religious work are three of his sisters, one of whom took vows in the Visitation Order, the two others in the Sacred Heart Order, while three of his nephews have entered the priesthood, Bishop Mac Ginley, of Nueva Carceres, Philippine Islands; Reverend James Mac Ginley, D. D., a dean of Maynooth College, Ireland, and Reverend Leo P. Mac Ginley, D. D., now an assistant at St. Charles Borromeo's Church and previously secretary of the Papal Legation at Washington. Ordained to the the ministry in Rome, Monsignor Sinnott was at once appointed to duty in Philadelphia, and for nearly forty years has labored in this field. A congregation large, earnest, and powerful, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, testifies to the fidelity and efficacy of his labors, and the honors that have come to him in the church are in due recognition of his worthy record.

Right Reverend Monsignor James P. Sinnott was born in Carrickfinn, Diocese of Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland, January 23, 1848, and until he was sixteen years of age pursued elementary studies in the place of his birth. For the two following years he was a student in a select school, leaving this institution to enter the Academy of Navan, from the latter place going to the Letterkenny Seminary. In 1868 he entered the American College at Rome, and on June 10, 1876, upon the completion of his theological studies, was one of the seventy-five ordained in the Church of St. John Lateran,

Rome, by Archbishop Lenti. Ordained for the Diocese of Philadelphia, in September of the same year he became assistant at the Cathedral in that city, and from that time until his appointment to the rectorship of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, May 1, 1888, was identified with that charge. In 1901 Monsignor Sinnott celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, and in 1913 passed the twenty-fifth milestone of his service in his present church. The spiritual uplift and inspiration that has come to the congregation of St. Charles Borromeo's through his unwearied ministry and unfailing devotion can in no way be measured, but the material accomplishment to which he has led his people speaks of a congregation willing and eager for service, and a leader of wisdom, foresight, and ability. Assuming the charge when a burden of debt to the amount of \$55,000 rested upon the congregation, he bent his energies toward its dissipation, and when this incubus was removed the real development and expansion of the church began. As regards the main church property, the building was frescoed and thoroughly renovated, the interior was further beautified by the acquisition of six new statues, the basement was transformed into a commodious and comfortable auditorium for assemblages of all kinds, aside from the regular services, modern improvements were made in the rectory, the belfry, fitted with a beautiful set of chimes, was erected, the sacristy was enlarged, and excellent appearing pavement was laid around all the church property. In addition to this, ground was purchased for a convent and a handsome building erected thereon, the late Archbishop Ryan celebrating the first mass held therein. The congregation is in no debt from these long forward strides, every demand for funds being met as it came due, and current expenses are the only financial care of the church, the parish in recent years having taken second place in Seminary collections, once leading all others.

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In 1901, upon the occasion of the celebration of Father Sinnott's silver jubilee in the priesthood, the rectorship of St. Charles Borromeo's was made irremovable, and the altar of the church privileged. On May 10, 1910, Father Sinnott was made a Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, with the title of Monsignor, and has since exercised the function of that office. He is a member of the Diocesan School Board, deeply interested in educational matters as he is in all else that pertains to the welfare of his people. An assured affection in the hearts of his parishioners is Monsignor Sinnott's, and a sincere respect and cordial liking on the part of his Church brethren. Monsignor Sinnott is also a consulter to Archbishop Prendergast. A feature of the parish is that, in the year 1915, the parochial schools of St. Charles Borromeo's Church will be thoroughly endowed so that the tuition and school supplies will be henceforth free to all the pupils who will attend.

HENDEL, John,

Large Manufacturer.

Over sixty years ago Levi Hendel, father of John Hendel, himself a practical hat maker began the manufacture of wool hats at Adamstown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1860 he admitted two of his sons, John and George into partnership, and as Levi Hendel & Sons they carried on a profitable business for four years. The sons then branched out for themselves, locating a factory at St. Lawrence, Exeter township, Berks county, and operating it three years, and then located their plant in Reading. Three years later they sold their plant on Maple street, south of Chestnut, and dissolved partnership. John Hendel, one of these brothers, then secured a factory at the corner of Eleventh and Spruce streets and there manufactured hats for one year alone. In 1871 with his brothers, George and Henry B., and trading as John Hendel and Brothers, purchased the large "Wyomissing

Woolen Mills" on South Fifth street. They equipped it with the most approved hat making machinery then in use, and there established one of the largest plants in the state for the manufacture of wool hats. They conducted a successful business until January, 1879, when the firm was enlarged by the admission of three sons of John Hendel, Levi H., Daniel J., and James M. Later other partners were admitted, and a very large business was successfully carried on. In 1895 the original founders all retired and the firm was reorganized by three of the sons of John Hendel, Daniel J., Edwin P., and Harrison P., trading as John Hendel's Sons.

With the establishment of the new firm began a new era of prosperity and expansion. In December, 1897, two years after succeeding to the control of the business, the brothers decided to abandon entirely the manufacture of wool hats. The plant was reconstructed and equipped with the latest improved machinery and the manufacture of medium grade soft fur hats began in the following year. This new departure was attended with success, and has resulted in an increased factory force and a greatly enlarged output. The hats are sold through the firm's sales agents in New York city, and shipped to jobbers in all parts of the United States and Canada. John Hendel's Sons have maintained and advanced the standards established by their father and grandfather as hat manufacturers, and occupy a leading position in the trade. The firm existed as constituted in 1895 until 1907, when Harrison P. Hendel, the youngest of the partners lost his life in the accident to the train of "Shriners" at Honda, California, a calamity which filled with woe so many Reading homes. His interest was purchased by his brother partners who together with George Stanley, son of Daniel J., and Raymond, son of Edwin R. Hendel, still conduct the business as John Hendel's Sons. A review of the lives of the three

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Daniel J. Hendel.

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generations who have made "Hendel" so familiar a name in the hat manufacturing industry of Pennsylvania is interesting.

Levi Hendel, the founder, was an orphan boy of Brecknock township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, indentured to a farmer until his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the hatter's trade. After becoming a finished workman he conducted business with his sons, John and George, until 1860, then alone until his death in 1868.

John, son of Levi Hendel, was born at Adamstown, Lancaster county, December 7, 1833; learned the hatter's trade under his father, and was a hat manufacturer for upwards of thirty-five years. He was a man of superior character, held high position in the business world, was a member of the Evangelical church, a prominent member of the Masonic order and a Republican in politics. He married, in 1853, Catharine, daughter of William Stieff of Adamstown, who bore him eleven children, three of his sons dying in youth. Another son, James, represented Hendel Brothers and Sons, as a sales agent in New York until his death in 1889; Harrison P., as already stated, died in the railroad wreck in California, May 11, 1907. Daniel J. and Edwin F., together with their sons before mentioned, constitute the present firm of John Hendel's Sons. Mr. Hendel died March, 1905, and his wife Catharine in February, 1911.

Daniel Jacob, second son of John Hendel, was born at Adamstown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1855. His education was obtained in Adamstown and Reading schools, and at Millersville State Normal School. At sixteen years of age he began serving a regular apprenticeship in his father's hat factory, and subsequently as journeyman after becoming a finished workman. His first responsible position was as foreman of the finishing department, so continuing until 1879, when he was admitted a partner with his father, uncle and

brothers, the firm then becoming Hendel Brothers and Sons. Daniel J. became more and more the responsible head until 1895, when the older members retired, leaving to the three brothers the sole management. They organized as John Hendel's Sons, and so continue as previously narrated.

Daniel J. Hendel was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 435, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1883; has taken all degrees of the York Rite, Chapter and Commandery, being a past eminent commander of Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar. He is also a thirty-third degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, conferred at Saratoga, September 19, 1911, having belonged since 1894 to Philadelphia Consistory. Since 1906 he has served as a director of the First National Bank of Reading, a position held by his honored father from 1879 to 1903.

Mr. Hendel married, in 1880, Ammanda M., daughter of Charles S. Bachman, a merchant of Reading. Children: George Stanley, living; Frederick B. and Harry B. (twins), died in youth.

HENRY, Walter L.,

Insurance Underwriter.

One of the prominent men in the life insurance business in Eastern Pennsylvania and residing at Lebanon, Walter L. Henry, is the son of Levi Winter Henry, of Heidelberg township, Berks county, who was born July 19, 1838. Levi W. Henry married, at Annville, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1863, Matilda Lovina Stout, born December 21, 1845, in the North Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. There were twelve children of this marriage: Milton S., Reuben A., Annie L., Martin L., George D., Clara L., Walter L. (of whom further), Samuel E. D., John S., Charles F., Stella M. and Martha E.

Walter L. Henry was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1875. He first attended the public schools of Lebanon,

but his later training was of a unique and valuable type. After he left school he had a short experience in mercantile life. He was a member of the class of 1893 of the Pennsylvania Nautical Schoolship "Saratoga," under command of Commander Green. He was sixteen years of age at the time of entry, and covered a total of approximately 25,000 miles during the five months' cruise to the West Indies, and the European cruise which followed directly after a brief stay in port at Philadelphia to take on provisions for the summer cruise to Europe, which included touching at Southampton, going up the Thames to London, later to Havre, France, and to the Island of Madeira, then returning to Philadelphia.

As one of his recreations Mr. Henry became an enthusiastic bicycle rider, and was soon a champion in that line of athletic sports winning in all the track championship events held in Lebanon county. In addition to winning the short distance championship of Lebanon county, which includes the quarter-mile, half-mile, one and two-mile races, which was run off in heats, he was the winner of the heat qualified for the final in which the points counted. The rider having the largest number of points in all four races above mentioned was declared the champion track bicycle rider of Lebanon county. In addition to winning the short distance championship, which races were run off in 1897, Mr. Henry also won the eighteen-hour championship of Lebanon county on Kalbach & Son's track at Front and Cumberland streets, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, during the same year, having run three hundred miles and two laps on an eighth-of-a-mile track during the eighteen hours, having ridden three hours each evening and six evenings. The prize for the long distance championship of Lebanon county was a solid gold medal about four inches long, artistically designed and properly engraved, stating the results of the contest.

During the same year, Mr. Henry also rode in a twelve-hour race, during which time he covered two hundred and thirty-six miles in twelve hours, winning second prize in this event, and was presented with a solid gold watch valued at thirty dollars and suitably engraved. The first prize was won by Millard Hottenstein, and the prize was a thirty-five-dollar diamond. The management of the races decided after this event that the difference in the prizes for first and second place was not sufficient because the writers selected their prizes and the rules were changed entirely in this respect in future bicycle races. In addition to the above, Mr. Henry also participated in the same year in a fifty-mile race, which distance was covered in two hours and thirty-six minutes. The total races participated in during the year totalled six hundred and thirty-three miles, and in training Mr. Henry covered approximately one thousand miles, which is evidence of a strong physical condition, which Mr. Henry attributes entirely to refraining from the use of alcoholic beverages of any kind and also the use of tobacco, for the proper training for athletic events in order to obtain the best results.

Mr. Henry began his business career on October 3, 1899, in an office in the People's National Bank building in Lebanon, and shortly afterwards affiliated himself with the New York Life Insurance Company, January 1, 1900. Since that time he has made for himself a record for activity and business acumen. A token of the appreciation in which his work has been held by the company from the outset, is the fact that he won in the first year of his service, a membership in the "\$100,000 Club Class of the Company." The success that attends enthusiastic energy has followed him from that day, gaining as he did in 1902 the promotion to district manager, and since then other distinctions and rewards at the hands of the company, conspicuous among which was that of membership in the "Old

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Guard" of the company in that year. In 1903 he was presented, at a banquet of the company, with a gold medal containing twenty-three cut diamonds forming the number "50." This was in recognition of his being one of the "Fifty Stars" of the company's whole agency force in the United States, Canada, the West Indies and Mexico.

A taste for travel once formed seldom leaves a man, and Mr. Henry had the opportunity in 1904, which he at once seized, of taking a long educational tour. He left for a ten thousand mile trip on October 22, 1904, making San Francisco his destination. Mr. Henry is still a member of the "\$100,000 Club Class" of the New York Life Insurance Company, and has been a continuous member of the "Nylic" for fifteen years, and in five more years (in 1919), when he will reach the age of forty-four years, and have completed his twenty years' service, his business will be averaged and he will be entitled to a pension, an unusual achievement at that age. This pension is only given by the company for twenty years of continuous, efficient and faithful service.

The last results of any importance accomplished as a life underwriter were during the month of June, 1914, during which time Mr. Henry wrote seventy thousand in volume of bona fide business, and during a period of April, May and June won the distinction of being one of thirty men, all members of the \$100,000 Club of the New York Life Insurance Company east of the Rocky Mountains, including Canada and the West Indies, to be sent to, as a distinguished representative of the Eastern Club Members, as above referred to, the Conference of the Western \$100,000 Clubs at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, to go in conference with the executive officers of the company, these writers to be recognized at the respective meetings as leaders in their profession. This contest was launched by Thomas A. Buckner, vice-president of the company, on March 24, 1914, to the total agency force of the company, and was one

of the most interesting propositions placed before the agency force during the entire year. There were 402 members who qualified for the \$100,000 Club for the class of 1914, and paid for a total volume of insurance of \$46,536,000 in volume and \$21,163 paid applications. The expenses of the Conference will be covered by the company. It is an incentive held out to make men ambitious who are working on a commission basis; and the thirty men who were invited as previously stated are the men who exceeded their allotment by the largest percentage in a given time.

Mr. Henry is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the finance committee of the board, and chairman of the outdoor activities of the same association. He is also an active member of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, Lebanon, serving as president of the Brotherhood of the congregation. Politically he is now a Progressive.

Mr. Henry married, December 27, 1905, Margaret E., daughter of William and Margaret Neill, of Arlington, Illinois. To this marriage have been born two children: Russell Neill, born January 14, 1907, at Coleman's Manse, in Maple street, Lebanon; and Margaret Neill, born June 2, 1910.

BAKEWELL, Allan Campbell,

Prominent Electrician.

Allan Campbell Bakewell is probably descended from John Bakewell of Castle Donington, Leicestershire, England, born there in 1638. His great-grandson, William Bakewell, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1798, descendants of whom settled in or near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is also descended from William Campbell, born July 1, 1766, at Mauchline, Ayrshire, Scotland, who came to America with his family and settled at Baltimore, Maryland in 1795. His son, the Rev. Allan D.

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Campbell, D. D., was born March 15, 1791, at Chorley, Lancashire, England, was brought to the United States during his childhood, and reared in Baltimore.

William Bakewell was a manufacturer in McClue township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He married Jane Hannah Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Allan D. and Nancy W. (Bakewell) Campbell, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. She was born about 1821, in Nashville, Tennessee, and is descended from the Campbell family above mentioned. Her father, Allan D. Campbell, D. D., was an eminent divine in the Presbyterian church. He was educated in the schools of Baltimore, Maryland, and at the University of Philadelphia, from which he graduated about 1815. He studied theology under the Rev. I. M. Mason, D. D., who exercised a wonderful influence over the young theological student. Mr. Campbell was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church of Philadelphia in 1815, and was appointed by that body to preach in the vacant churches of Western Pennsylvania. In the following year he was ordained by the Presbytery of Monongahela over the churches of Meadville and Sugar Creek, where he labored diligently for two or three years, until the Synod of Scioto separated from the church east of the mountains. He refused to go with them and united himself with the Presbytery at Red Stone, of the Presbyterian Church. In the autumn of 1820 he moved to Tennessee, which brought with it a new field of labor as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, and he remained there seven years. While there he became acquainted with and formed an ardent attachment for General Andrew Jackson, afterward President of the United States. About 1828 he returned to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, with his family, and settled at the Campbell homestead, a site overlooking the beautiful Ohio river. He had theretofore been appointed by the General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church, at their session held in July, 1825, at Chillicothe, Ohio, as a director to found a new theological seminary for western students, and in 1827 it was located by authority of the General Assembly, on the common ground in the reserve tract opposite the city of Pittsburgh. Dr. Campbell was an enthusiastic and zealous worker for this institution during the early years of its struggles; he made a visit to England and Scotland to enlist aid for the institution, and secured the donation of over two thousand volumes for the library, consisting of various theological works. He was induced to give up his charge of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, where he had ministered for several years, and to devote his entire time to the interest of the seminary, in which service he continued until about the year 1840. His patriotism caused him to parade as chaplain with a regiment of home guards through the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, on July 4, 1861, although much enfeebled by his age and infirmities. He died September 20, 1861, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

He married Nancy W. Bakewell, in the spring of 1817; she was the daughter of Benjamin Bakewell, and a woman of singular beauty of person and Christian character, that made their marital relations of a peculiarly happy nature. She was devoted to the interests of the church and gave of her own means liberally for many charities. She died August 10, 1862, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was the mother of seven children, namely: Benjamin B. Campbell; Ann B. Campbell, who married the Rev. John Kerr; Euphemia Campbell, who married B. P. Bakewell; Jane H. Campbell, who married William Bakewell, above-mentioned; Ellen Campbell, who married B. Page; Sarah Campbell; a daughter, whose name is not mentioned.

Allan Campbell Bakewell, son of William and Jane Hannah (Campbell) Bake-

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well, was born June 6, 1847, in McClue township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and attended the Western University, afterward the University of Pittsburgh, but left college at the age of seventeen years to enlist in a Pennsylvania Light Battery, in 1864, and served until the close of the war.

Mr. Bakewell is chairman of the executive committee of the General Electric Company of New York. He is a member of the Engineers Society of New York, and of the Union League Club, the Metropolitan, and the Players clubs of New York; also of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City. He is a Republican in politics, and at one time was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York State, and in 1894 was appointed assistant adjutant general of the New York State National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He married Alice Moorhead, daughter of John Moorhead, the thirtieth day of October, 1890, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and is the mother of several children, all of whom died in infancy.

JACKSON, Frank Watterson,

Importer, Litterateur.

There are many Jackson families in the United States of English and Irish origin. Several families of that name who lived in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, appear to be descendants of Irish ancestry, while others are of English-Irish antecedents; but the lineage of those branches seems never to have been traced, or, if research has been made, that information is not now available. Tradition says that Isaac Jackson their immigrant ancestor, came from England and settled in Virginia about 1725; another version, however, is that Isaac Jackson came from Ireland direct to Maryland, then to Virginia, and that his ances-

tors in 1649 came to Ireland from England. The Chester county, Pennsylvania, family of Jacksons appears to have been allied to the Fayette county branch; though whether they are of a common origin or not has not yet been established by published information. The assumption that this particular Jackson family was in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary War appears to be probable from extant historical data.

Enos Sturgis Jackson, son of Thomas Jackson, was born in March, 1848, at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant who dealt in lumber, and lived at Ohio Pyle, or Falls City, a manufacturing village at the beautiful Ohio Pyle falls of the Youghiogheny river, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He married Clara Bailey, daughter of William and Mahala (Wilson) Bailey, who was born in 1851, near Collinsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Frank Watterson Jackson, son of Enos Sturgis and Clara (Bailey) Jackson, was born June 6, 1874, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and received a liberal education. He attended the public schools of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and the Mount Pleasant Institute at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1891 with honors of his class. He won the college prize of three hundred dollars, awarded for scholarship and general excellence, which carried with it admission into a higher collegiate institution. The same year he entered Bucknell University of Pennsylvania, where he specialized in the Greek language under the late Dr. Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale University, and graduated therefrom in 1895, with the A. B. degree. From 1895 to 1898 he studied Greek history and literature under Dr. George S. Goodspeed, of the Chicago University, and in 1898 received the M. A. degree from that institution. He taught Greek in the Mount Pleasant Preparatory School, 1898 to 1901; on March 7, 1901, he was appointed Consul to Greece, with

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residence at Patras, Greece, and went abroad, visited other European countries, and served as American Consul in Greece until 1903, when he resigned. During his two years' residence in Greece he devoted much time and study to an investigation of economic conditions there, and our commercial relations with that country, and as the result of that inquiry he acquired a personal interest in the welfare of that country.

Upon his return to New York, he became general manager of the Greek Current Company, a trading firm in New York City, engaged in exporting grain and in importing dried fruits from Greece. The business continued until 1910, when it was merged and incorporated under the firm name of Frank W. Jackson Company, of New York, of which corporation Mr. Jackson is president. The company does a large import and export business, principally in importing dried fruits to America and exporting wheat to Greece. In 1909 he was appointed general agent of the New York Hellenic Transatlantic Steamship Company, of Athens, Greece, with offices in New York City. His extended knowledge of Hellenic affairs enables him to fill that position very acceptably.

He married Margaret Ziegler Markle, daughter of Captain Cassius Clay and Mary (Overhold) Markle, August 16, 1898, at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. She was born March 8, 1878, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and is descended from the well-known Markle family of Westmoreland county, whose ancestor, John Christian Markle, fled from Germany to Amsterdam, Holland, to avoid religious persecution. He was born in 1678, in Alsace-Lorraine; married Jemima Weurtz, a sister of the noted admiral of that name, and in 1703 came to America, settled at Salem Springs, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased fifteen hundred acres of land and there brought up his family. Issue of Mr. and Mrs. Jack-

son, two children: Marion Markle Jackson, born August 15, 1899, at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; and Margaret Wade Jackson, born October, 1904, in New York City.

Since 1904, Mr. Jackson has been a lecturer on topics relating to Hellenic history, the Balkan war, and other like subjects; and was appointed by the Board of Education of New York City to deliver educational lectures to the schools of the city on subjects relating to Greece. He has contributed many articles to magazines of politico-historic character during recent years. He is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with a number of business and social organizations. Is a member, trustee and treasurer of the West Park Baptist Church. Also a member of Albion Lodge, No. 26, Free and Accepted Masons; of Manhattan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, all of New York City. He is a member of the Archaeological Society of Athens, Greece; of the Circolo Nazionale Italiano; and of the Phi Delta Gamma college fraternity. He is president of Abbotsford Realty Company; member of the Produce Exchange of New York, and of the Phi Beta Gamma and Transportation clubs, of New York.

SMITH, Harry F.,

Physician, Surgeon.

Among the most eminent physicians of Scranton at the present time is Dr. Harry F. Smith, a native of that city, where he was born August 23, 1883, being the son of Frederick D. and Emilie Longstreet (Berstein) Smith, old residents of the place.

He received his education primarily in the public schools of Scranton, having graduated from the high school in 1903. After the completion of his general education he decided to take up the study of medicine with the idea of becoming a phy-

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sician; and accordingly entered the Medico-Chirurgical Medical School at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He completed the full four years' course here, graduating in 1907, and receiving his degree of M. D. He was extremely popular with his classmates and entered into the social life of the school while in Philadelphia, being a member of the Greek letter fraternity Phi Rho Sigma; and enthusiastic in all sports and athletics in which the students engaged. He was a member of the football, basket-ball, and track teams, and became an excellent athlete. In his studies he won distinction; and while in Philadelphia was a member of the W. L. Rodman Surgical Society, and of the George H. Meeker Society, being secretary of the latter.

Immediately after his graduation he entered the Stetson Hospital as interne, remaining there for six months; when he became engaged as company physician for the Markeloe Mining Company, with whom he continued for the subsequent eighteen months. After this he came to Scranton, where he established himself in general practice and has remained here with great success ever since. He has made an exceptional record considering the short time he has been a practicing physician, and is associated with a number of hospitals here in various capacities of trust. He is a member of the staff of the West Mountain Hospital, also of the Scranton State Hospital; and belongs to the Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania State, and America Medical Associations. Belonging to the organizations of the Knights of the Mystic Chain and the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, he is a member of the medical and hospital corps of these bodies, and is very active in their interests; indeed, he has become one of the best known and most esteemed members in the State, and his services are held in high repute. He is surgeon to the police force of Scranton, also to the fire department; and is the appointed physician to the school board; and

surgeon to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Dr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and is a very active member of the party in local affairs. From the year 1904 until 1907 he served on the State Guard staff, and in all military matters takes an active and enthusiastic interest. In 1912 he was appointed first lieutenant, Medical Corps, Pennsylvania National Guard, and assigned to the 13th Infantry Regiment, Scranton. He is a member of the Presbyterian church as is also his wife, who was Miss Celia B. Rine, daughter of Edwin M. Rine, general superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, one of the most influential and wealthiest citizens of Scranton. Dr. Smith appears to have before him a brilliant future, successful in his practice, popular among his fellow citizens, and eminent by way of his social and personal qualifications. He is one of the professional men to whom Scranton looks for added lustre in its place among cities.

SMITH, Edward Taylor,

Progressive Citizen.

With qualifications such as insure success, Edward Taylor Smith holds a place among the representative farmers of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and his broad minded and kindly nature have secured him the respect and esteem of his neighbors.

Francis J. Smith, his grandfather, was born January 4, 1789, and died June 8, 1857. He was a prominent farmer in his day, and purchased one hundred and fifty acres of the Brodhead tract, in the center of which was the old log fort which is still standing. He married, May 20, 1812, Susan B. Ransberry, born September 19, 1797, died September 12, 1870, and they had children: Oliver D., born December 4, 1813, died February 5, 1870; Daniel D., born May 1, 1817, died April 14, 1889; Jesse R., of further mention; George R., December 25, 1821, died February 25,

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1873; Theodore, born March 27, 1824; Franklin, born October 2, 1827, died November 6, 1852; Francis J. Jr., born June 9, 1829, died November 4, 1866; Sallie A., born September 4, 1832, died July 10, 1906; Michael R., born March 31, 1835, died June 2, 1874; Anna M., born April 17, 1838, died November 1, 1851; Henry R., born September 19, 1841.

Jesse R., son of Francis J. and Susan Brodhead (Ransberry) Smith, was born in Lower Smithfield township, at that time Northampton county, December 15, 1819, and died at East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1910. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and in 1835 went to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed there for five years, and later at Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, he was engaged with Mr. Wells in the construction of the North Branch canal, being made superintendent of the construction of track from Otisville, Pennsylvania, to Port Jervis, New York. During the latter part of 1854 and in 1855 he was superintendent of construction for a section of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and was the first conductor on the first train that passed over the road into Stroudsburg. Upon severing his connection with the railroad, Mr. Smith devoted himself to farming. He was a very progressive and generous man, and he donated the land on which the East Stroudsburg Glass Works now stand. He was one of the founders of the East Stroudsburg Knitting Mill, which no longer exists. He was one of the organizers of the Monroe County National Bank of East Stroudsburg, and served as its vice-president for a number of years. Republican in his political opinion, he served several terms as a school director of his township. He was for many years a deacon of the Presbyterian church, and was a charter member of Barger Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Stroudsburg. Mr. Smith married (first)

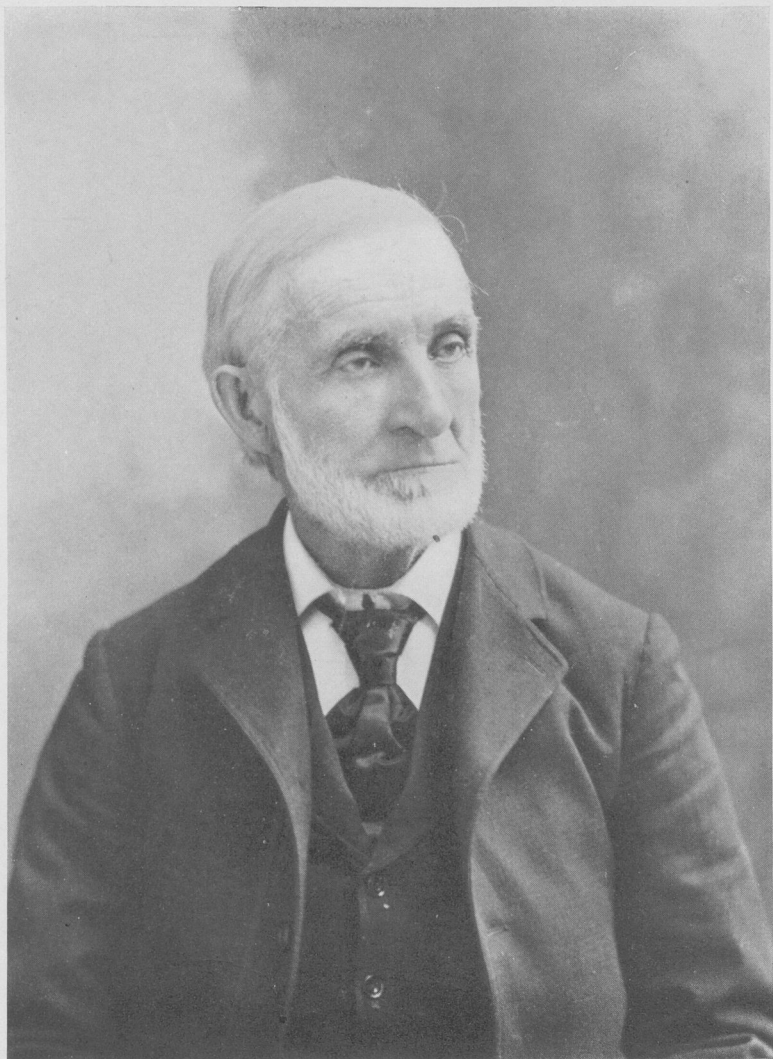
May 5, 1857, Sarah L., born May 20, 1828, died February 23, 1874, a daughter of Rev. George Taylor, and they had children: 1. Edward Taylor, subject of this sketch. 2. Burton F., born July 20, 1864. 3. Mary E. Smith, born July 19, 1868; married, June 4, 1890, William H. Flory, born December 18, 1861, at Stroudsburg, died December 22, 1912, at East Stroudsburg; plumbing and steam fitting contractor, member of Barger Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Knights of Malta of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. In religion a Methodist. Children: Ruth, born March 4, 1893; William Bradford, born April 22, 1895, and Jesse R. Smith Flory, born October 5, 1909, at East Stroudsburg. Mr. Smith married (second) July 24, 1879, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of A. A. Bishop, of Wysocking, Pennsylvania. There were no children by the second marriage.

Edward Taylor Smith was born July 24, 1861, on the old Smith homestead, at East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He acquired his education in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and, even in boyhood, his spare time was devoted to assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the homestead, which he is cultivating in an up-to-date manner, and is rapidly acquiring a fortune. He is a Republican in his political affiliation, and is a consistent attendant at the Presbyterian church.

YETTER, Milton,

Financier, Philanthropist.

Milton Yetter, one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, was during his entire career of great activity and signal usefulness a conspicuous figure in the commercial and public life of the city in which he lived. He was closely identified with numerous of its most important business enterprises, and was at various times called



J. R. Smith

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to high places of trust and honor in which he well served the interests of the community at large. He was a self-made, self-educated man, but of a naturally refined taste which made him a liberal patron of art and literature, and an admirable figure in the social world. His life affords a shining example of what may be accomplished through untiring industry and intelligent effort, and his name will be held in lasting honor for his nobility of personal character, his broad benevolence and all-comprehending philanthropy.

John Yetter, grandfather of Milton Yetter, was probably of German descent, and at an early age settled in Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Later he removed to Smithfield township, in the same county, where he lived at Marshall's Creek. He was a wheelwright and farmer, and followed these callings all his life. He married Magdalene Strauss, also of German ancestry, and they had: David, of further mention; John; Sarah E.; Edwin. Mr. Yetter died in Smithfield township in 1863.

David, son of John and Magdalene (Strauss) Yetter, was born in Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1811, and died at his home near Minsi, Monroe county, in 1878. In those early days there was but limited opportunity for obtaining a good education unless at great expense, and Mr. Yetter was soon obliged to assist his father in the cultivation and management of the farm. Soon he engaged in lumbering on shares with his father, and ultimately purchased a farm of two hundred and twelve acres which he cleared of timber and put under cultivation, continuing this occupation until 1868. He then purchased the home near Minsi, in which his remaining years were spent. Mr. Yetter married, in 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Bush, and they became the parents of children as follows: Martin; Andrew; Anna N.; Eliza;

John; Sarah; Edith; and Milton, whose name heads this sketch.

Milton Yetter was born in Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1849, and died August 28, 1911, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, whither he had gone to restore his health which had become impaired by too strenuous attention to the important business affairs with which he was connected. His education was a very simple one, acquired in the district schools near his home, and he remained on the home farm until he was thirteen years of age. He then went to New York City, where he followed various occupations, one being that of a dealer in vegetables in association with his brother, Andrew, others being the sprinkling of the city streets, and the grocery business, and then returned to Stroudsburg. There he established a general store which he conducted for many years, and earned a reputation for integrity and careful attention to business second to none. He was a leading spirit in the organization and management of a number of financial, commercial and other enterprises, and his counsel was sought by many in other lines of business. He was one of the founders of the East Stroudsburg National Bank, was elected president of this institution, and was the incumbent of this office until his death. A partial list of his many activities is as follows: One of the founders of the State Normal School, and president at time of death; the East Stroudsburg Glass Company and the Saylorsburg Brick Works; one of the founders of the Stroudsburg Gas Company, and at one time treasurer of this corporation; one of the owners of the Stroudsburg Silk Mill; treasurer and director of the Dingman & Bushkill Transportation Company; in 1904 he purchased the Delaware Valley Railroad, reorganized its affairs and managed it successfully until his death; one of the founders, and at the time of his death president, of the Saw

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Creek Club. In matters of religion he displayed the same ability and thoroughness that characterized all he attempted. He was an active member of the East Stroudsburg Presbyterian Church, was a trustee of this institution for more than a quarter of a century, and contributed liberally to its support. Mr. Yetter married Amanda C., daughter of David and Jane (Decker) Wright, of Gardnersville, Orange county, New York, and they had children: Minnie; Myrtle; Louisa; Milton Russell.

Milton Russell Yetter was born at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1892, and received a comprehensive education, attending the State Normal School, at Stroudsburg; the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey; and the Pierce School at Philadelphia. Upon the completion of his studies he became associated with his father in the management of the latter's business enterprises, and succeeded him as president of the East Stroudsburg Glass Company; trustee of the State Normal School, at East Stroudsburg; director of the Stroudsburg Passenger Railway Company, and the Delaware Valley Railroad Company; and trustee of the East Stroudsburg Presbyterian Church. He married, October 7, 1914, Marguerite Akin Jones, daughter of John (deceased) and Mary Miller Jones, of Philadelphia.

Milton Yetter was held in honor for those traits of character which mark the model man and the beloved neighbor. Modest and unassuming, he was entirely unconscious of the salutary influences which he exerted in the community, having no thought of being regarded as an exemplar, but only of so acting his part in life as to merit the approval of his own conscience. Eminently successful in the acquisition of personal fortune, he had made the community sharers in it by his labors in promoting its various interests, multiplying and broadening the avenues of employment, enhancing the value of properties, and aiding to make the city a desirable residential

spot through the greater excellence of its churches, schools and charitable institutions and all other agencies which stand for bodily comfort and mental improvement.

POTTS, George C.,

Pharmacist, Traveler, Lecturer.

George C. Potts, proprietor and manager of one of the finest drug stores in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is a representative of one of the oldest families of the state, whose members have shown their bravery and devotion to their country in times of need.

David Potts, the American progenitor of the family, was a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, and emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1670 with Markham, in early manhood. He settled at Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer by occupation, and became a member of the Society of Friends. His death occurred in 1730. He married, 1693, Alice Crosdale, who came to America in the ship "Welcome," with William Penn. They had eleven children.

Nathan, youngest child of David and Alice (Crosdale) Potts, was born in Bristol, Bucks county, about 1710, died in 1754, and was buried in the Friends' Cemetery, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. In connection with farming he followed his trade as a blacksmith, at Plymouth Meeting House, in Plymouth township, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, 1736, Esther Rhodes, and had: Daniel, Stephen, Nathan, Alice, Zebulon and Isaiah.

Stephen, son of Nathan and Esther (Rhodes) Potts, was born April 18, 1740, and died January 12, 1801. He resided in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He married Jane Jones, who was born November 25, 1746, and died August 25, 1828. They became the parents of ten children.

Nathan, son of Stephen and Jane

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(Jones) Potts, was born February 16, 1773, and died December 21, 1835. After his marriage he settled in York county, Pennsylvania, and affiliated with the Washington Friends Meeting. He married, October 26, 1799, Anne Rankin, born August 3, 1779, died March 12, 1856. They had eleven children.

George, son of Nathan and Anne (Rankin) Potts, was born April 3, 1808, and died, August 7, 1845. He married October 4, 1832, Mary Watts, born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1815, and they had eight children.

Milton, son of George and Mary (Watts) Potts, was born June 25, 1846, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He has been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party since he attained his majority, and has been honored by election and appointment to a number of local offices. He married, April 14, 1867, Ella Ringler, now deceased, and has had children: Ringler, deceased; George C., whose name heads this sketch; Lillie Elizabeth, who married George S. Landis, of Harrisburg; Ellen Alwilda.

George C. Potts, son of Milton and Ella (Ringler) Potts, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1869. After completing the course at the public schools of Harrisburg, Mr. Potts matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1890. He then became a clerk in the drug store of W. A. Borden at Columbia, Pennsylvania, remaining there one year. At the expiration of this time he returned to Harrisburg, where he opened a drug store at the corner of Third and Herr streets, and so well conducted this, that in 1908 he was obliged to obtain larger quarters. He accordingly purchased the Young Women's Christian Association building, a piece of property directly opposite his old place of business, and having had the building remodeled to suit the requirements of his business, he took posses-

sion of the new premises in which he now has a drug store equipped in the most up-to-date manner. He enjoys a large patronage, not alone for the excellent quality of the stock that he carries, but also because of the courteous treatment accorded all the patrons of the store. In other directions Mr. Potts has also been an enterprising citizen, and erected the first apartment house in Harrisburg. He has been an extensive traveler in Europe, Canada and the eastern portions of the United States, and his descriptions of his travels are always listened to with interest, because of the masterly manner in which they are delivered. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and is frequently called upon to make addresses at church assemblies, meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other gatherings. He is a member of the Harrisburg Board of Trade, Harrisburg Natural History Society, Dauphin County Historical Society and the State and National Pharmaceutical societies.

Mr. Potts married Edith M. Owen, of York, Pennsylvania, and they have: Mary K., Milton G. and T. Owen.

HITCHCOCK, Frederick Lyman,

Soldier, Lawyer, Author.

Colonel Frederick Lyman Hitchcock, of Scranton, is a descendant of one of the old Puritan families who founded the New Haven colony. His ancestors were in Wallingford, Connecticut, as early as 1675, and in New Haven much earlier.

Peter Hitchcock, grandfather of Colonel Hitchcock, was a native of Claremont, New Hampshire, and his son, Daniel Hitchcock, was born in Wallingford. The mother of Frederick L. Hitchcock and wife of Daniel Hitchcock, was Mary Peck, daughter of Ward Peck, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, who served throughout the war. He was a nephew of him for whom he was named—Major-General Artemas Ward, the

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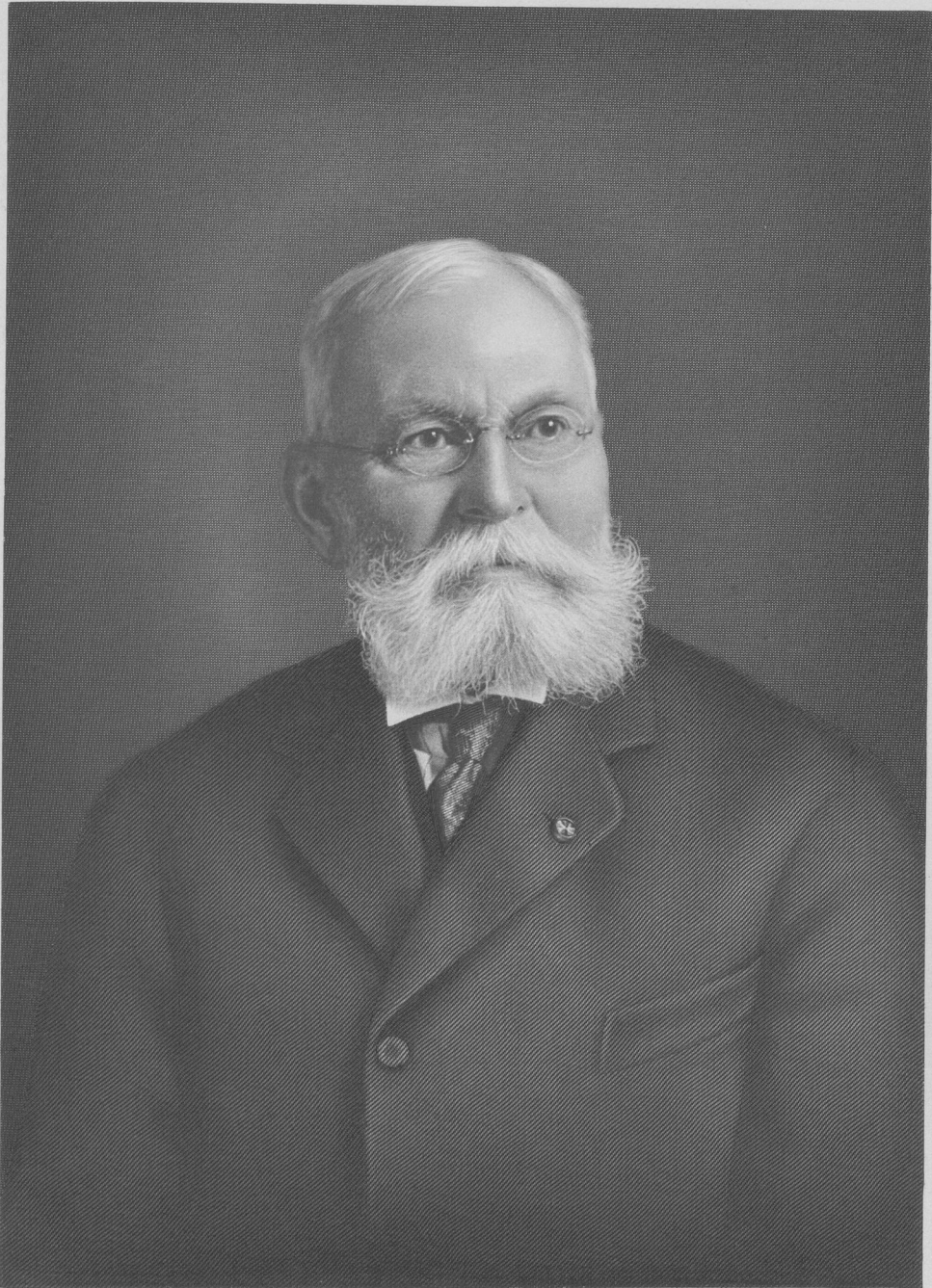
predecessor of General Washington in command of the Continental army. Ward Peck was but fourteen years of age when the war broke out; his brothers had all entered the army and he had tried to enlist, but had been rejected because he was under stature. He procured a large pair of boots and stuffed them with cloth in order to raise himself sufficiently to reach up to the measuring rod, and was accepted, notwithstanding his youth. He participated in nearly all the battles of the war, including Trenton, where he marched barefooted, his boots being worn out. The route of the American army, he said, could be traced by the blood of the feet of such as he. He was at Valley Forge and Brandywine, and was one of the ones who bore the wounded Lafayette from the field. He was remembered by the latter, who on his visit to the United States showed him marked attention and expressed his gratitude.

Frederick Lyman Hitchcock was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 18, 1837, and was educated in the public schools there. When quite young he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and studied law with Samuel Sherrerd, of that city, and E. L. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, May 16, 1860. He practiced his profession until interrupted by the Civil War.

On August 22, 1862, he entered the army as adjutant of the 132nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This regiment participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg in 1862, and Chancellorsville in 1863. At Fredericksburg he was twice wounded and left on the field for dead. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Albright, in his report of the battle, said: "The command was meagre in officers; neither the colonel nor major were present, and just as the regiment was moving off to the bloody struggle, Adjutant F. L. Hitchcock, who had been absent on sick leave, came to my aid and assisted me greatly. He conducted himself with signal gallantry

and bravery, and although wounded in two places continued on duty. His example on and off the battle field was worthy of imitation." Lieutenant-Colonel V. M. Wilcox, commanding the 132nd Pennsylvania Regiment, said in his report of the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862: "I cannot here too highly express my thanks and admiration for the assistance rendered me by Major Charles Albright and Adjutant F. L. Hitchcock. They never left the field for a moment, but by their coolness and bravery assisted me greatly in inspiring the men with that courage which it is necessary for men to possess under so severe a fire as that to which they were subjected." On January 24, 1863, Adjutant Hitchcock was promoted to major, and commanded the regiment at Chancellorsville. He was mustered out with the regiment, May 24, 1863. In December following he was examined by Major-General Casey's examining board, and was awarded a commission as lieutenant-colonel of colored troops, and entered upon his duties at once, organizing the 25th Regiment United States Colored Troops at Philadelphia. Early in 1864 he was commissioned colonel, and served in the defenses at Fort Pickens and Pensacola, Florida, until December, 1865. During most of this time he served as inspector-general of the District of West Florida, in addition to his duties as colonel. His regiment was proficient in both infantry and artillery drill and practice. After a careful inspection and exhaustive examination by General Marcy, inspector-general, United States army, Colonel Hitchcock was offered the opportunity of remaining with the regiment as a part of the regular army of the United States, but declined.

His only brother, Edwin Sherman Hitchcock, enlisted in the Second Connecticut Volunteers in the first three months' service, under Colonel Alfred H. Terry, in May, 1861; he was commissioned captain in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers in the fall of the same year, under the same colonel,



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Frederick H. Kitchcock

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and was killed under circumstances of great gallantry at the battle of James Island, June 16, 1862.

Colonel Frederick L. Hitchcock was elected the first clerk of the Mayor's Court of the city of Scranton in 1866, and in 1878 was appointed the first prothonotary of Lackawanna county; was secretary of the Scranton Board of Trade in 1869-71-72-73, and was president during the years 1909-10, and had the honor to represent the board in the National Board of Trade which meets annually in Washington, D. C., for nearly twenty consecutive years, and during this time was a member of its executive council. He has recently been honored with a life membership.

In 1866 Colonel Hitchcock entered into partnership with W. C. Dickinson, under the firm name of Dickinson & Hitchcock, in the crockery, china and glassware business, on Lackawanna avenue. The next year he bought Mr. Dickinson's interest and continued alone until 1868, when Ezra H. Ripple came into the firm, with William Connell as a silent partner, forming the firm of F. L. Hitchcock & Company. Colonel Ripple and Mr. Connell retired in 1872, and Henry A. Coursen came in, making the firm Hitchcock & Coursen. In 1875 Colonel Hitchcock retired and resumed the practice of the law. In 1877, during the riot period of July and August, he was appointed a member of the citizens' advisory committee of the mayor, and was one of a group of veterans of the Civil War who organized a citizens' corps for the maintenance of law and order, thirty-eight of whom met and dispersed the mob in the great riot of August 1, Colonel Hitchcock being second in command of the body of defenders that day. In 1878 he spent the winter in Harrisburg, working for the passage of the law creating Lackawanna county, and contributed in no small degree to its success. He was made secretary to the commission appointed under that law to survey, lay out and erect the new county.

In 1870 he entered into partnership with J. Atkins Robertson in the real estate business, under the firm name of Robertson & Hitchcock. In 1882 this firm became the agents of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and secured the laying of the first modern street pavements in the city of Scranton. During the next five years the firm paved more than five miles of the city streets with asphalt pavements.

In 1877 Colonel Hitchcock's military knowledge and experience were called into action again, to assist in organizing the Scranton City Guard—four companies of the finest young men of the city. Colonel Hitchcock refused any office, but on request of Major H. M. Boies, and solely to help perfect the new organization, he accepted the appointment of adjutant. The following year, on the formation of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Colonel Hitchcock accepted, for the same reason, the lieutenant-colonelcy. The experience of 1877 had demonstrated the necessity of a first-class regiment at this point, and he freely gave his time and military experience towards the perfecting of the regiment. In 1883 Colonel Boies declining a reelection, Colonel Hitchcock accepted its leadership and served until 1888. During the second year of his term as colonel and each year thereafter, he succeeded in qualifying every man in the regiment as marksman in rifle practice—the first regiment to reach that standard in the history of the National Guard. Declining a second term, he was presented by his fellow officers with a souvenir on which was inscribed the following legend: "He led the regiment from the left to the right of the line, and stood with it at the head of the National Guard of Pennsylvania."

Colonel Hitchcock was director of public safety for six weeks during the administration of Mayor James Moir, during which he reorganized the city fire department, placing it on a practically paid basis. He also compelled all liquor dealers to obey the

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law. All drinking places were closed at 12 o'clock p. m., and on Saturdays compelled to remain closed until 6 o'clock a. m. Monday. His activities in this respect made him *persona non grata* to the liquor interests, and he was removed. On the incoming of the administration of Mayor J. Benjamin Dimmick, in 1906, Colonel Hitchcock was appointed city treasurer, which office he held for three years, until the close of the mayoralty term. During this period he inaugurated the system of depositing the city funds in the several banks of the city, drawing interest on monthly balances.

Colonel Hitchcock was one of three ruling elders elected and ordained at the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton in 1874. During his eldership he represented the Presbytery of Lackawanna as a lay delegate in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which met in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875. He was again a delegate to the General Assembly of 1898, and was a member of its judicial committee which had before it the question of the trial of Professor McGiffert, of New York, for heresy. It was Colonel Hitchcock's resolution that disposed of the case by asking Professor McGiffert to resign from the Presbyterian church on account of incompatible views. Colonel Hitchcock was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Second Church for several years, continuing in that office until his removal to Green Ridge, a suburb of Scranton, in 1881, when he severed his membership with the Second Church and united with the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church. He was superintendent of a flourishing mission Sunday school for four years prior to his connection with the Second Church. In 1883 he was elected superintendent of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Sunday school, and served as such for eight years, and in 1888 he was elected an elder in the church, and is still serving in that office. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton

in 1875-76-77, and has also served as treasurer. He is president of the Security Building and Loan Association, and treasurer of the Barium Produce Company. He has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being one of the oldest past masters of Union Lodge, No. 291, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a director of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf. He is author of a very valuable "History of Scranton," published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Company of New York City, 1914.

Colonel Hitchcock married, January 24, 1865, Caroline Neal Kingsbury. Her great-grandfather was Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury, of Coventry, Connecticut. He was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly thirty-eight years, a military officer of rank, and a man of note in the community. Her grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, was a native of Coventry, Connecticut; graduated from Yale College in 1783 and studied theology with Dr. Backus, of Somers, Connecticut, and was pastor of the Congregational Church at Jericho Centre, Vermont, when he visited Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and received a call to settle, February 21, 1810. He was installed in August following, and continued his pastoral labors there for seventeen years. He traveled over a large part of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Wayne on horseback, finding his way by marked trees and bridle paths, preaching in log cabins, barns and school houses, of which latter there were a very few at the time, and assisted at the formation of nearly all the churches in that region. He died at Harford in 1842. The wife of Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury was Hannah Williston, a daughter of Rev. Noah Williston, who was born in 1733, graduated from Yale College in 1757, ordained in West Haven, Connecticut, in 1760, and was for fifty-two years pastor of the West Haven Congregational Church, and died there aged eighty years. His wife was Hannah Payson, of Pomfret,

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Connecticut. The eldest son of Rev. Noah Williston was Rev. Payson Williston, who was for forty years pastor of the Congregational church at Easthampton, Massachusetts. Hon. Samuel Williston was founder of Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, to which he gave \$250,000. He was also a son of Rev. Noah Williston. The father of Mrs. Frederick L. Hitchcock was also named Ebenezer Kingsbury. He was born in Vermont, June 13, 1804. At six years of age he came with his parents to Harford, Pennsylvania. He studied law with William Jessup, at Montrose, and was admitted to the bar, September 2, 1828. In 1830 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Susquehanna county. He removed to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1833, where he resided until his death, in 1844. From 1833 to 1840 he was editor and proprietor of the "Wayne County Herald." From 1837 to 1840 he represented Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties in the State Senate, and in the latter year he was speaker of the Senate. He married, in 1829, Elizabeth Harlow Fuller, a daughter of Edward Fuller, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, "the beloved physician," who came over in the "Mayflower." His wife was Hannah West, a native of Norwich, Connecticut. They had six children, of whom Mrs. Hitchcock, the youngest, and Edward Payson Kingsbury, late controller of the city of Scranton, and present auditor of the Enterprise Powder Company, only survive. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have had a family of seven children: Edwin Sherman, Frederick Kingsbury, Henry Payson, all now deceased; Lizzie Fuller, married George B. Dimmick; John Partridge; Mary Peck, married Robert S. Douglas, of Newark, New Jersey; Carrie Guilford Hitchcock.

GREEN, Jesse Cope,

Antiquarian, Scientist.

Dr. Jesse Cope Green, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, widely known by his scientific

and antiquarian attainments, is the oldest living representative of a large family of Friends whose ancestors were among the earliest of that society in Pennsylvania, and most of whose descendants yet adhere to the faith of the fathers.

Thomas Green (1), the ancestor of the family in America, came from England and settled in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1686, and died about 1691. He married Margaret (maiden name unknown), who died in October, 1708. Their son,

Thomas (2) was born in England, and died in Concord township about 1713. He married Sarah (maiden name unknown). Their son,

Robert (3), a farmer, located in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he built a house. He married, November 18, 1724, at Concord Meeting, Rachel Vernon, daughter of John and Sarah (Pyle) Vernon. She was born September 27, 1704, and died February 17, 1751. Her husband died March 20, 1779, at eighty-five. Their son,

Robert (4), was born in Birmingham, December 19, 1731, and died in 1790. He was a farmer, and he set up a saw mill upon his farm. He was a leader in public affairs, and gave material assistance in the upbuilding of the community. In politics he was a Federalist. He married at Bradford Meeting, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1756, Hannah Clayton, daughter of Edward and Ann (Whitaker) Clayton, and she died in 1803. Their son,

Jesse (5) was born April 23, 1757, in Birmingham township and died March 12, 1844. He was a man of very large stature and strong traits of character, and became one of the leading men in the neighborhood. He conducted his farm and also operated the saw mill which had been set up by his father. He was a Federalist and afterwards a Whig. He was married at Concord Meeting, January 14, 1789, to Edith Thatcher, born August 4, 1765, and died December 20,

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1791, a daughter of William and Sarah (Dickinson) Thatcher. Their son,

William (6) was born December 18, 1791. He received a common school education. He lived for some years at Birmingham, where he conducted the farm and saw mill, afterwards removing to West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he died April 19, 1881. He was a man of marked individuality and progressiveness, and aided in educational and other community affairs, and was called to various township offices in Birmingham. He was married at Concord meeting, March 5, 1817, to Phebe Hatton, born June 25, 1797, (died April 15, 1896), in Birmingham township, a daughter of Peter and Phebe (Malin) Hatton. The last named was a daughter of Gideon and Phebe (Bowman) Malin. Peter Hatton was a son of Peter and Hannah Yearsley (Hatton) and he came from Chester, England. The children of William and Phebe (Hatton) Green were: 1. Jesse Cope, to be written of hereinafter. 2. Edith Hatton, born March 10, 1822. 3. Annie, born December 10, 1835, who became the wife of M. W. Foster, D. D. S., M. D., of Baltimore, and to whom were born three children: Matthew; Dr. William G., who married Emma Hopper; and Isabel.

Jesse Cope Green (7), eldest child and only son of William (6) and Phebe (Hatton) Green, was born December 13, 1817, in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He began his education in the common neighborhood schools, and subsequently attended the boarding schools of Joshua Hoopes, in West Chester, and of Samuel Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware. Immediately after leaving school he became a teacher, and he was among the first teachers under the common school law of Pennsylvania. He taught in Concord township, Delaware county, from 1836 to 1841, and afterwards for several months in the Friends' School in West Chester, Pennsylvania. While instructing others, he was also acquiring instruction himself. An indefati-

gable student, he devoted every spare hour to the acquisition of knowledge, and this became the prevailing habit of his life.

In 1842 he began the study of dentistry, and he subsequently received the doctorate degree from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery of Philadelphia. He began practice in 1843, in West Chester, and energetically devoted himself to his profession until 1909, when he retired from practice. He early developed a remarkable aptitude for the arts of dentistry and his fine mechanical skill enabled him from time to time to construct various original instruments and appliances previously unknown to the profession. His quick insight and superior handicraft gained for him an acknowledged preëminence. It has been his constant endeavor to advance dentistry along scientific and ethical lines, and he has been in the front ranks in movements to these ends. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons; he took an active part in the organization of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, in 1868, and he was treasurer of the body in 1880 and president in 1883. He signed the call that resulted in the formation of the first National Convention of Dentists, in Philadelphia, in 1855. He also signed the call out of which grew the American Dental Association in 1859. In 1876, immediately after the passage of the law establishing the Pennsylvania State Dental Examining Board, he was made one of its members and its secretary, and he served in that position continuously for more than twenty-three years, without compensation, solely in the interests of the profession and of the public whom it served.

An ardent student of meteorology, Dr. Green has been a volunteer observer for the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Weather Bureau since 1855, and for the Pennsylvania State Weather Service Bureau from its organization. His rare mechanical acquirement has been of great advantage to him in these important and



Jesse L. Green

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uncompensated tasks, and he produced from his own laboratory a fine electrical registering anemometer, the first of its kind ever made and an excellent mercurial barometer. He also constructed a number of microscopes of various patterns, which were highly praised by the famous Zentmayer; and experts have pronounced his slide mounts as singularly beautiful in finish. He was one of the founders of the West Chester Microscopical Society, of which he was at times president and treasurer.

In various ways Dr. Green has been an inspiration in educational concerns. He was for many years a member of the West Chester School Board, and he gave most intelligent and zealous aid to the improvement of the school system. In 1857 he originated a movement for the establishment of district school libraries, to supply wants for which the State made no provision. To this cause he devoted enthusiastic effort, and for three years he expended a liberal portion of his compensation as district school treasurer for the purchase of books for the school library. His literary tastes are evidenced by his library covering a broad field of science, philosophy, history and general literature. Among his volumes are many large-paper and de luxe editions, and a curious collection of almanacs, some of them of such remote date as the beginning of the sixteenth century. Dr. Green's antiquarian spirit is exhibited in what is presumably the largest and most varied collection of colonial, continental, confederate and governmental and other rare paper money in Chester county, as well as in a collection of walking sticks, two hundred in number, some made out of historic timber, others from rare woods from all lands, and some of various woods exquisitely fitted together and finely finished, of his own masterly handiwork.

Dr. Green has been a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, and since 1884 has served as overseer and since 1896 as elder of the meeting, and as treasurer since 1864.

He has long been president of the Trust and Relief Society of West Chester, has been a manager of the Oakland Cemetery Company since its organization, in 1852, and he has been for many years its president. For over sixty-five years he has been an active member and treasurer of the First West Chester Fire Company. He was originally a Whig in politics. His abhorrence of human bondage led him to take an active part in the anti-slavery movement beginning in 1841, and he was an original member of the Republican party at the time of its organization in 1856.

The foregoing epitomization of a rarely useful life is of special value at the present time, when commercialism claims an exaggerated importance and lofty sentiment is depreciated. Such a character and career as that of Dr. Green serve to call attention to those things which are most enduring; services in the interest of education and morality which leave an indelible impression, and set in motion influences which reach into succeeding generations.

Dr. Green was married September 30, 1845, to Alice W., daughter of Edward and Tabitha Shields, of West Chester, Pennsylvania. She died May 25, 1900. They have had four children—Clara, Mary, Edith; and William Hatton, who is director of the William Hatton Green School of Pianoforte Playing, 1714 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Edith died in her fourth year, February 8, 1859; Mary died in her thirty-fourth year, October 1, 1886. The other two are still living. Clara, the eldest, was married October 28, 1875, to Patterson Du Bois, of Philadelphia; they have had four children, the youngest of whom, Constance, alone survives.

MINGLE, Harry Bowers,

Lawyer, Officer in Corporations.

The Mingles of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, are probably descended from the ancient Dutch family of Mingael, who set-

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tled in New Amsterdam during the early colonial period. Jan Thomase, of New Amsterdam, was deceased on November 3, 1642, when his widow, Jennetie Martense, had the paternal estate settled upon her children. Thomas Janse, a son of the above, was settled in Beverwyck as early as 1654; and married Maritie Abrahamse, daughter of Abraham Pieterse Vosburgh, by whom he had at least two sons, and one daughter, Johannes Thomase Mingael, who married Mayke Oathout; Pieter Thomase Mingael, who married Margaret Rosenboom, November 15, 1685, and died in April, 1756; and Anna Thomase Mingael. After Thomas Janse Mingael's death in 1662, his widow married, in 1673, Evert Janse Wendel.

Captain Johannes Thomase Mingael and his wife Mayke Oathout, daughter of Jan Janse Oathout, lived on the north corner of James street and Maiden Lane from 1703 to 1714; and his pasture in 1706 was on the south corner of Hudson and Pearl streets. They had a son, Johannes Mingael, baptized October 13, 1696; and presumably other children, of whom no further record is at hand. The name has undergone various transformations during the two centuries past; and has been written as Mingael, Mingaal, Mingal, Mingel and Mingle, which latter is supposed to be the modern anglicized form of the original Dutch Mingael. Soon after the Revolutionary War there were several families by the name of Mingle in Philadelphia county, and one in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Sampson Quiggle Mingle of Arensburg, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, was descended probably from the above mentioned old Dutch family. He lived at Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, was a merchant and capitalist of some note, and died there in 1903. He married Rosanna Bowers, and left surviving issue.

Harry Bowers Mingle, son of Sampson Quiggle and Rosanna (Bowers) Mingle,

was born April 17 (or 18), 1876, at Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pennsylvania. He received instruction in the public schools of his native town, and attended Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1895, afterward he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as A. B. in 1899; and then studied law at the New York Law School, where he graduated in 1902, with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1903, since which time he has been engaged in the general practice of law, and is the senior member of the firm of Mingle & Wood, attorneys-at-law, with offices at 233 Broadway, New York City. In connection with his law practice, he is identified with several industrial corporations; is president and director of the Lake Ontario Water Company; director of the Depew and Lake Erie Water Company; and is likewise a director of the West New York Improvement Company; is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at East Orange, New Jersey, and steward of the same; secretary and treasurer of the Delta Upsilon college fraternity; and a member of the University Club of Philadelphia; also of the Genesee Valley Historical Society, of Rochester, New York; of the Essex County Country Club; also of the Transportation and the City clubs of New York City. He is a Republican in politics.

He married Millicent Brown Dyer, daughter of Richard Nott and Mary (Taylor) Dyer, June 2, 1906, at Orange, New Jersey.

COPELAND, Charles D.,

Lawyer, Judge, Statesman.

Charles D. Copeland—judge, lawyer, statesman, soldier, patriot—what more need be said of a man? His family came to this country prior to the Revolution, and various members have shown their patriotism in each successive generation.

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Charles Copeland

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John Copeland, the immigrant ancestor, came to America not long before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He was one of the pioneer settlers in that part of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, that embraces South Huntingdon township. Four of his brothers were killed or lost while fighting bravely in the Continental army. John, son of John Copeland, the immigrant, married Nancy McGrew, of Sewickley township. James, son of John and Nancy (McGrew) Copeland, married Cynthia Carnahan, of South Huntingdon township, a daughter of William and Jane (Brown) Carnahan, and a granddaughter of Captain David Brown, who was killed in the Revolutionary War.

William J. Copeland son of James and Cynthia (Brown) Copeland, was born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, on June 14, 1839. The greater part of his life has been spent in farming operations, but he has also worked in the coal mines for a number of years. He served for a time as justice of the peace in that township, and in later years he has been living in Latrobe, with his daughter. In October, 1862, William J. Copeland enlisted as a private in Company H, 168th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service for nine months. After the war he married Caroline, daughter of Daniel Rosensteel, of Hempfield township; granddaughter of Andrew Rosensteel; and great-granddaughter of Andrew Rosensteel, of Hesse, Germany, who came to America with the Hessian army, under the impression that he was to assist the English in their fights with the Indians. After his arrival here he learned of the true state of affairs, deserted the English side and fought in the Continental ranks until the close of the war. After the close of the war he came to Hempfield township and settled on a large tract of land near what is known as Middletown. The children of William J. Copeland are: Addie, married to Alexander May, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, now de-

ceased; Charles D., whose name heads this sketch; William Armour, a physician of Vandergrift, Pennsylvania; Caroline E., married to Calvin Hesse, superintendent of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Charles Daniel Copeland, son of William J. and Caroline (Rosensteel) Copeland, was born in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1871. His opportunities for obtaining an education in early life were extremely limited ones, but, like Lincoln, he utilized every moment. From the age of seven years he worked in and around the mines at Millwood Shaft, Derry township, and until he was thirteen years of age he was scarcely ever able to attend school. That he attained to his present high standing speaks volumes for his natural ability and perseverance.

When he was thirteen years old he went to live with John Robb on a farm in South Huntingdon township, where he worked for his boarding and clothes and went to school in West Newton. Afterwards he came to Greensburg, where he lived with Hon. H. P. Laird and Hon. J. R. McAfee, working for them for his board and clothes, with permission and time to attend the public schools during the winter months, and by dint of great frugality and economy, he managed to save a sufficient sum to attend Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, but he was not graduated from that institution.

In the summers of 1888, 1889 and 1890, he held a position on an engineer corps in the location and construction department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in 1891-1892-1893 he gave his entire time to this work. During the summer of 1892 he was appointed assistant engineer and had charge of the construction of the Peter's Creek Branch of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, completing this piece of engineering work in the latter part of 1893. But this work was considered only as a step by which he could mount

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the stage he had fixed in his mind, which was the legal profession, toward which end he was constantly working. He commenced reading law in October, 1893, under the preceptorship of D. S. Atkinson and John M. Peoples, in Greensburg, and was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county in April, 1896. For a time he was in the office of W. C. Peoples, at that time district attorney, and assisted him in the preparation of his cases and the trial of them in court. In the meantime, Mr. Copeland had gone to Philadelphia, and having passed the necessary examination, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He decided upon Greensburg as offering sufficient opportunities for a young lawyer of ambition and determination, and subsequent events have amply proven the wisdom of this decision. Mr. Copeland has invariably prepared his cases without associate counsel, and while practicing law, was noted for the accuracy of his presentments, the convincing manner in which he marshalled his facts, and his ability as a pleader.

For many years Mr. Copeland had been a member of Company I, 10th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was sent to the Philippines with his regiment. He took part in the battle of Malate, and was an active participant in the storming and capture of Manila, August 13, 1898. He was honorably discharged from military service for injuries received in the line of duty, November 4, 1898; returned to Greensburg, and there resumed his professional work. Since attaining his majority Mr. Copeland has been an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and has assisted materially in getting a number of victories. In appreciation of this service, in January, 1900, and again in 1908, Mr. Copeland was elected chairman of the Democratic party of Westmoreland county. At the regular meeting of the Democratic County Committee held January 6, 1911, Mr. Copeland was unanimously

endorsed for the office of President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland county, accepted the nomination, and was elected at the fall election.

Mr. Copeland was married, August 17, 1899, to Anna M., daughter of James and Mary (Patterson) White, of Greensburg, granddaughter of Andrew and Elizabeth White, of Unity township, and granddaughter of James and Anne (McVey) Patterson. To this union there have been four children born, three of whom are living: Charles D. Jr., Richard C. and Mary C.

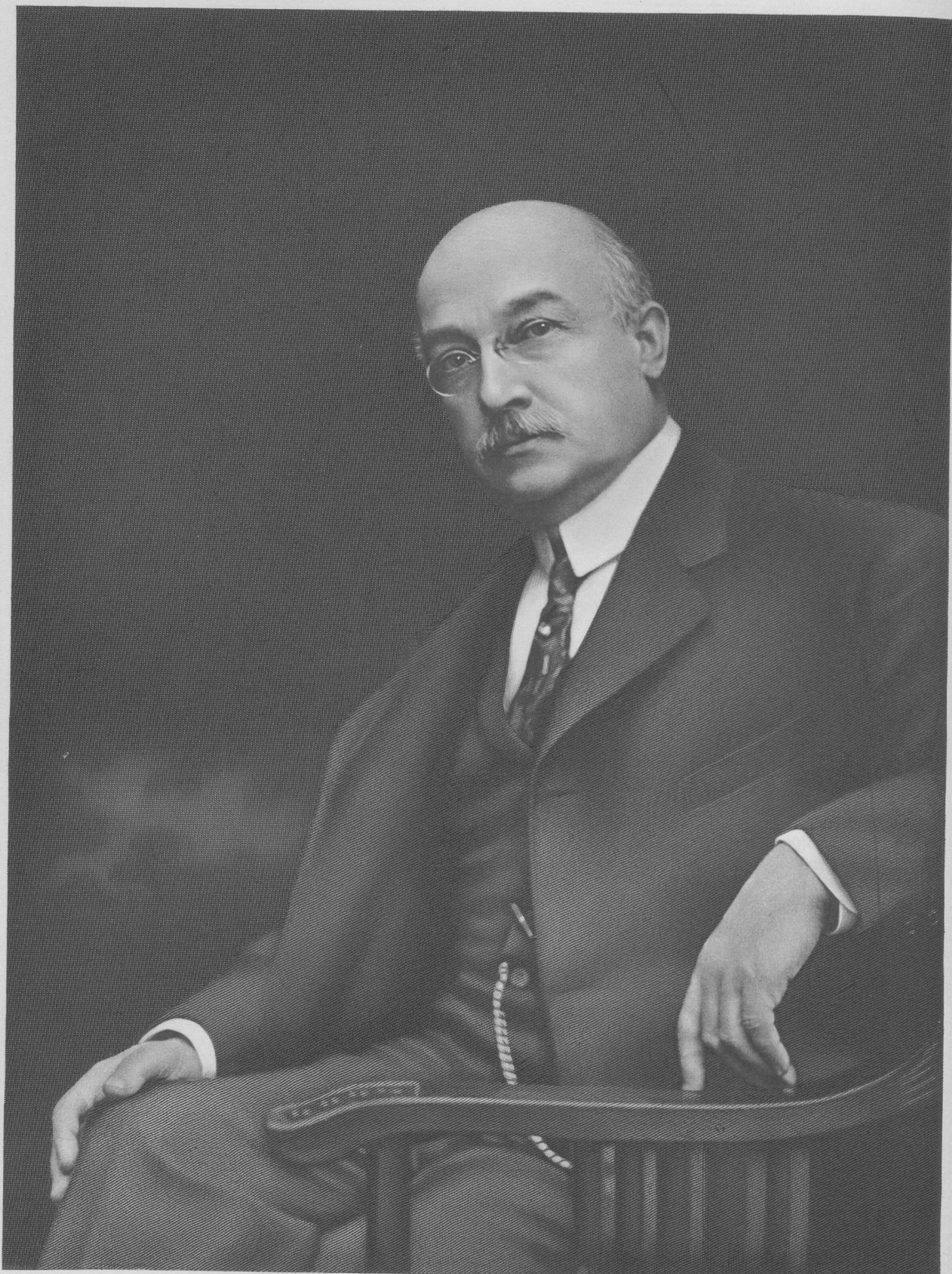
Mr. and Mrs. Copeland are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

HAYES, Joseph Henry,

Physician and Civil War Veteran.

Joseph Henry Hayes, M. D., a prominent physician and citizen of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, is a member of an old Pennsylvania family which has for many years held a distinguished position in the state. His paternal great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and his quaint old commission, still in the possession of the family and signed by John Morton, speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, describes him as "Second Lieutenant of a Company of Foot, in the Third Battalion of Association, in the County of Northampton, Pennsylvania."

William Hayes, father of Dr. Joseph Henry Hayes, was born in 1813. He was engaged in business as a grain merchant. He married Sarah Reeder, daughter of Henry and Julia Reeder, and they were the parents of seven children: Joseph Henry, of whom further; Alfred R., a member of the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, in the Civil War; William Ireland, a member of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, now deceased; Horace Parsons, deceased; William Bruce, deceased; James Brooks; Mary Watson, deceased. Among the prominent connections of the Hayes



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family is that with the distinguished Pollock family and the former governor of Pennsylvania of that name.

Joseph Henry Hayes, M. D., was born April 9, 1841, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He received the elementary portion of his education in the public schools of that region and in the Northumberland Academy. In 1856 he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, and three years later graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. He had set his heart on a professional career, and in the autumn of 1860 matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and there took up the study of medicine. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1862, receiving the degree of M. D. In the same year he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and later was promoted to the rank of full surgeon in the Ninetieth Regiment. In 1864 he received his honorable discharge. In the following year Dr. Hayes settled in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and there established himself in the general practice of his profession, which he has continued up to the present time (1915) with much success. Dr. Hayes is very active in his profession, and besides the work immediately involved in his practice, takes part in the more general matters connected with the medical fraternity and retains his interest in the theoretical questions. He is a member of a number of medical societies, among which may be mentioned the Clinton County Medical Society, and has from time to time read original papers before these bodies. Dr. Hayes was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic until the local post at Lock Haven was abandoned. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1898 he was appointed United States Examining Pension Surgeon, and is still serving in that office, and besides this and his personal practice his duties are multiplied by his service as a member of the

surgical staff of the Lock Haven Hospital. Dr. Hayes is a Republican in politics, and has always taken a keen interest in public affairs.

Dr. Hayes married, October 29, 1869, Annie Hepburn, daughter of L. A. and Mary (Mackay) Hepburn, a native of Lock Haven, born in the year 1847. To Dr. and Mrs. Hayes have been born two children: 1. Levy Augustus Mackay, born in Lock Haven, educated there in the public schools, the High School, and later in the Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York; is now an officer in the Lock Haven Trust Company. 2. William Bruce, born in Lock Haven; married Isabel Hipple, and to them was born a son, William Hipple, who was educated in the public schools of Lock Haven, was employed for eight years in the paper mill in that city, then went west and secured a position as office boy and clerk in the office of the Denver, Boulder & Colorado Railroad, and in five years became president of the company, a position he now holds. Dr. Hayes and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

GRIBBEL, John,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Although not of Pennsylvania birth, Mr. Gribbel has for many years been prominently identified with the financial and business interests of the city of Philadelphia, with her clubs and leading societies, is well known as a collector of American historical documents and engravings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and as a pleasing lecturer on the great poets and authors of long ago. As president of the Union League he has attained an honor not unworthily bestowed and one much coveted, while as member of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania he is allied with an institution most congenial to his tastes and inclinations. He is one of the leading laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, is devoted to the interests

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of that church and particularly of her educational institutions, serving on the board of trustees of University and Institute. He is a fine type of the business man of today, who "fervent in spirit," combines the best qualities of the man of affairs with love of his fellow man and deep interest in educational, moral, and spiritual progress.

John Gribbel was born in Hudson City, New Jersey, March 29, 1858, son of James and Anna (Simmons) Gribbel. After preparatory courses he entered the College of the City of New York, continuing his studies until 1876. In that year he entered the employ of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, of New York City, transferring his services in 1877 to the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, of the same city. He remained with the latter institution until 1883, then became agent for Harris, Griffin & Company, manufacturers of gas meters. In 1890 he was admitted to a partnership in the succeeding firm of John J. Griffin & Company, of Philadelphia. Two years afterward he became sole owner of the business, which continues under the same firm name and ownership, one of Philadelphia's large and prosperous concerns, located at No. 1513 Race street. While the management of his own large manufacturing business was for many years his chief concern, Mr. Gribbel gradually acquired other interests of importance and has become one of the men of his adopted city whose name and opinions are of weight and one whose cooperation is valuable in corporation management. He is president of the Fairmount Savings Trust Company, of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company; president of the Royal Electrotype Company; director and second vice-president of the Curtis Publishing Company; director of the Girard National Bank; director of the Real Estate Trust Company, all of Philadelphia; and director of United Gas and Electric Corporation, of New York; Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia; president,

Tampa Gas Company, Florida; president, Helena Gas and Electric Company, Arkansas; and of Corpus Christi Electric Company, Texas; and Athens Gas Company, Georgia. His long association with gas interests has brought him prominently before the leading men of that industry, and with them he is allied in business and in membership in the American Gas Institute and the Association of Illuminating Engineers. Through his position in the banking world he is associated with the leading financiers of the country in banking and financial organizations, national and state.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Gribbel has earnestly advocated the principles of that party. He has been for many years a member and official of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and at the recent annual election of officers was chosen president. Other clubs in which he holds membership are the Lotos, of New York; the University Club, Art Club, Five O'Clock Club, and Bachelors Barge Club, all of Philadelphia. Mr. Gribbel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in addition to his purely religious activity in the church, serves as a member of the board of trustees of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and of Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey, both conducted under church auspices. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and at the recent election was chosen a member of the council. His literary tastes are pronounced and versatile. He is a collector of American colonial historical documents and of the books and engravings of early printers, rare and valuable specimens gracing his collection. His lecture talks are on these subjects and the poets, a recent lecture before the Historical Society being on the poet, Burns. In 1913 he presented to the people of Scotland the famous "Glen Riddell manuscripts" of Burns, which had been sold privately to a London dealer by the Liver-

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pool Athenaeum, by which act the Athenaeum caused a worldwide storm of indignation. Mr. Gribbell found the manuscripts for sale in America and rescued them to the Scottish people in perpetual trusteeship.

Mr. Gribbell married, January 8, 1880, Elizabeth Bancker Wood. Children: Wakeman Griffin Gribbel, Idella L. Gribbel, John B. Gribbel, Elizabeth Gribbel.

ROSE, William John,

Railroad Official.

William John Rose, a representative citizen of Harrisburg, an active factor in the various organizations which advance the interests of his adopted city, public-spirited to the highest degree, energetic and enterprising, is a descendant of a worthy ancestry, his grandfather, William Rose, having been a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and whose death occurred at an early age, and his father, William John Rose, was a graduate of Western University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Heidelberg University, Germany, later becoming connected with the state department at Washington, D. C. He was a noted linguist.

William John Rose Jr. was born at Erin Hill, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1852. During his infancy his parents removed to New York City, from there to Washington, D. C., and from there to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his education was acquired in the schools of these cities. Later he became a resident of Washington, D. C., residing there during President Buchanan's administration, and on the breaking out of the Civil War he returned to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, residing there during the entire period of the conflict, four years. When peace was restored he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, and he was soon brought in connection with the progressive Pennsylvania railroad developments, among which was the necessity of an independent line to connect the Philadelphia & Erie Rail-

road with the oil regions. This was accomplished and A. Y. Cassatt became superintendent, and at his headquarters Mr. Rose served his railroad apprenticeship. When Mr. Cassatt was made superintendent, Mr. Rose accompanied him to Altoona, Pennsylvania, later going to Irvineton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Corry, Pennsylvania, where the general offices were located. At this period he became actively engaged, first in Cincinnati, Ohio, then Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with the Pennsylvania & Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company. Later he was appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, and continued in that capacity for eight years of its existence, under separate organizations. In the fall of 1879 he was transferred to Harrisburg as general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Northern Central Railroad fast local freight lines, and upon the reorganization of the general freight agent's department, January 1, 1886, was appointed to his present position, division freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Harrisburg. He performs his duties of this responsible position in an efficient manner, winning and earning the commendation and approval of his superiors in office, and the good will and respect of those over whom he has control. He is a member of the advisory board of Railroad Men's Christian Association, of Harrisburg, and treasurer of the building fund thereof; manager of the Harrisburg Hospital; and rector's warden of St. Luke's Church, Cumberland county, where he resides, located just outside the limits of Harrisburg.

Mr. Rose married, April 28, 1880, at Antille, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William Meredith and Anna Matilda (Reed) Watts, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, the former named having in early life been engaged with Milnor Roberts in building the Pittsburgh & Erie Canal, and subsequently owned and

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operated the Pine Grove Furnace at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rose: Mary Lee and William Watts. The family occupy a prominent place in the community, being actively interested in social affairs, and their home is noted for the hospitality dispensed there.

SISSON, A. Elverton,

Lawyer, Legislator, State Official.

From A. Elverton Sisson the State of Pennsylvania has received the fullest share of devoted service, in county public life, as a member of the upper house of the State Legislature, and as one of the high administrative officers of the State. For over nine years a member of the State Senate, in that capacity he performed work on the floor and in committee that bespoke statesmanship of unusual order, and earned for himself the confidence of those who knew him; and as Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania his part in the control of the State's finances was one in which honor and integrity were the predominant features. Throughout a long career in official life, standing always in the full light of public inspection, he has presented a record unmarred by the slightest blot, and has achieved a reputation in his profession and as a law-maker of which his talents and abilities are so well deserving. His worth has been recognized by his political opponents, and upon the occasion of his candidacy for a third term in the State Senate he was the nominee, not only of the Republican party, but also the Democratic party, and was carried into office by their combined votes.

A. Elverton Sisson is the first of his direct line to make legal pursuits his life calling. His ancestors of his name have been farmers in this country. He is a descendant of an English family, which came into that country in 1066 with William the Norman, from the city of Soissons, and which has

held New England residence since 1640. His first American ancestor was Richard Sisson, born in England in 1608, who came to America soon after the landing of the "Mayflower," settling at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He afterward became the owner of large lands in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, his death occurring in 1684.

James, son of Richard Sisson, from whom A. Elverton Sisson is of the sixth generation in descent, married Lydia, daughter of Arthur and Sarah (Cook) Hathaway. John, father of Sarah, and Francis, father of John Cook, were passengers on the Pilgrim vessel, the "Mayflower"; while the maternal grandmother of Lydia Hathaway, Sarah (Warren) Cook, was a daughter of Richard Warren, who also sailed on that vessel.

Nathaniel, great-grandfather of A. Elverton Sisson, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 11, 1756, and died at Queensbury, New York, near Glens Falls, May 10, 1840. On February 22, 1781, he married Grace Gifford, born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, September 16, 1671, died in Queensbury, New York, September 4, 1743.

Benjamin, son of Nathaniel and Grace (Gifford) Sisson, was born in Queensbury, New York, January 22, 1791, died at Brant, near Buffalo, in that State, in 1874. The family home had been established in Queensbury, New York, at the close of the war of the Revolution by his father, Nathaniel, Benjamin Sisson in 1820 changing his location to Brant, in the same State. The Sissons had been for many generations adherents to the beliefs of the Society of Friends, and Benjamin Sisson held a birth-right membership in this sect, of which he was deprived because of his marriage with Sally Ferris, of another faith.

Nathaniel, son of Benjamin and Sally (Ferris) Sisson, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1821. His calling was that of farmer, and 1854 he moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and five years after-

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A. E. Sisson

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ward he changed his home to Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1885. He married Salina, born near Glen Falls, New York, in 1819, daughter of Samuel D. and Hannah (Wing) Phillips. The family of Wing are of old Quaker ancestry, members thereof having settled in Glen Falls and Sandy Hill, New York, during Revolutionary times, whither they came from Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable counties, Massachusetts, Deborah Wing, with her father, Rev. Stephen Batchelder, and her four sons, having arrived from England in ship "William and Francis," June 5, 1632, and settled at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1637. Salina (Phillips) Sisson died in 1851, the year of the birth of her son, A. Elverton.

A. Elverton, son of Nathaniel and Salina (Phillips) Sisson, was born in Dayton, Cattaraugus county, New York, January 12, 1851. After attending the public schools he became a student in the old Kingsville (Ohio) Academy, the West Springfield (Pennsylvania) Academy, and the North East (Pennsylvania) Seminary. He taught school and was in business for a short time, then began the study of the law and in 1881 gained admission to the bar of Erie county, and almost from the start of his professional career gained public favor as an attorney. His political activity began early, and in 1885 and 1886 he held the chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, in the following year being elected prosecuting attorney of Erie county. He succeeded himself in this office through reelection in 1890, his being the first instance in which a prosecuting attorney of Erie county had been elected for two successive terms. In 1900 he became the candidate of his party for State Senator, was elected, and was reelected in 1904 and 1908, thus setting a new mark as being the first State Senator from the Erie district to hold a seat in the Senate for three successive terms. At the conclusion of the session of 1907 he was elected president pro tempore

of the Senate and again became presiding officer of that body of the Legislature in 1909. During the special session of the Senate in 1906 he served as a member of the committee investigating the State Insurance Department, and in 1909 was chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the commission created at the session of that year to investigate all transactions in connection with the building and furnishing of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. President of the Senate, a member of the most important Senatorial committees, one of the leaders of his party, Mr. Sisson displayed political prowess of rare possession, and wrote boldly on the records of public service a record that will long endure as the work of one of Pennsylvania's most capable and devoted statesmen.

Mr. Sisson was elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, November 2, 1909, having been the unanimous choice of his party for that office. At the notification meeting informing Mr. Sisson of his nomination for this office, the chairman of the meeting spoke in part as follows:

Senator A. E. Sisson, you are the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for the office of Auditor-General. * * * There existed special reasons for your selection for the office. You have an excellent reputation as a lawyer. Your capacity and integrity as a business man generally are recognized; as legislator of wide experience for many years you have been identified with public affairs. * * * You are familiar with the duties of Auditor-General and no other man in this State possesses higher qualifications for the performance of those duties. * * * You are a public-spirited and progressive citizen * * * Your selection by the convention should be enthusiastically ratified at the polls.

The fulfillment of the above prediction is now a matter of history, and Mr. Sisson's efficient administration of the office has added to the lustre of his achievements in public life and has given a new appreciation to generous talents already widely

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recognized. Mr. Sisson is a man of open views and fair mind; conducts his private and public life upon lofty principles tenaciously held; is responsible to the demands of his friends and the people; and, through professional and official life, has everywhere made felt the force of his character and the influence of an honorable and manly life.

Mr. Sisson fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

SHOEMAKER, Benjamin H.,

Leader in Glass Industry, Philanthropist.

Benjamin H. Shoemaker was born at Shoemakertown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1827. His parents were Richard M. Shoemaker and Amelia Bird. His ancestors came to this country upon the invitation of William Penn, when he was traveling in Germany in 1680. The family arrived in 1686 and settled in Cheltenham township, there farming several hundred acres of land.

Benjamin H. Shoemaker came to Philadelphia in 1848 as an apprentice to his brother, Robert Shoemaker, who was a well known druggist. He had decided to learn the drug business, and set about doing so in such a manner that only four years later, in 1852, he became a partner in the concern, the firm being Robert Shoemaker & Company, on North Second street. In 1856 the firm removed to the northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets, and was dissolved in 1865, Robert Shoemaker, with his sons, William M. and Robert M., remaining in the drug and paint business, while Benjamin H. Shoemaker continued business in the adjoining building, Nos. 205, 207 and 209 North Fourth street. He has there conducted the plate glass and window glass industry, which has made his name extensively known throughout the country. The partners now are his sons—Robert Shoemaker Jr., Benjamin H. Shoemaker (2d) and Charles H. Wagner.

It is not alone, however, through Mr.

Shoemaker's connection with this, one of the oldest glass firms in the country, that he is chiefly known, but through his connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital he has largely become prominent in public affairs. That great institution has enjoyed the support since its incorporation in 1751, the first of its kind founded in America, of some of the greatest men of the nation. Since 1866 Mr. Shoemaker has been one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for more than nineteen years being secretary of its board. This long course of excellent service reached its culminating point in May, 1891, when he was elected president of the Hospital, an office which, from its foundation, has been considered one of the highest posts of honor in the State of Pennsylvania. In the six or seven years during which he has administered the affairs of the Hospital as its president, Mr. Shoemaker has advanced it along the most progressive lines, endeavoring at all times to interest the contributors and the general public, and members of the medical and surgical professions, by advocating the introduction of modern appliances and conveniences for the treatment and comfort of patients.

For many years Mr. Shoemaker was a director of the Consolidation National Bank. In 1873 he was elected a director of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, and since 1887 he was president of that organization until he retired two years ago (1913). As chief official of this road he had displayed the same marked ability for the direction of large official enterprises as that which has characterized his own business dealings. He has been a director, since its organization, in the Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania, and was for several years a director of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company, and for over a quarter of a century he has been a director of the Glasgow Iron and Steel Company, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Not alone through his connection with



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the Pennsylvania Hospital is Mr. Shoemaker known in public affairs, but he is identified with many other interests of a charitable nature. He was for ten years treasurer of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity. He was also for ten years president of the Germantown Horticultural Society; is a manager of Haverford College, and an overseer of the William Penn Charter Schools, founded by the father of the Commonwealth in 1683. His ancestors for six generations have been, like himself, recorded members of the Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends, established in 1683 in Cheltenham township, then Philadelphia county.

Mr. Shoemaker resides in Germantown, where he has a family. He was married at a Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends for the northern district in 1856, to Susan Brinton Trump, daughter of Michael and Marie Brinton Trump. They have had five children: Robert Shoemaker Jr.; Mrs. Marie Brinton Kimber; Dr. Samuel B. Shoemaker; Mrs. Amelia Bird S. Wharton; and Benjamin H. Shoemaker (2d). Dr. Shoemaker, his second son, a graduate of Haverford College and University of Pennsylvania, and physician of the out-patient staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, died in 1893, leaving one son, S. Brinton Shoemaker.

Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He was also enrolled on the Committee of One Hundred.

VALE, Ruby Ross,

Educator, Lawyer, Author.

Ruby Ross Vale, Ph. D., D. C. L., eminent in the legal profession in Philadelphia, comes rightfully to both his liking for his profession and his high position therein, his father and grandfather both having occupied honorable place at the bar. He is a son of Captain Joseph G. Vale, a mem-

ber of the Dauphin and Cumberland county bars, and an officer of the Union army in the Civil War.

He was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Quaker ancestry, October 19, 1873, and after attending the Carlisle public schools, prepared for college in Dickinson Preparatory School, where he completed his course in 1892. Entering Dickinson College, he pursued classical and philosophical courses, receiving the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., and was then for two years, from 1896 to 1898, principal of the Milford Classical School, after which he returned to Dickinson to complete his legal studies. He was awarded his LL. B. in 1899, and after graduation came to Philadelphia, beginning practice with the law firm of Alexander & Magill. Success attended his activities from the first, and a large clientele, including well known firms and corporations, rewarded his earnest industry, while his exceptional talents and learning made him popular with his professional brethren. Mr. Vale, in the course of his career, has been connected with several interesting cases involving deeply intricate legal points, several of which, when finally decided, established points long in controversy, one notable case that of *Coke vs. Doran*, 215 Pennsylvania 393, in which he vindicated the right of an alien to take as tenant by the curtesy in the absence of treaty.

Mr. Vale is by nature a student, and finds in reading one of his most pleasurable recreations. He is the author of several legal works of recognized value and reliability, among them "Elementary Principles of Pennsylvania Law," which passed through three editions, annotated "Rules of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania," indexed and arranged "Pennsylvania Law of Negotiable Instruments." He also compiled "Vale's Supplement to Brightly's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions," in 1903, and in 1907 completed "Vale's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions." His works are of a high

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standard of scholarship, and have been accepted by the profession as authoritative.

Mr. Vale indulges his athletic tastes with his fellow members of the Racquet and Athletic clubs, and is an enthusiastic devotee of out-of-door sports. His fraternities are the Phi Kappa Psi and the Theta Nu Epsilon, and he is a member of the Union League. He holds membership in numerous law associations and the Law Academy of Philadelphia. His alma mater, Dickinson College, in 1910 honored him with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Ruby Ross Vale married, at Milford, Delaware, Maria Elizabeth Williams, and has children: Maria, Elizabeth and Grace. Mr. Vale resides in Delaware, and maintains his offices in the Land Title Building.

STEEL, Hon. John B.,

Lawyer, Leader in Financial and Industrial Welfare.

Among the native sons of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who have attained success and worthy prestige in connection with the law, is Hon. John B. Steel, of Greensburg, who is also one of the most important leaders in the financial and industrial welfare of the county. He has worked his way to the front through earnest and well directed endeavor, and in his course has held no obstacle as insuperable, so that his advancement has been consecutive and well defined. In both lines of his family he comes from excellent Scotch-Irish stock.

James Steel, great-grandfather of Judge Steel, was born at Castle Blaney, near Carrick Macross, Ireland, about 1741, and after the Steel Boy insurrection, in 1772 emigrated to America and located in what was then Cumberland (now Franklin) county, Pennsylvania. A short time later he removed to Sewickley Manor, Westmoreland county, purchased land from the Penns in what is now the Connellsville coke region, seven hundred acres of his land being still

in the possession of his descendants. He was a leading member of the Mount Pleasant Associators; took the oath of allegiance in 1778, and served three years in the Continental army. He married (first) Elizabeth McMasters, and had: Jane, intermarried with William Hunter, Perrysville, Ohio; and Joseph, intermarried with Barbara Blystone. James Steel married (second) Elizabeth Donaldson, and had: Elizabeth, married to Alexander Hamilton; James, married to Martha McCutcheon; and John. He died September 10, 1823.

John, youngest child of James and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Steel, was born April 7, 1789. He acquired the homestead in Mount Pleasant township, and purchased the Robert Hanna farm in 1826. On this farm was located Hannastown, the former county seat of Westmoreland county, which then embraced all Western Pennsylvania. He married his cousin Martha, daughter of Andrew and Sallie (Donaldson) Walker, of Virginia, near Steubenville, Ohio. The children were: Sarah, married to Henry Byers; Eliza, married to Andrew Machesney; James, married to Elizabeth Hanna; Joseph Walker, married to Melinda Brechbill; John, married to Susan Geiger; Margaret, married to James M. Steel; Mary J., married to Henry T. Hanna; Martha, married to Major David P. Mechling, and William. John Steel, the grandfather, died May 12, 1860, being one of the foremost business men and largest land owners of his county.

William, son of John and Martha (Walker) Steel, was born October 1, 1833, died December 9, 1912. Agricultural interests absorbed the greater part of his time. He was a leader in the breeding of short-horn cattle and the importation and rearing of draft horses. He married, April 3, 1860, Sarah J., a daughter of Thomas Oliver and Nancy (Beattie) Brown. Mrs. Steel's great-grandfather, Matthew Brown, landed at New Castle, on the Delaware, December 13, 1773, and settled at Greencastle,

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Franklin county, Pennsylvania. She is descended on her father's side from a sister of Rev. Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine, who founded the Seceder Church in Scotland, and from Captain Matthew Brown, of Colonel George Walker's famous Derry regiment; while on her mother's side she is descended from a family several of whose members were banished for participation in the Irish Rebellion. The children are: Hon. John B. Steel; Mary Herron, now deceased, married to George N. Coleman; Eliza Martha, married to Samuel C. Patterson; Agnes Beattie, married to George S. Barnhart; Helen Milligan, married to Samuel O. Hugus; Margaret Elder, married to Samuel B. Moore; Clara Melinda; William Oliver, deceased; Joseph Walker; Sarah Jane and Henrietta Marie, married to L. A. Nicholas.

Hon. John B. Steel was born on the Han-nastown farm, Salem township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1861. His earlier years were spent in the usual manner of a country boy on the farm of his parents. He assisted in the farm labors while he was attending the public school and the academy, then became a student at Geneva College, where he obtained his classical education, and from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885. Having decided to make the legal profession his life work, he commenced reading law in the office and under the preceptorship of Judge James A. Hunter, and was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county in August, 1888. In association with the Hon. Welty McCulloch he then opened an office early in 1889, the name of the firm being McCulloch & Steel, the death of Mr. McCulloch six months later ending this arrangement. He continued to practice alone and in a very short time was one of the leaders in the legal profession in Westmoreland county. Subsequently he took as a partner, H. Clay Beistel, who had studied law at the Dickinson Law School, and in his office. For many years he has been one

of the leaders of the Republican party, and was chairman of the organization in 1894. In 1899 he was the candidate of his party for the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was defeated by a very small majority. He was elected by the Republican State Convention as a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. When the separate Orphans' Court judgeship in Westmoreland county was created in 1901, Judge Steel was appointed, April 26, as President Judge to fill this position; he was conceded the nomination by his party, and was elected by a large majority the following November, for the term of ten years commencing in January, 1902.

Judge Steel is a man of many sided executive ability, and has been instrumental in furthering many projects for the development and improvement of the section of the country in which he resides. He is a director in several of the most important banks of the county, and has figured as one of the organizers in a number of them. Pittsburgh coal development is another matter in which he has been largely interested in Westmoreland and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, and in Belmont county, Ohio. Like his father, he is the owner of valuable farm, town and coal lands. He is a member of the Americus Republican Club, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensburg.

He was married, October 27, 1909, to Madge Estelle Montgomery, daughter of Judge Oscar H. Montgomery, of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, and Ida E. Harding, his wife, of Seymour, Indiana. Mrs. Steel is a graduate of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and took post-graduate work at Radcliff College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Judge and Mrs. Steel have three children: Sarah Montgomery Steel, Ellen Starr Steel and William Steel.

OBER, John P.,

Manufacturer, Financier, Philanthropist.

It is a fact which should never be forgotten, that before the foundation of the steel dynasty, fortunes were amassed in Pittsburgh by men whose aggressive ability and far-sighted sagacity made her, even then, the commercial metropolis of Pennsylvania. Not one among these stalwart business men of the old city served more ably and faithfully his day and generation than did the late John P. Ober, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and loyally identified, throughout his career, with the commercial, financial and political interests of his native city. Notably, also, was he associated with her charitable and benevolent enterprises, his celebrity as a philanthropist being not surpassed by his reputation as a man of affairs.

John P. Ober was born August 21, 1848, in Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and was a son of George and Mary (Vogel) Ober, the former a prominent brewer and a descendant of German ancestors, a representative of the race which helped to lay the cornerstone of Pittsburgh's prestige and left an enduring stamp on the city's industries. John P. Ober was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen entered his father's brewery, where he was employed for seven years, becoming thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Ober formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Eberhardt, establishing a brewery in Allegheny City. This was in 1870, and in 1883 the company was incorporated as the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company, absorbing the plant of J. N. Straub & Company. Mr. Ober proved himself a man born to his task. Alert and watchful, he made up his mind quickly and grasped situations almost intuitively. Then, with the self-reliance which was ever one of his dominant characteristics, he made his decision and made it in such a way as to

leave no room for doubting that he meant what he said. With such men success is a "foregone conclusion." In 1889 the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company allied its interests with those of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, with which it was eventually consolidated. Of this organization Mr. Ober was made treasurer, an office which he filled with consummate ability to the close of his life. Throughout his business career capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors, while the concern, in all its departments, was carefully systematized, in order to avoid all needless expenditure of time, material and labor. Never did this fair-minded and large-hearted man fall into the error of regarding his employes merely as parts of a great machine. On the contrary, he recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. Desiring success and rejoicing in the benefits that wealth brings, he was too broadminded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all his enterprises found that enjoyment which comes from mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook.

His other interests were many and important. He was projecter of the Troy Hill Street Railway, and a director of the Columbia Malting Company, of Chicago, and the Standard Ice Company, of Philadelphia, being also interested in various banking institutions, including the German National Bank and the Safe Deposit Bank of Allegheny, in both of which he was a director as well as in the Central Accident Insurance Company.

In politics Mr. Ober was a Republican, and was elected for three terms to the Select Council of old Allegheny, representing the Thirteenth ward. He also served on various important committees. An incident which occurred while he was in the heyday of his political career well illustrates his public spirit. One of the play-



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John T. Ober

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grounds of his boyhood, as well as of that of many other Pittsburgh men, had been the unsightly old Haymarket square at Federal, Diamond and Ohio streets, and, with an originality and enterprise thoroughly characteristic of him, he conceived the idea of transforming this into a beauty-spot. With Mr. Ober to plan was to execute. It was mainly through his efforts and those of John R. Murphy and Samuel C. Greer that the idea was carried out, and Haymarket square became one of the prettiest and most artistic in the city.

An institution in which Mr. Ober took a special interest was St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. Every Easter, at his direction, the three hundred little ones were marched from their home to his residence across the street, where they were given boxes of candy and Easter eggs. Again, on Halloween, the little wards of the institution were presented with nuts and confectionery.

Among the numerous organizations with which Mr. Ober was connected were the Union Republican Club of Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, the German Club of Pittsburgh, the Americus Republic Club, the Automobile Club, the Brunot's Island Club, Pennsylvania, the Motor Federation, the Schenley Racing Club, the Allegheny Turners and the Teutonia Singing Club. He affiliated with Jefferson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Lodge No. 339, B. P. O. E.

The success gained by Mr. Ober was of the kind not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature. The confirmation of this statement is found in his countenance. A glance at its pictured representation reveals the fact that no other kind of success would be possible to a man of his temperament. His massive, clear-cut features, framed in silvered hair and beard, speak of strength and resolution, the glance of his dark eyes is keen but kindly, and the

expression of the whole face is that of a man of large, many-sided nature, broad sympathies and liberal sentiments. He was one of those men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they are gone by kindness and the force of personal character and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. Never, in passing on to a position of wealth and prominence, did he neglect an opportunity to assist one less fortunate than himself, and his life was in large measure an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind.

Mr. Ober married, September 1, 1871, Salome, daughter of Conrad and Salome (Blesse) Eberhardt, and their only child, Wilhelmina, is now the wife of Edward H. Straub, and the mother of one daughter, Olive Ober; and two sons, Homer Ober and John Ober. Mrs. Straub is a thinking woman, gifted with foresight and business acumen of a high order, and possesses individuality and distinction. She is active in charitable work and prominent and popular in social circles, as was her mother. Mrs. Ober was one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she was not only a charming companion, but a trusted confidante. To Mr. Ober his beautiful home in Schenley Park was the dearest spot on earth and family affection was the ruling motive of his life. Mrs. Ober survived her husband, passing away August 4, 1913.

The death of Mr. Ober, which occurred November 11, 1909, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most respected citizens and foremost business men, one whose career was illustrative of the essential principles of a true life. Beloved by his employes, honored by his business associates; over the record of his public and private life there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

While Mr. Ober still lived a prominent lawyer friend said of him:

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Mr. Ober is one of the representative business men of Pittsburgh, and filled a large place in city affairs in Allegheny (now North Side Pittsburgh), in whose highest representative body he served with distinction for many years. In financial circles, both there and in Pittsburgh, he is held in high esteem. He contributes to many charitable purposes, and his public spirit was demonstrated in one instance by his donation of a beautiful fountain to the city of Allegheny.

And there it stands unto this day, massive and graceful, surrounded by flowers, adorning Allegheny Park, delighting with its beauty every beholder and speaking to all of the large and beneficent nature which found expression in such a gift, while its spray, ascending heavenward, typifies the grateful thoughts of the multitudes whose hearts were made happier and whose lives were brightened by John P. Ober, who loved his fellow-men.

GOODMAN, Joseph E.,

Civil War Veteran, Enterprising Citizen.

The highest praise that can be given Mr. Goodman is to write as his epitaph the significant word "veteran." This is a title he most worthily earned, not alone in its military sense, but in the business life of his city as member of the firm of Harrington & Goodman, importers of tailors' trimmings, ending his years, seventy-two, in active charge of the affairs of that firm, with which he had been connected for forty years. He was a native of Philadelphia, and with the exception of the time spent in military service at the time of the Civil War, always resided in this city. It was not an empty title he bore, for on the field of battle he purchased his right to be called "veteran," returning home maimed for life, leaving a leg on the battle field of Ringgold, Georgia. With this handicap he entered business life, filling various positions until 1873, when he began his long and honorable career as a merchant in Philadelphia, continuing without intermission for a period of over forty years. His record as soldier, civilian and merchant, is a proud one, from both point of achievement and long continued success; his place in the

business and social life of his day a prominent one; and measured by the esteem of his business associates and of his large body of friends, his character was one that stood all tests. During the war he personally met and conversed briefly with President Lincoln, and ever treasured the recollection of the kindly words of encouragement that accompanied the president's hearty handshake. His Freeman's Bureau experience was one he recalled with pleasure in after life, although at the time it was a service full of peril.

Joseph E. Goodman was born in Philadelphia, August 29, 1842, and died at his residence, No. 5953 Drexel road, Overbrook, March 5, 1914. He was educated at the Germantown Academy, residing in this city until the outbreak of the war between the States. He responded to President Lincoln's call for men, as did his five brothers, all serving with honor. Shortly prior to his enlistment he visited his three brothers, who were officers of the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, then stationed at Camp Goodman, Point of Rocks, Maryland, and on December 9, 1861, he took part in the skirmish at Point of Rocks while still a civilian. He enlisted in Company M, 28th Regiment, December 13, 1861, was promoted sergeant and served until October 28, 1862, when he was transferred to Company D, 147th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, his brother, William E. Goodman, being lieutenant of Company M and captain of Company D, afterward brevetted major. Joseph E. Goodman was promoted sergeant March 1, 1863; first sergeant, July 4, 1863; second lieutenant, 52nd Company, Veteran Reserve Corps, September 16, 1864; and was honorably discharged August 8, 1866. He saw hard service in both commands, but escaped without injury until that fateful day, November 27, 1863, at Ringgold, Georgia, when he received the wound that caused the loss of a leg. It was a fortunate circumstance that at the time his brother,

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Dr. Henry Earnest Goodman, was surgeon-in-chief, and it was he who performed the operation in the field hospital.

During his term of service Joseph E. Goodman participated in the following actions: in 1862, in the occupation of Boliver, Loudoun Heights, Virginia, February 28; Lovettsville, Virginia, March 1; Leesburg, Virginia, March 8; Snickersville, Virginia, March 12; Upperville, March 24; operations at Middleburg, Virginia, March 27; Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, April 2. In 1863 he was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-2-3, battle of Gettysburg, July 1-2-3, operations at Fairplay, Maryland, July 13; operations at Manassas Gap, Virginia, July 21; occupation of Shelbyville, Tennessee, October 7; Wauhatchie, Tennessee, on the same date; battle of Look-out Mountain, November 24; battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25; skirmish at Peavine Creek, November 26; and the battle of Ringgold, Georgia (Taylor's Ridge) where he received his wound, November 27. After recovery Mr. Goodman did not take advantage of his misfortune to escape further duty for the government, but was mustered out of the volunteer service to accept promotion as second lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was placed on recruiting duty in Philadelphia. He was next on guard duty at the McClellan United States General Hospital, and afterward at Mower Hospital, Chestnut Hill, in command of the 52nd Company, Veteran Reserve Corps. His last service was in Texas as Sub. Assistant Commander of the Freedmen's Bureau for Colorado county, with headquarters at Columbus, Texas, where he remained until his honorable discharge and his return to private life, August 8, 1866. This last period, full of danger and stirring incident, was one Lieutenant Goodman was pleased often to recall, the dangers passed through being compensated for by the benefits the Bureau brought the freedmen.

After receiving his discharge from the

army he returned to Philadelphia, where he was for some time in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and otherwise engaged until 1873. In that year he entered the employ of Harrington & Goodman, importers of tailors' trimmings, two of his brothers being members of the firm, of which he also became a member in 1880. He became one of the prosperous, well-known merchants of Philadelphia, the house transacting a large business in its specialties. He lived to the age of nearly seventy-two years, and bore an honored name that he transmitted unsullied to his four sons. He was a broadminded man of generous impulse, responding freely to all calls upon his sympathy.

Lieutenant Goodman was a Republican in politics. He ever cherished a love for his old comrades-in-arms, and with them was bound in closest fraternal relations. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of General Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, taking active interest and pride in both memberships. He was a member of the Union League until his death, as were his brothers, Colonel Samuel Goodman, Edward H. Goodman, and Dr. Henry Earnest Goodman, a bust of the last named who was vice-president, adorning the home of the League on Broad street. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Hamilton Whist Club.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Goodman married (first) in October, 1869, Emma R. Gubert, who died June 11, 1875, leaving two children: Mary Agnes, who died at the age of twenty-three years; and Joseph Ernest Jr., now vice-president and treasurer of the corporation of Harrington & Goodman. He married (second) November 19, 1876, Bertha S. Barron, born in England, but from childhood a resident of Lockport, New York, and Philadelphia. Children of second marriage: Carlton M. of Harrington & Goodman, Inc.; Edward H., a physician of Philadelphia; Barron.

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Mrs. Goodman survives her husband and continues her residence at the beautiful home, No. 5953 Drexel road, Overbrook, Pennsylvania.

BRUMM, Charles Napoleon,

Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman.

Charles Napoleon Brumm is the son of George Reinhardt Brumm of Zweibruecken or Du Pont, Rhinepfaltz, Bavaria, and Salome Zernholdt, near Strasburg, Alsace Lorraine, France; both parents were of Huguenot stock.

He was born at Pottsville on the ninth day of June, A. D., 1838, received a common school education, with the exception of one year at Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; served an apprenticeship and worked for four years as a watch maker; studied law two years in the office of the late Howell Fisher, Esq.; left his studies and enlisted in the Civil War as a private under the first call of President Lincoln for three months men; was elected first lieutenant of Company I, 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the expiration of his term, he enlisted September 15, 1861, for three years; was elected first lieutenant of Company K, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 18, 1861; was detailed on the staff of General Barton, as assistant quartermaster and aide-de-camp, which position he held under Generals Barton and Pennypacker, until the expiration of his term of service; resumed the study of law under the late Judge Parry.

He applied for examination for admission to the bar in 1868, but was not permitted to be examined, because of an order of court as follows, namely:—"The Court having learned that the applicant had been instrumental in spreading reports derogatory to the dignity of the Court, at Harrisburg, we therefore appoint John W. Ryon, Frank Dewees, Decatur Nice, John W. Roseberry, and Christopher Little a committee to investigate his actions, and report their findings to Court."

These reports were based on the following facts: During the Civil War, the anthracite coal fields, and especially Schuylkill county, had a large element of disloyal citizens known as "Copperheads" and "Buckshots." So violent had they become that the government was compelled to draw a number of regiments of infantry, artillery and cavalry from the front and quarter them in this locality to prevent rioting and to enforce the draft, among which were the 10th New Jersey Infantry, Dana Troop of Cavalry, Durell's Battery, Hawkin's New York Battery, and several regiments of the Invalid Corps.

After these troops had been recalled, lawlessness reigned supreme in this section, and gave rise to an organization known as the Mollie McGuires. Criminals charged with murder and other high crimes could not be convicted. The better citizens organized themselves into a society known as the Loyal Legion, by means of which a move was started to have certain legislation passed at Harrisburg for the protection of our citizens, among which were: first, the State Police Bill, known as the "Snapper police bill"; second, the Jury Bill, requiring minority representation on the board of jury commissioners; third, the Criminal Law Judge Bill, which created a criminal court having jurisdiction over Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin counties, with exclusive criminal jurisdiction in this county. To aid and bring about the passage of these bills, Benjamin Bannan, editor of the "Miners' Journal," and Charles N. Brumm, the subject of this sketch, were selected by the Union League to go to Harrisburg. They got the bills passed through the legislature, and the then governor, John W. Geary, signed the bills. His successful efforts in the passage of these bills were the acts complained of by the court. The committee appointed to investigate these acts never reported to court; or, if they did, no action was ever taken on such report.

In the meantime the applicant presented

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his petition for examination to Judge Pearson, of Lebanon and Dauphin counties, who made the following order: "Whereas, the applicant, Charles N. Brumm, was refused admission to the Schuylkill County Bar, for reasons unknown to the law, and contrary to any rules of Court in this Commonwealth, we therefore appoint Messrs. Funk, Miller and Weidman, as a committee to examine said applicant for admission."

After the examination, they certified him to the court for admission, whereupon he was sworn in as a member of the Lebanon county bar. Application was then made in Schuylkill county court, by the Honorable Owen Parry, ex-judge, for admission on this certificate, but the court still refused to take any action, until some time in 1871, when, the gang was about to submit the bill known as the Additional Law Judge Bill. Brumm and his friends opposed the passage of said bill, when Brumm's former preceptor, Howell Fisher, Esq., was notified that if Brumm and his friends would withdraw their objections to the passage of that bill, they would admit him to the Schuylkill county bar. This being agreed to, he was sworn in without any further examination, or report ever having been entered.

During this time, Brumm was appointed Deputy Revenue Assessor. The Income Law was then in force, and as many of the miners were earning sufficient to require them to make a return on their incomes, it was very dangerous to go through the outlying districts to make the assessments. Many threats and attacks were made upon the assessor by the lawless element, but through his determined, fearless conduct, he escaped without serious injury.

Brumm was always very much interested in all public questions, and took a leading part in the politics of the day, and stumped the county during the Fremont campaign in 1856, although only eighteen years of age, and has been on the stump in the States of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Mary-

land, Virginia and West Virginia. He was always a bitter enemy of ring rule and political bosses.

He was elected to Congress in 1878, to represent the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, but was counted out by one hundred and ninety-two votes. President Harrison appointed him Deputy Attorney General, but he declined to accept the appointment. He was also tendered the post of Minister to Brussels by President McKinley, but also declined that position. He was counsel for District No. 9, United Mine Workers Association before the Strike Commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902, and was the author of the basis upon which the strike was settled, viz: that the tolls should be eliminated from the sliding scale, and wages regulated exclusively on the price of coal. He was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, and to fill the unexpired term of the Honorable George R. Patterson, deceased, in the Fifty-ninth Congress, and to the Sixtieth Congress, serving nearly fifteen years. He became so disgusted with the autocratic rulings of Joseph Cannon, speaker of the House, and the conduct of the political bosses at that time, that he refused to run for Congress again, but became a candidate for judge of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions and Equity Courts of Schuylkill county, and was elected in 1908. So bitter was the gang against him, that C. A. Snyder, who was then elected State Senator with him on the same ticket, filed exceptions to his account; and notwithstanding that said exceptions were entered and dated after the time limited for the filing of any exceptions, yet proceedings went on for some time, until finally they were withdrawn upon the motion of petitioner.

The judge had not been long on the bench, when the famous ballot-box stuffing cases were all brought before him for trial, and petitions were filed on affidavit of vari-

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ous citizens, asking the court to impound the ballot-boxes, which was done in every instance, and resulted in the sheriff, Captain Clay W. Evans, securing the boxes before the custodians knew the order had been issued. The result was, that some twenty-odd ballot-box stuffers and election officers were convicted and punished, which resulted in putting a number of the professionals out of business and securing fairly honest elections.

Sometime after this, his enemies got a man, whom he had restrained from inciting to riot, to have articles of impeachment preferred against him, before the legislature at Harrisburg. After the taking of considerable testimony, the majority of the committee, consisting of the Honorables Judson W. Stone, D. Lloyd Claycomb and Donald Glenn, reported against the impeachment, while Honorables Maurice J. Speiser and A. W. Mitchell reported in favor of the impeachment; but when it came to a vote of the House on the minority report, there was but one vote cast in favor of that report, and that was cast by Speiser of Philadelphia, and the majority report, exonerating the judge, passed unanimously.

Mr. Brumm was married to Virginia James, daughter of William James, one of the pioneer coal operators of Schuylkill county, and his wife, Susan James, who is a descendant of the old Pennsylvania Schindel and Marlin families, and a sister of J. Harry James, ex-District Attorney. They had nine children, of whom six are living: Howell Lincoln, Charles Claude, Susan Ida, Joan Lily, George Franklin and Seth Arthur.

WOOD, Col. Edward E.,

Army Officer, Instructor at West Point.

The military history of Colonel Wood is one of peculiar interest as he represents both branches of the army—the volunteer and the regular. Born in Lancaster county,

Pennsylvania, September 17, 1846, he was but a schoolboy when the War between the States broke out in all its fury. He was keen to enlist, but it was not until September 8, 1862, that he could induce a recruiting officer to entertain his desire to serve his country. He enlisted on the above date in Company C, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and at once went to the front, where he showed all the coolness, bravery and dash of a veteran. His rise was rapid and unusual for one so young; he was appointed sergeant in 1862; acting first sergeant in 1863; first sergeant in 1864; first lieutenant in 1864; acting regimental adjutant, 1864-1865; acting commissary of musters on the staff of the First Division, Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac, 1865, honorably discharged and mustered out on August 7, 1865, aged eighteen years ten months twenty days. He served in both the great armies of the east—the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Shenandoah, always as a cavalryman. He was captured during the first year of service at Occoquan, Virginia, in 1862, and confined in Castle Thunder, Richmond, Virginia, until his exchange in May, 1863. He at once rejoined his regiment and his service until the surrender of Lee made up for his forced inaction. He took part in every campaign, battle and engagement in which the Second Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, participated, to the surrender at Appomattox, including Gettysburg, Wilderness, Five Forks, Winchester and Appomattox.

His military career attracted the attention of leading statesmen and soldiers, and after a competitive examination he was nominated for a cadetship at West Point, United States Military Academy, in 1866, passed through the four years course with honor, and was graduated with the rank of second lieutenant, June 8, 1870, and assigned to the cavalry arm, and is now a colonel, United States Army, and professor of Languages at West Point. His promo-

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tions in the regular army have followed in regular order as follows: First lieutenant, 1873; captain, 1886, lieutenant-colonel and professor of Modern Languages, United States Military Academy, 1892; colonel United States army, October 1, 1902. He has seen frontier service as aide-de-camp to General Schofield; as assistant professor of French and Spanish, and his present position as professor of Modern Languages at the academy. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Society of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac; the Military Service Institution of the United States; the Cavalry Association; and the Association of Graduates of United States Military Academy.

This brief record covers a half a century of honorable military service under the Stars and Stripes, and can scarcely be duplicated in any branch of the service. It covers the periods of youth, manhood, and old age; and in each period and in every rank, Colonel Wood has proved himself indeed a soldier. As a scholar and linguist he has also attained high rank, and as an instructor in languages has been very successful.

SMILEY, Frank, Sr.,

Public Official.

One of the special glories of the Anglo-Saxon race is its selfmade men, and its governments which tend to make selfmade men possible. The city of East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, has a number of these men and numbers them among her noblest sons, but to none does she point with more pride than to Frank Smiley Sr., at present burgess of the town, the record of whose life stamps him as one of the best and most typical selfmade men of his generation.

David Smiley, grandfather of Frank Smiley Sr., was born between 1790 and 1795, and lived in Stroud township, at

what is known as Deep Hole Bridge, which crosses the Brodhead Creek in the northern part of the township. He was the owner of a farm of about fifty acres, and was also the butcher of that section. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He married Polly ———, and had children: James; William; Ashton; David; Charles, of further mention; Susan; Peggy; Sally Ann; Elizabeth; Mary.

Charles Smiley, son of David and Polly Smiley, was born in Stroud township, in 1824, and died in 1858 from injuries received on the railroad. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, and at an early age entered the employ of the railroad company. Prior to this he had assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm, and had learned the wheelwright's trade with John Staples. He then formed his connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, an association which remained uninterrupted until his death. His work with the company was that of a carpenter. Mr. Smiley married Emily, daughter of Samuel Schoonover, of Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania, and they had children: Edward, deceased; Frank, whose name heads this sketch; Ellen, who married ———.

Frank Smiley Sr., son of Charles and Emily (Schoonover) Smiley, was born in Stroud township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1854. He acquired a practical education in the public schools of his district, and upon the completion of his studies was engaged in farming at Bushkill about one year. He then became a water-boy on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and after a time, a brakeman, then conductor, and in 1888, was appointed yard master at the East Stroudsburg station. December 20, 1913, he broke his leg, and is now on the pension list of the company, after forty-eight years of uninterrupted service with this corporation. He is a stanch Democrat in poli-

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tics, and for nine years represented his town on the school board. In January, 1914, he was honored by his fellow citizens by election to the office of burgess of the town of East Stroudsburg, for a term of four years. Although not even one-quarter of his term has expired, he has already proved his worth to the community in this responsible office. In the world of finance he has also exerted a considerable influence and is a member of the board of directors of the East Stroudsburg National Bank. His religious affiliation has been with the Methodist church for many years. He is a member of Barger Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Improved Order of Red Men; Railroad Men's Mutual Aid Association.

Mr. Smiley married Sarah, a daughter of James Davis, of English ancestry. They have children: 1. Charles W., a grocer in East Stroudsburg, who married Olive A. Paul, and has children: James, Thomas, Emily, Louise and Frank. 2. Frank Jr., married Ella Fleckler, and has children: Sarah and Frances.

RINKER, Edgar,

Building Contractor.

It has been well said that the architectural beauty of East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, commands the unqualified admiration of every visitor to the city, and to the men from whose brains this beauty has emanated, great praise is due. Prominent among those who have borne their share in this line of the adornment of the city is Edgar Rinker, the well known contractor and builder.

The American progenitor of the Rinker family was born in Germany, and settled in Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He was the possessor of a large farm, which he cleared and cultivated to great advantage. He married and had children: Joseph; Solomon; John, of further mention; Louisa; Hannah and Polly.

John Rinker, son of the preceding, until

he had attained his majority assisted his father in the cultivation of the homestead farm, and then purchased one for himself, of one hundred and fifty acres, near Reeders, and cultivated this successfully throughout his life. He was a man of considerable prominence in the councils of the Democratic party, filled a number of township offices, among them being those of tax collector, supervisor, and overseer of the poor. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church at Reeders. He married Martha Pensil, and had children: John; David, of further mention; Amos, died in the army; Eva Ann; Jeremiah; Elias; Elizabeth; Eliza and Silas.

David Rinker, son of John and Martha (Pensil) Rinker, was born April 11, 1829, and died in Jackson township, July 28, 1886. He was educated in the district schools near his home, and until the outbreak of the Civil War was his father's assistant in the cultivation of the farm. He then enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, served through the war, and at its close returned to Jackson township, and was engaged in various occupations, until his death. He married Julia Ann, born April 15, 1838, a daughter of George Singer, of Jackson township, and they were the parents of: Uriah, born December 16, 1856; Mary, born April 25, 1858, died January 28, 1907, married Christian Siptroth; George F., born June 28, 1861; Alice, born July 11, 1864, married David Smith; Edgar, whose name heads this sketch; William, born February 2, 1869; John A., born May 18, 1871.

Edgar Rinker, son of David and Julia Ann (Singer) Rinker, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1866. His education was the general one of a country boy, and was acquired in the district schools. He worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age, then was engaged in farming operations with others until 1884, after which he went to East Stroudsburg, and there entered an

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apprenticeship to learn the carpenter's trade with A. W. Teeter, with whom he remained as apprentice and journeyman for a period of ten years. He then established himself in the contracting and building business with which he has been prominently identified since that time. Two of the most imposing structures in Monroe county are the Masonic Temple and the East Stroudsburg National Bank, both of which were erected by Mr. Rinker, in addition to numerous private residences of great beauty, and many other buildings. He is noted for the care and reliability with which he executes all contracts, and has won many friends in the business world as well as in the social. He is a Republican in his political opinions, a member of the East Stroudsburg Board of Trade, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. He is a member of the Methodist church at East Stroudsburg, trustee and secretary of the official board, and has been choir leader for the past twenty years.

Mr. Rinker married, December 31, 1885, Cornelia A., born January 16, 1865, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Gunn) Merring, of Sussex county, New Jersey. Children: Alfred, married Ada Kline and has a daughter, Verna; May M., a teacher in the public schools at East Stroudsburg; Harold T., is now taking an architectural course at the University of Pennsylvania.

BUCK, Casper,

Enterprising Citizen.

Casper Buck, of Mountainhome, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family which, while it has been in this country a little more than half a century, has already proven its worth in furnishing faithful and patriotic citizens.

The grandfather of our subject, John Bernhardt Buck, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died there. He married Margaret Deirr, also born and died in Wurtemberg. He was a farmer.

John Jacob Buck, son of John Bernhardt Buck, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 8, 1819, and emigrated to the United States about the year 1866. He purchased a farm in Barrett township, which he cleared and commenced to cultivate, a work in which he was engaged until his death January 3, 1886. In Germany he had been a member of the Lutheran church, but after settling here he joined the Moravian church at Canadensis, Pennsylvania. He married, in Germany, Margaret Walter, born August 22, 1822, died April 17, 1879, daughter of Casper Walter, and they were the parents of the following named children, all of whom were born in Germany with the exception of the youngest: John Bernhardt, now deceased, was a farmer and lumberman of Snyder'sville; Martin, a lumberman of Luzerne county; Mary, married Conrad Single, deceased; Abbie, deceased, married John Gravel; Casper, of further mention; Adam, of Chestnut Hill township, Monroe county; Conrad, a farmer; Margaret, married Albert Phelps; Agnes, married Michael Dursch, of Kingston, Pennsylvania; Barbara, died in infancy.

Casper Buck was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 8, 1856, and until the age of eleven years attended the schools of his native country. He came to this country with his parents, and for a time attended the country schools in Barrett township, and then assisted his father in the farming operations of the latter. He then entered the employ of Shaffer & Rhinehart, farmers and lumbermen, remained with them nine years, and then spent nine years in the employ of George Shaffer. By this time the result of his thrift and industry was a considerable capital, and he purchased a farm of about one hundred acres in Barrett township, which he put under cultivation. In the meantime he had also taken a course in embalming and undertaking, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and for some years was associated as an

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undertaker with George C. Shaffer, but in recent years has conducted the business independently. In 1906, his wife giving him material and practical assistance, he opened a summer boarding house, known as "Roxana Cottage," on his farm, and this was such a successful enterprise, that it has been conducted every summer since that time. Mr. Buck is a member of Mountain-home Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is secretary of the lodge. He married Madaline, a daughter of Edward and Hannah Deibler, of Canadensis, Pennsylvania, and they have one child: Laura, who married Orville Price, of Barrett township, Monroe county, and has two children: Imogene and Gwendolyn. Edward Deibler was a farmer of Barrett township; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1813, died in 1884. He married Hannah Lomax, born 1832, in England, died February 15, 1910, in Canadensis. Their children: Sophia, Robert, Madaline, Wilhelma, Charles and Catherine. He was a Methodist in religious belief, and trustee of Canadensis (Pennsylvania) church.

ZACHARIAS, Joseph H., **Building Contractor.**

There is always especial interest attaching to the life of a man who has turned the tide of success, and has shown his ability to cope with others in the daily struggle to reach the coveted goal. Each must fight his own way to the front of the field or else be overtaken by disaster and left far behind. The career of Joseph H. Zacharias, brick manufacturer, lumberman, and saw mill owner, of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, has been especially meritorious, and may well be held up as an example for others to imitate.

Daniel Zacharias, his father, lived in Jackson township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he was at one time the owner of a small farm and in later life engaged in various occupations. He was a member of

the Hamilton Square Corners Lutheran Church, and a good, public-spirited citizen. He married Mary, a daughter of Peter H. Singer, of Reeders, Pennsylvania, and of their children the following eight attained maturity: Sarah; Catherine; Joseph H., whose name heads this sketch; Freeman; Amanda; Edward; Jane; Clara.

Joseph H. Zacharias was born in Jackson township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1851, and his educational advantages consisted of the meager ones which the district schools of his native township afforded. However, he made the best use of these limited opportunities, and keen observation from his earliest years enabled him to acquire a fund of knowledge of very creditable amount. He was still very young when he came to Stroudsburg and found employment in the brick works of Bossard & Flory, and then with Störner & Shively. About 1881, in association with his brother-in-law, he purchased the brick works of Cornelius Störner, his former employer, operated these for some years in partnership with the aforesaid brother-in-law, and then purchased the latter's interests and operated them alone. Many other enterprises have claimed the time and attention of Mr. Zacharias, among them being the lumber business. He buys timber in the rough state, and puts it into salable shape as lumber in the saw mill which is also one of his numerous possessions. Another industry in which he is largely engaged is that of lime, sand, cement, etc., and he has seven teams constantly in his employ for light and heavy trucking purposes. Still another enterprise, and one of no mean importance, is the general store still owned but not conducted by Mr. Zacharias in East Stroudsburg for the past quarter of a century, which is well and fully stocked, and conducted on the most up-to-date lines. The general contracting business is another undertaking which has had the benefit of Mr. Zacharias' handling, and he has erected many fine buildings, including

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the Baptist church. Always a great lover of nature and all matters connected with the country, it is but natural that he should be the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and forty-nine acres, in Stroud township, and this he keeps in an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Zacharias is one of those busy men who, apparently, always have time to spare, and so, as a public spirited citizen, he has not neglected to bestow a share of his time on public affairs, and has served two terms as a member of the East Stroudsburg borough council; two terms as school director; and two terms, of three years each, as county commissioner. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church of East Stroudsburg, of which he is a trustee. His fraternal connection is with: J. Simpson Africa Lodge, No. 628, Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member more than thirty years, and has filled all the chairs.

Mr. Zacharias married Elizabeth Siptroth, born October 27, 1853. She is a daughter of Henry and Sally Ann (Singer) Siptroth, the former born January 19, 1820, the latter born January 19, 1821, of Jackson township, Monroe county. Henry Siptroth emigrated to the United States at the age of nineteen years, and found employment at Easton, Pennsylvania. Later he purchased a farm in Jackson township, which he cleared and cultivated, and there became one of the prominent residents of the section. Mr. and Mrs. Zacharias have had children: 1. Alva B., killed in an accident at the age of twenty-two years. 2. Amzi W., born March 22, 1875, educated in the public schools of East Stroudsburg, and has been associated with his father in his business interests all his life, still continues; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Malta; married Augusta Kintner, daughter of Daniel Kintner and Martha M. Marsh; children: Hazel, Thresa, Dorothy, Joseph H. Jr.

ALBERT, Abraham,

Enterprising Citizen.

Abraham Albert, a representative and public spirited citizen of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, well known as a real estate dealer and a builder, is a man of probity and honor, who possesses in a marked degree the characteristics which insure success in business life. His entire life has been spent in the State of Pennsylvania, and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his staunchest and truest friends, a fact which indicates an honorable and an upright career. He has won an unassailable reputation in business circles, not only because of his skill and success, but by reason of the straightforward, honorable business principles he has undeviatingly followed.

Adam Albert, his father, was born near the river Rhine, in Germany, in 1807, and died at Canadensis, Barrett township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1892. He came from Germany on a sailing vessel between 1830 and 1835, bringing with him his wife and their two children, and they were four months on the water. At first they settled in New York City, where he found employment as a meat cutter in the old Astor House, on lower Broadway. A few years later he removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the construction of the canal. In 1841 he settled in Price township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, purchasing a piece of land there, which he cleared and put under cultivation, remaining there until 1867, when he took up his residence in Canadensis. In this town he bought a small plot of land, erected a boarding house on it, which was the first in that section of the country. He conducted this for a number of years, during sixteen of which he had the government contract of carrying the mail between the stations of Canadensis and Cresco. Six years prior to his death he retired from the discharge of these responsible duties. He was one

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of the founders and trustees of the Moravian church, at Coeville, the building having been erected in 1859. Mr. Albert married in Germany, Louise, born in that country in 1811, died in Pennsylvania in 1887, and they were the parents of twelve children, of whom the following attained maturity: Elizabeth and Henry, born in Germany; Anthony and Catherine, born in Easton, Pennsylvania; Andrew and Mary, born in Price township; Edward, born in Barrett township; Abraham, of further mention.

Abraham Albert was born in Canadensis, Barrett township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1847. His educational advantages were acquired in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and his earlier years were spent in farming and in assisting his father in the management of the boarding house. In 1871 he purchased this establishment, which he conducted eighteen years, and he had his father and mother living with him all the rest of their lives. In 1890 he sold the boarding house, and two years later purchased a beautiful home on Broad street, East Stroudsburg, where he resided for a number of years. He is a man of great foresight and progress, and realizing the prosperity which must inevitably come to East Stroudsburg, he purchased various parcels of real estate, sold some for building lots, and erected houses on others, which he also sold, and has done much to increase the value of real estate throughout the town. In political matters Mr. Albert is a Democrat, served as overseer of the poor in Barrett township in 1890, and for a number of years was a member of the election board. For some years he was a director of the First National Bank of East Stroudsburg, but resigned owing to the fact of his numerous business responsibilities. At the present time he is in office as the third vice-president of the East Stroudsburg Board of Trade. Mr. Albert married (first) in 1870, Susan, who died in 1891, a daughter of

Ichabod Price, a farmer and raftsmen, and had children: Louise and Nellie, who died young; Blanch, married John P. Wycoff, and has children, Helen and Jack. Mr. Albert married (second) in 1894, Emily Bruton, who died in 1900.

BUTZ, George,

Bank Official.

George Butz, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, for many years prominently identified with the financial and other important interests of the city, represented a family which had been connected with the welfare and prosperity of the state for a number of generations.

John Butz was born in Hamilton township, in 1812, died at Tannersville, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1891. He learned the carpenter's trade and in 1834 came to Pocono, Pennsylvania. He was one of the builders of Lutheran Reformed church, afterwards was superintendent for R. T. Downing & Company, tanners, until 1848, when he engaged in undertaking for a while; then removed to Bartonsville and engaged in the tanning business with the firm of Keller & Butz. He was school director, overseer of the poor and held other township offices. He was a director in the old Stroudsburg Bank, and was a good Christian man and reliable citizen.

He married Rachel Brutzman in 1836, and had three children: Jane, married Samuel Shiveley; Jacob; George, whose name heads this sketch.

George Butz, son of John Butz, was born in Pocono township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1848, and died at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1909. The public schools of his native town furnished his early educational advantages, and he was then sent to the National Business College, at New Haven, Connecticut, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. His first business position was as a clerk in the general store of

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Jacob Stauffer, at Tannersville, Pennsylvania, and upon the death of Mr. Stauffer, Mr. Butz accepted a position in the general store of Charles Brown, spending altogether, twenty years in these two stores. During this long period of time he had amply displayed his ability as a business man and financier and, January 8, 1883, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Stroudsburg, and in 1887 took up his residence in Stroudsburg. At that time he accepted the position of teller of the bank, and held this uninterruptedly until shortly prior to his death, when he had practically retired. But it was not in business circles alone that the beneficial influence of Mr. Butz was felt. In matters connected with religious welfare, Mr. Butz was an active worker, was an elder of the Zion Reformed Church of Stroudsburg, and superintendent of the Sunday School connected with it.

Mr. Butz married in Tannersville, Pennsylvania, in 1884, Maggie A., a daughter of Jacob, born January 22, 1824, died February 7, 1903, and Mary, born April 14, 1824, died June 13, 1901, (Werkheiser) Learn, of Tannersville, and granddaughter of Peter Learn, who lived on a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, which came to him through the death of his father near Tannersville. Jacob Learn was a prominent citizen of Pocono township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania; he was justice of the peace for forty-five years; was always a Democrat, and conscientious member of the Lutheran church of Tannersville, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Learn were: Peter W.; Catherine; Henry; Maggie A., mentioned above. Mr. Butz was a most estimable man in private life. Devoted to his home, it was his pleasure to assemble there a choice circle of friends and pass the hours in simple and unaffected pleasures. Of a generous and kindly nature, his benefactions were numerous, but ever bestowed without ostentation, so that their amount and scope is known only to the beneficiaries.

GETZ, Forry Rohner,

Dental Practitioner and Writer.

The Getz family were in Lancaster county soon after the American Revolution, and probably long before that time. Barton's "Life of Rittenhouse," says "Peter Getz was a self-taught mechanic of singular ingenuity, in the borough of Lancaster, where he exercised the trade of silversmith and jeweler, and was remarkable for the extraordinary elegance and beauty of the workmanship he executed. He was a candidate in 1792 for the place of chief coiner or engraver at the mint."

George Getz was born in July, 1789, in the city of Lancaster. He learned the printing business in Lancaster, under Hugh Hamilton, of "The Journal" office, but later entered the United States Navy as midshipman, and took part in the memorable engagement between the "Hornet" and the "Peacock," under Captain James Lawrence; also was in several other minor naval engagements. He resigned his post in the navy in the year 1813, and was appointed by President Madison a lieutenant in the army, in which capacity he served until the close of the War of 1812. In 1816 he moved to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he established the "Berks and Schuylkill Journal," which paper he published for sixteen years. He was elected mayor of Reading in March, 1850, again in 1851 and 1852, and died February 10, 1853, at Reading, Pennsylvania.

Levi Gross Getz, a descendant of the above-mentioned Lancaster county family, was born, lived and died there. He married Maria Hess Landis, of Lancaster county, who had issue, a son, of whom more hereafter.

Noah Landis Getz, son of Levi Gross and Maria Hess (Landis) Getz, was born April 9, 1852, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer in East Hempfield, and resided at the old homestead during his entire lifetime. He married Fanny Hermacher Rohner, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and had issue: 1. Forry Rohner

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Getz, of whom more later. 2. Noah Rohner Getz, born September 3, 1879, in East Hempfield Town, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. 3. Mabel Rohner Getz, born in East Hempfield Town. 4. John Rohner Getz. 5. Marie Getz, who married Charles Bacon of York county, Pennsylvania. 6. Harry R. Getz. 7. Rohner Getz.

Forry Rohner Getz, son of Noah Landis and Fanny Hermacher (Rohner) Getz, was born January 3, 1877, in East Hempfield Town, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He received his elementary education in the public schools of East Hempfield Town, and attended the Franklin and Marshall Academy, where he prepared for college. He entered the Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1897, and graduated therefrom in 1901 with the A. B. degree. The same year he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received the D. D. S. degree therefrom in 1904; also took post-graduate work, and was granted the A. M. degree in 1904 from the University of Pennsylvania. He came to New York City soon after graduation, and engaged in the practice of dentistry, where he has continued in that profession since that time.

He married Kathleen Bradley Harford, daughter of Richard J. Harford of New York, September 6, 1905, in New York. She was born September 13, 1876, at Beltona, in Yates county, New York; her father was a distinguished Civil War veteran of a New York regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Getz had children: Forry Harford Getz, born March 11, 1909, in New York City; Pauline Harford Getz, born September 9, 1911, in New York City.

Dr. Getz is a progressive leader in his profession, who gives promise of a brilliant career in his chosen vocation; he has prepared and read numerous papers on various topics relating to dental science before the several dental societies with which he is affiliated. He is a member of the First

District Dental Society of New York City, the New York Institute of Dental Technique, the E. C. Kirk Dental Society, and the University of Pennsylvania Dental Fraternity. He is a member of the Lancaster Society of New York City; the Pennsylvania Society of New York City; and of the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania; also of St. Paul's Reformed Lutheran Church.

HUNLOCK, Andrew,

Lawyer, Progressive Citizen.

Mr. Andrew Hunlock, of Wilkes-Barre, is descended from Jonathan Hunlock, founder of the family in Pennsylvania, and its pioneer in the valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna. The family name is commemorated by Hunlock Creek, on which stream he lived and died, at a place known as Blanchard's Hill. Jonathan, his son, married Mary Jameson, whose Scotch-Irish ancestor came to Connecticut in 1725. Two members of the Jameson family were killed in the Wyoming Massacre.

Andrew Hunlock was born in Kingston, May 1, 1839, eldest son of Jameson and Ann Maria (Royal) Hunlock; the father was a farmer and business man. The son obtained his early education in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary. He studied law under the office preceptorship of Lyman Hakes, of the Luzerne county bar, and in November, 1868, was admitted to practice, and from that time to the present has been actively engaged in his profession. He has ever been recognized among the enterprising citizens of Wilkes-Barre, and has performed useful service in advancing its interests along both material and moral lines, but holding altogether aloof from political matters save in discharging the proper duties of citizenship, without desire for official distinction. He was a prime leader in the organization of the Anthracite Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre (for many years

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past one of the most substantial financial institutions of Luzerne county), and was its first president, serving until April, 1881, when he ceased to be a stockholder. He was among the projectors of the elegant Hotel Sterling, in the same city, and has been one of the principal owners to the present time. For upwards of thirty years he has been a member and one of the principal supporters of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and president of the Board of Trustees of the same. He has always been a willing and liberal contributor to the support of the various charitable institutions of the city and county. No worthy cause has ever appealed to him in vain, but his gifts have always been so modestly bestowed that in many instances his generosity has been unknown except to the immediate beneficiaries. He is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, in which he takes a deep interest, and of which he has been a trustee since 1908. He is also president of the Board of Directors of the Young Women's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Hunlock is unmarried.

KITSON, Thomas J.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

One of the ablest manufacturers and financiers of the city of Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, is to be found in the person of Thomas J. Kitson, president of the Thomas Kitson & Son Woolen Mills, Incorporated, of Stroudsburg. He is a descendant of Daniel Kitson, of Yeadon, Yorkshire, England, who served with distinction and bravery in the English navy, and who participated in the battle of the Nile. He married, and was the father of four children: David, of further mention; John; Daniel; Elizabeth.

David, son of Daniel Kitson, was born at Yeadon, Yorkshire, England, in 1785, and died in 1867. He was but fifteen years of age when he entered the English army, with

his brother Daniel, and he served for a period of seventeen years. At first he was stationed in the West Indies, and later in the East Indies. He was present at the taking of the Isles of France, Bourbon and Ceylon, was a participant in the Napoleonic wars, being wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and drew a pension from 1817 until his death. As a further mark of appreciation he received from the British government a medal with the following inscription: "June 18, 1815, Corporal David Kitson, of the 33rd. Reg't. of Foot, Wellington, Waterloo." This medal is now in the possession of his grandson, Thomas J. Kitson.

Thomas, son of David Kitson, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and died at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1900. At the age of ten years he became a worker in the woolen mills in his native town in England, remaining thus employed until he was nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to America. He found employment at Leeds, Greene county, New York, then worked in various places until his return to England in 1866. Coming again to America, he established himself in business at Thomaston, Connecticut, about 1873, and in association with two others opened the Wallace Mills at Stroudsburg. The year 1873 witnessed a panic, and the young industry was not able to weather the financial storm. Mr. Kitson then formed a partnership with Mr. Wallace, they reopened the mill, and operated it successfully together until the retirement of Mr. Wallace in 1883, when Mr. Kitson assumed sole control, and the Stroudsburg Woolen Mills held a position in the front ranks of the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kitson owed his rise in the business world solely to his unaided ambition and executive ability, and his integrity and honor were known and respected throughout the business world. He was also one of the founders of the Saylorsburg Brick Company. He married (first) in 1859, Martha A. Raynor, of Brad-

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ford, England, who died January 24, 1894, and had children: Marion; Thomas J., whose name heads this sketch. He married (second) in 1895, Effie Snyder.

Thomas J. Kitson was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1875. He was the recipient of a comprehensive education which was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania. Immediately after the completion of his education he became associated with his father, in the manufacturing interests of the latter, was admitted to a partnership in 1898, and became the proprietor and manager of the mills upon the death of his father. The plant was incorporated in 1914 under the name of Thomas Kitson & Son, Incorporated, Mr. Kitson being president of this corporation. He is also a director of the Security Trust Company of Stroudsburg. Mr. Kitson and his wife are members of the Episcopal church of Stroudsburg. He married Lotta J., a daughter of James T. Kelly, of Bellaire, Ohio, and they have children: T. Jackson and J. T. K. Mr. Kitson is regarded by his fellow citizens as possessing business ability of an unusually high order, and his counsel is frequently in demand by men in the same and other lines of business. He is progressive, but his progressiveness is tempered by a sufficient amount of conservatism, and he always gives due consideration to any project which calls for a radical change. The men in his employ are sure of kind and considerate treatment, and look upon him as a friend as well as an employer.

HARRISON, Thomas Skelton,

Manufacturer, Civic Leader, Diplomat.

It is an impressive fact that the half century of the business life of Thomas S. Harrison has been spent as member of the firm Harrison Brothers & Company, and as vice-president and president under its corporate existence, Harrison Brothers &

Company (Inc.). Likewise impressive is the fact that his honored father, Michael Leib Harrison, was a partner in the same firm, John Harrison & Sons, from 1831 to 1833, then a partner of Harrison Brothers until 1845, then a partner of Harrison Brothers & Company until his retirement, January 1, 1877. But still more impressive is the fact that John Harrison, father of Michael Leib and grandfather of Thomas Skelton Harrison, founded the business in 1793, successfully conducted it until 1831, then admitted his sons, who in turn passed it on to their sons, and at no time has it been out of the family name or without a Harrison at its head, for considerably over a century. John Harrison, a manufacturing and operative chemist is believed to have been the first manufacturer of sulphuric acid in the United States, certainly was the first to successfully and profitably engage in its manufacture. It was no doubt the establishment of John Harrison referred to by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, April 27, 1810, wherein he states: "About 200,000 pounds of oil of vitrol and other acids are annually manufactured in a single establishment in Philadelphia." It is in honor of this pioneer chemist and manufacturer that "The John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry" stands at the University of Pennsylvania.

The sons of the founder, Thomas and Michael Leib Harrison, successfully conducted the business from the death of their father in 1833 until their joint retirement, January 1, 1877, in favor of John and Thomas Skelton, sons of Michael L., and George L. (2), son of Thomas Harrison. Three generations have been potent in the founding, upbuilding, and management of a great Philadelphia industry, and with it as firm and corporation Thomas Skelton Harrison has been uninterruptedly connected since 1865, although since 1902, when he laid down the presidency of the company,

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he has served only in an advisory capacity, but now (1915) has again accepted a directorship. Were fifty years of honorable business activity his only claim to special mention, it would be sufficient to mark him as a man of usefulness, but to this he has added three years of civil war service, a term of honorable connection with the diplomatic corps, prominent activity among the reformers of Philadelphia, and active interest in many departments of city and national life. Honor and prosperity have attended his life, and now past man's allotted years he is the same interested, helpful citizen as when he answered his city's call for men of energy and might to successfully carry through the great exposition of 1876, or later for strong men to band together in committees of one hundred, one hundred and fifty, or fifty, to oppose those who would make municipal government a byword and a shame.

Thomas Skelton Harrison was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1837, son of Michael Leib Harrison and grandson of John Harrison. Michael L. Harrison was born in 1807, spent his life in Philadelphia, and died in 1881, a man of strong character and prominence in the business world. His first wife, Virginia Thomas Skelton Johnston, bore him two sons, John and Thomas Skelton Harrison, and two daughters: Fannie, married William Dulles, deceased, and Eliza H., married William H. Elliot, deceased.

He was educated in private schools and business college, attending for several years the John W. Faries Classical Academy. He began business life as an employee of Harrison and Newhall, sugar refiners, his service there terminating by his enlistment in the United States navy in 1861. He was in the government service from July of that year to August, 1864, as paymaster, receiving honorable discharge at the end of his three years term. Mr. Harrison shares with the Count of Paris the distinction of serving his term without remuneration, do-

nating the entire sum due, \$5,400, to the War Library and the Museum of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania. In 1865 he was admitted to a partnership with his uncle, father, three brothers and a cousin, in the firm of Harrison Brothers & Company, and until 1902 was an active, cogent factor in its successful career as firm and corporation. He was vice-president of the corporation, 1897 to 1899, president from 1899 to 1902, retiring from official participation in company affairs in the latter year and remaining in retirement several years, but has now (1915) again accepted membership on the board of directors. The company's plant, located at Thirty-fifth street and Gray's Ferry road, is devoted to the manufacture of white lead, all paint ingredients, and ready-to-use paints, chemicals, and under the Harrison name, ownership, and management, became one of the important industrial institutions of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harrison took a deep interest in the Centennial Exposition of 1876, was a worker for its success during the years of preparation as well as during the Exposition months, served on important committees, and aided appreciably in many ways. For many years he was president of the American Manufacturing Chemists' Association, a powerful body that represented over thirteen hundred plants, capitalized at one hundred and fifty million dollars. An energetic and progressive man of affairs, in his life as a business man he has contributed his full quota to Philadelphia's greatness as a manufacturing city.

Mr. Harrison is a Republican in politics, and has been prominent in reform movements, having been an ardent supporter of the Bullitt bill, which gave to Philadelphia a reform charter and better municipal government. He was a member of the Political Reform Committee of One Hundred, of the later Committee of Fifty, and of the Committee of One Hundred in 1913, supporting and leading in the efforts of the re-

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formers to eliminate features of municipal government that had grown obnoxious. In 1897 he accepted the appointment from President McKinley and for a term served as Diplomatic Agent and United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt. In all that pertained to Philadelphia's advancement or betterment, Mr. Harrison has borne his full share during his busy life, but with the passing years many of these responsibilities have been transferred to younger shoulders. He possesses the same interest to-day, however, and with counsel and admonition encourages and warns. He retains his membership in many organizations, and is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Antiquarian and Numismatic societies, being president of the latter society. He was commander of Post No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1895, and has always felt a cordial fellowship for that order and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he is a past vice-commander. For his valuable diplomatic service he was twice decorated by the Khedive of Egypt, the last honor being the Grand Cordon, Imperial Order of the Medjidia. His clubs are the Union League, the Philadelphia, and Rabbit, of Philadelphia; the Chemists', and Army and Navy, of New York. He is a member of the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Harrison married, November 12, 1879, Louise Harvey, of Philadelphia. The family residence is No. 1520 Locust street. This brief record of a busy, useful life reveals Mr. Harrison as a man of strong character and high ideals. He has not sought his own aggrandizement, but honors have been plentifully bestowed upon him and his life from youthful manhood until the present is a record of deeds well performed.

CAMPBELL, John M.,

Lawyer, Financier, Philanthropist.

Eminent in the law, honored in the business world, influential in the councils of the

Democratic party, a valued friend of the cause of public education, and a distinguished churchman, John M. Campbell, of Philadelphia, occupies in his own generation and city a place in public esteem worthy of his honored father, Judge James Campbell.

Judge James Campbell, of Irish parentage, was born in Philadelphia in 1812, died January 23, 1893. He was given a good education, and after graduation began the study of law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, and in a remarkably short time his legal ability and his eloquent pleading won him fame and a lucrative practice. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor David Porter, continuing on the bench until 1851. In 1852 he was chosen by Governor William Bigler to be Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania, and on March 7, 1853, was appointed Postmaster-General of the United States by President Franklin Pierce. He was a member of the Pierce cabinet until its legal expiration, March 4, 1857, retiring two days later in favor of Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee. Judge Campbell then resumed private practice in Philadelphia, his home until death. He was a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, but failed to achieve his ambition. He was a member of the Board of City Trusts, a trustee of Jefferson Medical College and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, member of the Board of Education, directly responsible for the creation of the Girls' High School, and was one of the most honored men of his day. Judge James Campbell married Emilie S., daughter of John M. Chapron, and maternal granddaughter of Stephen Nidelet, of the silk importing firm, Capron & Nidelet, Philadelphia.

John M. Campbell, son of Judge James and Emilie S. (Chapron) Campbell, was born at No. 911 Pine street, Philadelphia, May 30, 1851. He prepared for college in the private schools of Samuel Allen and

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John W. Faries, entering the University of Pennsylvania in 1866 at the early age of fifteen years and graduating Bachelor of Arts, class of 1870. Later the University conferred upon Mr. Campbell the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. For three years after graduation he was closely engaged in the study of law under the guidance of his honored father, and in May, 1873, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He at once began practice and continues to this time, one of the influential and successful professional men of his generation. He is learned in the law, skillful in its application to the cause on trial, and commands a large practice in all State and Federal courts of the district. His offices are in the Lafayette Building.

Equally prominent in the business and philanthropic worlds, Mr. Campbell holds many positions of honor and trust. He is vice-president and director of the Continental Equitable Title and Trust Company, vice-president and director of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, vice-president and director of the Board of City Trusts, director of the French Benevolent Society, secretary and director of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, director of the Wills Eye Hospital, director of the Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, and in many ways is helpful in charitable and philanthropic work. Like his father, Mr. Campbell has ever been deeply interested in the cause of public education. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1874, succeeding Lewis C. Cassidy, was president of the Fifth Sectional Board, was elected president of the Board of Education in 1890, for twenty-five years was a member of the board, closely connected with the schools of Philadelphia and ever their fast friend, working for better conditions and greater efficiency.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Campbell has long ranked with the leaders of his party. Beginning in 1874 and continuing for many years, he sat as delegate in nearly every State Convention of his party, was presi-

dential elector in 1880 upon the Hancock ticket, in 1884 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency, was chairman of the Mayoralty Convention in 1881, and of the Receiver of Taxes Convention of 1884. In 1885 he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia by President Cleveland, and served until 1889. He declined the offer of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury made by President Cleveland during his second term, and has not held political office since the expiration of his term as surveyor, but was a presidential elector in 1892, 1896 and 1904. In 1898 he became a member of the Board of City Trusts, succeeding the venerable Richard Vaux, by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas. This office, once held by his father, Mr. Campbell yet fills.

Mr. Campbell is one of the prominent laymen of the Roman Catholic church of Philadelphia, a member of the St. John's Church. For over a quarter of a century he has been a member and secretary of the Board of Managers of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the oldest Catholic institution of its kind in the United States. He was a delegate to the Catholic Congress held at Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893, and is connected with the Philopatrian Library Institute and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, numbered among the ex-presidents of the latter body. He is solicitor for the Mechanics Insurance Company, the Continental Trust Company, the French Benevolent Society, and other corporations. His clubs are the Lawyers', Clover, Philadelphia Yacht, Catholic, Art and University, Mr. Campbell being an ex-president of the last-named organization. He married, February 20, 1888, Frances D., daughter of Joseph M. Dohan.

SAMUEL, Frank,

Manufacturer, Pioneer Iron Exporter.

Nothing shows more clearly the progress made by the State of Pennsylvania during

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the past decade or so than the reversal from the importation of certain articles of commerce to the exportation of large quantities of the same. Particularly is this true in the iron and steel trade, in which men of great energy and marked business capacity, like the subject of this sketch, Frank Samuel, have effected, through their untiring labors, a complete change. Not many years ago all the steel rails used in this country were imported; but under present conditions, other nations look to the United States for a large proportion of their supply, the greater amount of which is furnished by firms doing business in the Keystone State, among which that directed by Mr. Samuel is conspicuously active.

Frank Samuel was born in Philadelphia on the 4th day of December, 1859. His parents were John and Rebecca Samuel. He is the great-grandson of John Moss, a prominent merchant in Philadelphia during his day, largely engaged in shipping interests, and the owner of the celebrated ship "Speedwell." Mr. Samuel is descended on his mother's side from Jacob De Leon, who was the famous surgeon during the Revolutionary period, being a special attendant upon General De Kalb at the time of his death from wounds received at Camden, South Carolina.

Mr. Samuel received his education at Dr. Faries' private school in Philadelphia, and after graduating he went to New York, where he spent a year in studying the banking business. Later he returned to Philadelphia and entered the employ of E. R. Wood, who was a prominent manufacturer of glass at that time. The latter afterwards instituted a glass factory in New Jersey, and Mr. Samuel became in time the vice-president of the Malaga and Millville Glass Company. Mr. Samuel resigned his position in 1888 to accept the vice-presidency of the North Branch Steel Company, where he continued for five years. It was the first company to produce the modern street-car rail, making a revolution in this line. He

resigned this position in 1894 to enter into commerce, yet retaining a directorship in the company for some time. He has since been engaged as a general iron merchant and represents one of the largest iron furnaces in the South. He was one of the pioneers in this country to export iron and steel to all parts of the world; and he is one of the largest importers of ore, his various ships bringing cargoes from Spain and Russia.

The firm of which Mr. Samuel is the head conducts iron works at Danville, making a special iron for steel-producing purposes. When the Union Traction Company changed its system a few years ago, Mr. Samuel had the contract for the renewal of all the rails used on the old lines and supplanted them with the modern production. Other countries, in order to keep step with the modern progress of which the United States is a forerunner, have found it necessary to appeal to the manufactories on this side of the water for their steel products. Mr. Samuel is well versed in his line, and there is not a detail connected with the industry with which he is not thoroughly familiar. Thus it is that he is especially fitted to explain in other countries the achievements of the iron workers and steel manufacturers of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Samuel is married, his wife being Mary Buchanan Snowden, daughter of Colonel A. Loudon Snowden. Three children have been the result of this union, and it is in his home life that Mr. Samuel is found at his best. Although a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association and of the Reform Club of New York, politics concern him very little. The interests of his fireside and his business occupy his entire attention. Yet he is not without his social inclinations, being a member of nearly all the prominent clubs of Philadelphia. He is enrolled in the Rittenhouse, the Country and Merion clubs, and was secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Gun Club. He is an athlete, and an enthusiastic outdoor



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Joseph F. Smith

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sportsman, and loses no opportunity to promote the welfare of the athletic societies of which he is a member. In fact, his devotion to this pastime is only exceeded by his thorough energy in his particular line of business. Mr. Samuel bears the reputation, not only among his immediate associates, but in the city of his nativity, of being one of the most representative and progressive citizens of Pennsylvania.

SINNOTT, Joseph Francis,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

For more than forty years closely identified with financial affairs in Philadelphia, Mr. Sinnott occupied a prominent position in the business world. As a churchman and as a patron of charitable and philanthropic institutions of Philadelphia he devoted his time, talents, and substance to good works, and by bequests provided means for the continuation of benevolences in which he had been interested during his life.

Joseph Francis Sinnott was a son of John and Mary (Armstrong) Sinnott, of Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, and grandson of Captain John Sinnott, of Wexford, who fought in the rebellion of 1798 and was later a sea captain, and Elizabeth (Murphy) Sinnott, a first cousin of Rev. John Murphy, the Irish patriot, and great-grandson of James Sinnott, of Castleton, whose family settled in Wexford at the time of the Norman Conquest, having accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen to Ireland in 1169.

Joseph Francis Sinnott was born at Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, February 14, 1837, died at his residence, No. 1816 South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1906. He was well educated, taking a special course in Lord Hill's school and continuing his studies until 1854, in August of that year coming to the United States to join relatives in Charleston, South Carolina. On arriving at Philadelphia, however, he learned of the prevalence of yellow fever in that city and of the deaths of his

grandmother and aunts, who had fallen victims to that then scourge of Southern States. He changed his plans, and first, in the custom brokerage house of Watkins & Weaver, then in the counting house of John Gibson's Sons & Company, distillers, he commenced his long, honorable and successful career. He began as assistant bookkeeper with the latter firm, continuing until President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to defend the flag aroused the patriotic blood in his veins, inherited from a long line of ancestors who on sea and land had fought and died for principle's sake. He enlisted April 25, 1861, as a private in the later famous "Washington Grays," of Philadelphia, and with that company was the first to pass through Baltimore after the attack made upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. From Washington he was assigned to duty in West Virginia under Major-General Robert Patterson, serving until the expiration of his term, being mustered out at Philadelphia, August 3, 1861.

After this military experience he returned to his position with John Gibson's Sons & Company and soon afterward was selected to manage a new agency that company had decided to establish in Boston, and therefore was obliged to decline a captaincy in the "Rush Lancers" and to obey the call of his house. His management of the Boston house was marked by the display of such ability, wisdom, tact and integrity that he won the confidence of his employers and the reward of an interest in the Boston branch. In 1866 he returned to Philadelphia and was admitted a member of John Gibson's Sons & Company, one of the largest firms in their line in the United States. In 1884 Henry C. Gibson retired from the firm and was succeeded by Andrew M. Moore and Joseph Francis Sinnott, under the firm name of Moore & Sinnott. In 1898 Mr. Moore died, his interest being purchased by Mr. Sinnott, who continued sole owner until his death. Thoroughly established in profitable private business he also became interested in other

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Philadelphia enterprises, became a large stockholder of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, serving that corporation for a great many years as director, was also many years a director of the First National Bank and manager of the Commercial Exchange.

He was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church, the church of his fathers, and liberally strove to further its work in Philadelphia, serving on the Board of Managers of St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary, St. John's Orphan Asylum, St. Francis Industrial Home and the Catholic Protectory, and was a member of the American Catholic Historical Society. Nor did his interest end with the support of institutions connected with his own church, but he was associated with many of Philadelphia's public institutions and in the general welfare of the city he had made his home for over half a century. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archæological Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, the Archæological Institute of America, the Fairmount Park Art Association, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In some of these his interest did not fail with his death, since his will provided a large sum to be apportioned among the institutions with which he had been allied. In the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania there is a room especially endowed by him for the free use of sufferers who have followed the profession of journalism, in memory of his son, Joseph E. Sinnott. The social side of his nature was strongly developed and he took a great deal of pleasure in associations with his fellow men. His clubs were the Penn, Art, Merion Cricket and Radnor Hunt. For two years after his marriage he resided on Warren street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and shortly after his return to Philadelphia he purchased from his partner, Henry C. Gibson, the latter's

home and property in West Philadelphia, extending from Walnut to Locust and from Forty-second to Forty-third streets. There he lived until 1891, when he built a country seat at Rosemont, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sinnott married, at Philadelphia, April 8, 1863, Annie Eliza Rogers, daughter of Clayton Brown and Eliza (Coffin) Rogers, of Mount Holly, New Jersey. Mrs. Sinnott survives her husband, a resident of Philadelphia, No. 1816 Rittenhouse Square, and "Rathalla," Rosemont, Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America; Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Acorn Club, and of various civic and charitable organizations. Through her maternal ancestry she traces to colonial families of Massachusetts and New Jersey and through paternal lines to the earliest days in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. She is sixth in descent from Lieutenant William Rogers, the founder of one branch of the Rogers family in Burlington county, New Jersey, a lieutenant of militia commissioned February 17, 1705, by Governor Cornbury, of New Jersey, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin, Thomas Mayhew, and other noted men of New England. Clayton Brown Rogers, father of Mrs. Sinnott, was a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, a merchant, iron master and inventor. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, a director of the Corn Exchange, and one of the foremost men of his day.

Children of Joseph Francis and Ann Eliza (Rogers) Sinnott: 1. Joseph Edward, deceased; a graduate of Harvard University, 1886, studied law, entered journalism, becoming connected with the editorial staff of the "Philadelphia Times," and assistant city editor; ill health compelled his retirement and until his death, July 21, 1892, he was assistant to the general agent of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. 2. Mary Elizabeth, a member of the Pennsylvania

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Society, Colonial Dames of America; Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Historical and Genealogical societies of Pennsylvania, and connected with many social and charitable organizations. 3. Henry Gibson, died February 14, 1899. 4. Annie Lenora, married Dr. John Ryan Devereux, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, lecturer, professor of medicine at Georgetown College, assistant surgeon during the Spanish-American War and commissioned first lieutenant in the United States Army, June 29, 1901, now at Chevy Chase, Maryland; children: Joseph Francis Sinnott, Margaret Mary, John Ryan Jr., James Patrick Sinnott, Annie Leonora Sinnott, Julian Ashton, Edward Winslow Coffin, Mary Frederica, Agnes Sinnott and Anthony Tristram Coffin. 5. Clinton Rogers, married Grace Hamilton. 6. James Frederick, deceased, married Edith Hynson Howell, and had children: James Frederick Jr., Annie Eliza, Mary Howell. 7. John, matriculated at the Universities of Cornell and Pennsylvania, now president of the Gibson Distilling Company, a member of the Art, Racquet, Country, and Merion Cricket clubs, and the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; married Mary Henrietta, daughter of Judge Luce, of San Diego, California, and resides at Villanova, Pennsylvania; children: Joseph Francis and Edgar Luce. 8. Clarence Coffin, married Mary Lanihan, and resides in Jefferson City, Montana; children: James Coffin and Katherine.

RICE, Charles Edmund, **Lawyer, Jurist.**

Charles Edmund Rice, of Wilkes-Barre, is a descendant of an old and honored Connecticut family from which sprang the New York branch of which he is a representative. His great-grandfather was a teacher in Wallingford and New Haven, Connecticut, for forty years prior to the Revolution. His grandfather, Moses Rice, was a native of

Wallingford. In early years he removed to Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His wife was Roxana Cook, daughter of Atwater Cook, who was a descendant of Henry Cook, a native of Kent, England, who was at Plymouth, Massachusetts, before 1640. His son Samuel went to Wallingford with the first planters in 1670. Mrs. Rice was born in Salisbury, New York, September 25, 1777, and died September 15, 1852. Hon. Atwater Cook, of Salisbury; prominent in his day in Herkimer county, New York, and who represented the county in the State Legislature in 1831 and 1839, was a brother of Mrs. Rice. Thomas Arnold Rice, father of Charles E. Rice, after his marriage removed to Fairfield, where he became a leading man, serving for many years as trustee of Fairfield Academy and the Fairfield Medical College. His wife was Vienna Carr, daughter of Eleazer and Hannah Carr. The Carrs were natives of Salisbury, and came originally from New England.

Charles Edmund Rice was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, September 15, 1846. He was prepared for college at Fairfield Academy, a famous old institution which was incorporated in 1803, and was during the first fifteen years of its existence the only academical institution of its grade in central or western New York. After leaving the academy, Mr. Rice entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, from which he was graduated in 1867. He afterward taught for one year in the Bloomsburg (Pennsylvania) Literary Institute, meanwhile reading law under the preceptorship of John G. Freeze, Esq., of that place. In 1868-69 he attended the Albany Law School, graduating in the latter year, and was at once admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which has since been the place of his residence, and, entering the office of his relative, Lyman Hakes, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county,

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February 21, 1870. He was soon well established in practice. A Republican in politics, he was made the candidate of his party for the judgeship of the Orphans' Court in 1874, but was defeated by Judge Daniel L. Rhone. In 1876 he was nominated for the district attorneyship, and was elected over P. J. O'Hanlon, Democrat, by a majority of over 2,000, despite the fact that Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for president, received in the same county the large plurality of nearly four thousand. In 1879 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Common Pleas Court of Luzerne county and was elected. Upon his accession to the bench he became President Judge, by virtue of seniority of commission, and upon the expiration of his term was reelected to the same position, which he held until June 28, 1895, when he was appointed and commissioned President Judge of the newly created Superior Court of Pennsylvania. In the fall of the same year he was elected for the full term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1896, and in 1905 was reelected for another term as President Judge, still holding that high position.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1895, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1908. In religion Judge Rice is a Presbyterian, and was one of the charter trustees of the Memorial Church, of Wilkes-Barre, but is now connected with the First Presbyterian Church of that city. The "Letters and Other Writings" of his brother, Lieutenant Adam Clarke Rice, of the 121st Regiment New York Volunteers, who died while in the service of his country during the Civil War, were compiled and edited by Judge Rice in 1864 and printed for circulation among the family and friends of the fallen soldier.

Judge Rice was married, December 18, 1873, to Maria Mills Fuller, daughter of the late Henry M. Fuller, long a distinguished member of the Luzerne county bar. Of this marriage were born three children: Charles

Edmund, October 8, 1874; Henry Fuller, August 13, 1876, deceased; and Philip Sydney, June 22, 1878.

CALDERWOOD, John E.,

Educator, Lawyer.

Prior to his adoption of the law as his permanent field of endeavor, John E. Calderwood, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, was a member of the pedagogical profession, and for seven years taught school in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, the place of his birth. He has now been a member of the Pennsylvania bar for thirty-six years, and during that length of time has achieved a legal experience unblemished by a single blot and which stands to his credit as an attorney who has stood the test of time and an active career without faltering in his devotion to duty. His fellow attorneys know him as a formidable opponent; respect him as one to whom underhanded usages are unknown, and upon whom, if opposed to him at the bar, they may depend for courteous and gentlemanly conduct, and, always, a fair and honorable contest.

John E. Calderwood is the son of Andrew and Mary (Milligan) Calderwood, his parents natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. They immigrated to the United States in 1848, accompanied by a family of three children, Samuel Elizabeth and Robert, a fourth, William, was detained by indisposition, but was sent to his parents in early infancy, and after a short stay in Philadelphia, they settled in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Andrew Calderwood was employed at labor of various kinds until, having accumulated funds, he purchased one hundred acres of timber land twenty-one miles north of the present site of the borough of Indiana, then or later Canoe township, a subdivision of Mahoning township, Indiana county. This he made his home, clearing it of lumber, from which he realized a considerable profit, and raising it to a high and profitable state of cultivation, his death

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there occurring in 1891, when he had attained the unusual age of ninety-three years. Andrew and Mary (Milligan) Calderwood were the parents of five children, of whom but one, John E., of whom further, was born in the United States. Andrew Calderwood was all of his life a member of the Presbyterian church, earnest in his devotion to his church and to his religious duties, while his wife belonged in Ireland to the Episcopal church. In America she joined the church of her husband's choice. She was an active Sunday school worker, and in her girlhood was awarded several Bibles as rewards for her attainments. She died in 1896.

John E. Calderwood was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1850, and was educated in the district schools and the Covode Academy, of Indiana county, being for seven years a student in this latter institution. He began his career as a school teacher at the age of sixteen years and was so engaged from 1867 to 1874, when he entered the law office of Phineas W. Jenks and Reuben C. Winslow, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, being admitted to the bar four years later. Two years after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Reuben C. Winslow, an association which continued for twenty-seven years, being dissolved in 1907.

Since then Mr. Calderwood has been occupied with legal work independently. All during his legal career Mr. Calderwood's duties have been so pressing and exacting that his time has been employed in their discharge, and outside influences have had little effect in drawing him from his absorption in his calling, in which he is, by common admission a leader. He is a member of the American Bar Association. The Republican party is the political organization with which he has been identified, and, never an office holder, its ranks have contained none with more genuine concern for the welfare of the party, nor none who has labored with more whole-souled allegiance.

McCLELLAN, Robert Price, Jr., **Physician, Financier.**

The name McClellan is one which has won fame in this country, and the present representative of it in Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Dr. Robert Price McClellan Jr., is a worthy scion of the name.

John McClellan, his great-great-grandfather, came from the North of Ireland in about 1730, and for a time lived in the City of New York. He removed to the State of New Jersey, and from thence to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and his grandson, Robert McClellan, served during the War of the Revolution under General Arthur St. Clair. Some time after the Revolution this Robert McClellan and his brother Charles went west to what is now Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he died, leaving three sons—Robert, James and John—and one daughter to survive him. One of these boys, James by name, removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, lived there for a time and then, in about 1842, moved on to Wharton township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Still later, that is in about 1854, with three of his sons and three daughters he emigrated to near Macomb, in McDonough county, Illinois, where the remainder of his days were spent. He died there at the age of eighty-six.

Robert Price, son of James McClellan, purchased the old homestead in Fayette county from his father, when all the others of the family went west, and was a successful farmer there for many years. He was born in 1821, and died in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1901, aged eighty years. He accumulated a small fortune, and was the owner of considerable real estate. For some years he was a justice of the peace, and was held in high esteem in the community. He had been brought up in the faith of the Presbyterian denomination, but there came a time when there was no church of that sect near his farm, and so during the later years of his life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Robert Price

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McClellan Sr. was in active service during the Civil War in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1851 he married Margaret Matthews, daughter of James and Caroline (Taylor) Matthews. To them were born eight children, of whom four are living now.

Dr. Robert Price McClellan Jr., son of Robert Price and Margaret (Matthews) McClellan, was born in Gibbon Glade village, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools, at the old Georges Creek Academy, and at Madison College, after which he was engaged in teaching in Fayette county for a number of years. Later he read medicine with Drs. F. C. Robinson and L. S. Gaddis, of Uniontown, then matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1888. He removed in the same year to Irwin, where he has practiced his profession since that time. He has served as physician to the Irwin Board of Health, has been a vice-president of the Westmoreland County Medical Society, and is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

As a business man Dr. McClellan has also shown ability. He was one of the original stockholders of The First National Bank of Irwin when it was organized in 1892, later became one of the largest stockholders, and upon the resignation of the first president in 1909 was elected to the office of president, of which he is still the incumbent. He was also one of the organizers and is still a large stockholder of the Citizens' National Bank of Irwin, also a flourishing institution. He has never held a public office except that of school director, but he takes deep interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the community, furthering projects of this purpose to the extent of his power and contributing liberally to them.

Dr. R. P. McClellan Jr. on January 2, 1890, married Mary Fullerton Larimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Larimer, of Stewartsville, near Irwin. Dr. and Mrs. McClellan have three children—John Price, Robert Hamilton and Clara.

HAMILTON, William,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The history of business in the United States is full of instances of men who by dint of their peculiarly constructive ability as leaders, have built up from modest beginnings colossal fortunes, and have put into operation enterprises that have furnished work to many people. The rearing of such structures in the world of business has been one of the striking features of the industrial movements of the present time, and the men who are responsible for the conception and organization of these great aggregations of human energy are to be accounted benefactors of the society that has produced them. They are generally men whose native resourcefulness and indomitable energy would in any circumstances inevitably have brought them into the class of the leaders of civic growth and development. Of this class of American business man, with his large constructive imagination, firm grasp of essentials, and keen insight into human character through which his plans were to be carried out, is William Hamilton, president of the Erie Car Works, of Pennsylvania.

William Hamilton, his father, was born in Northumberlandshire, England, where he was educated and learned the blacksmith and machinist trades. In July, 1869, he emigrated with his wife, Elizabeth (Stephenson) Hamilton, and his children, to America, where he made his home in Canada two years. He then removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and continued his dual occupation as a blacksmith and machinist, until he became superintendent of the Erie Car Works, a position he held until his death in

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1891. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a highly respected member of the community.

William Hamilton, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Hexham, Northumberlandshire, England, September 6, 1865, and was a very young child when brought to this country by his parents. Mr. Hamilton was educated in the public schools of Erie, Pennsylvania, and then learned the blacksmith's and machinist's trades under the supervision of his father. In 1889 he was the active assistant of his father in the Erie Car Works, and succeeded him as superintendent in 1891. In December, 1894, in association with Julius C. Knoll, he purchased the plant, which had recently been destroyed by fire, and together they conducted the business until 1898, when it was reorganized and reincorporated under the name of Erie Car Works. Mr. Hamilton was elected president of this corporation; J. C. Knoll, vice-president; C. F. McClenathan, treasurer. Upon the death of Mr. Edmund Bury, president of the Bury Compressor Company, Mr. Hamilton succeeded him as its head, and is now vice-president. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Morse Iron Works, and continues to superintend its progress.

Mr. Hamilton has also served as the second president of the Erie Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the Business Men's Exchange. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a director of this body. He has been a member of the directorate of the Board of Trade, and is a member of the Kohkwa Club, the Erie Golf Club, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Knights Templar, and the Royal Arcanum. He has been prominently identified with municipal service. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the city school board, to fill an unexpired term, was then twice elected to this office to represent the Sixth Ward, and held this office until June, 1909. In 1906 he was appointed a

member of the Water Works Commission, in which capacity his business and mechanical ability was of great value to that branch of public service. He has been interested in various other business enterprises of the city of Erie, and has taken delight in contributing his share to further any enterprise that would benefit the community in which he resides. He is also the owner of a large amount of real estate, and he has given much of his attention to agricultural matters, his farms being cultivated in the most scientific and up-to-date manner, and producing excellent results every year.

STURDEVANT, Thomas Kirkbride,

Prominent Architect.

Thomas Kirkbride Sturdevant, a leading architect of Wilkes-Barre, is a native of that city, born August 27, 1876. His grandfather, John Sturdevant, was one of the most prominent men of his day—merchant, mill and coal mine owner, postmaster, and member of the legislature; he married Sarah Fassett, of an old Connecticut family; her grandfather, Lieutenant Asa Stevens, was with Washington in New Jersey, and, hearing of the approach of the Indians upon Wyoming, he started for that place, arriving just in time to take part in the battle, and in which he lost his life.

Dr. Samuel Burton Sturdevant, son of John and Sarah (Fassett) Sturdevant, was born in Braintrim township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. After leaving the public schools of his native place he attended Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, and subsequently read medicine at Tunkhannock, under Dr. B. A. Bouton, and after two years instruction went to Providence (now Scranton), and later entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1896. He at once located in Dunmore, a suburb of Scranton, where he engaged in practice. In 1863 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 139th Pennsylvania Regiment; in July,

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1864, he was promoted to surgeon of the 84th Regiment, with the rank of major, and was subsequently assigned to the 47th Regiment, General J. P. S. Gobin commanding. After the Grand Review in Washington City at the close of the Civil War his regiment was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and Major Sturdevant was made State Medical Director, and served in that capacity until January 15, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of service. He displayed the best soldierly and professional qualities during his war service. Just before the battle of Spottsylvania he was captured by the Confederates, but picked up an overcoat belonging to one of his captors, and succeeded in escaping to the Union lines. He was with the forces that repelled Early's raid upon Washington City, and was not far distant from President Lincoln, who witnessed the attack, in which three hundred Union soldiers fell within an hour. After the war Major Sturdevant practiced medicine in Scranton until 1875, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, which was thenceforth his home and the scene of his professional labors. For eighteen years he served as assessor. He married Olive Leach, daughter of Ebenezer and Lovina (Walley) Leach. Their son, Richard Matthews, born January 30, 1872, was educated at the U. S. Military Academy, Annapolis, and served as a lieutenant in the navy, resigned in 1905, and is now in private life. He married Irene, daughter of Captain Phillips, U. S. N.

William H. Sturdevant, youngest child of John and Sarah (Fassett) Sturdevant, was born in Braintrim township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He began his education in the public schools, and completed it in Wyoming Seminary. In 1857 he accompanied his father to Wilkes-Barre, where they two were associated as engineers and in the real estate business until the death of the parent. William H. Sturdevant held the offices of county surveyor and city engineer of Wilkes-Barre for about fourteen years, and has also served as engineer for various

railroad companies. He was for a number of years a director in the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, and its engincer, and a member of the old borough council. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and of the Masonic fraternity. He married, in 1874, Mary Letitia, daughter of Jesse Thomas, and granddaughter of Charles Miner. Children: Thomas Kirkbride, and Jessie.

Thomas Kirkbride Sturdevant, son of William H. and Mary Letitia (Thomas) Sturdevant, was born August 27, 1876. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, passed through the Harry Hillman Academy, and graduated from Princeton College. He then entered the architectural department of Columbia University, New York City, from which he graduated in due course. He has since been industriously occupied in his profession of architect, a member of the firm of Welsh & Sturdevant, Wilkes-Barre.

SCHULTZ, Frank D.,

Manufacturer.

Frank D. Schultz, president of the F. D. Schultz Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, has justly earned his present responsible office, not only by his ability as a man well qualified by experience for the position, but by reason of his remarkable executive ability. The family he represents is of German origin, his grandparents, Valentine and Margarethe (Adams) Schultz, having been born in Germany, emigrated to this country in 1846, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the following year settled in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Valentine Schultz, Jr., son of Valentine and Margarethe (Adams) Schultz, was born in Germany, November 11, 1827, and received his education in his native land. He was about nineteen years of age when he came to this country with his parents and, soon after they had located in Erie, young Valentine entered upon an apprenticeship to



Shor. K. Sturdevant

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learn the molder's trade, in which he became a skilled worker. He continued his work at this trade as a journeyman until 1857, then established himself in the retail grocery business at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Peach streets. In the course of time, as his business increased in importance and scope, he gained the reputation of being one of the leading business men in the city, and he was the organizer of an enterprise which became one of the most important of its kind in the city. He gave his unvarying support to the Democratic party, and served the township as treasurer from 1862 to 1863. He was one of the first members of the City Council, and was a member of that body three years. His death occurred in Landau, Germany, August 21, 1889, and his remains were interred at Erie, Pennsylvania, September 21, of the same year. He had the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community in which he had for so long a time resided, and in which he and his wife were members of the Catholic church. He married, in 1852, Mary Bootz, who died in 1895. Of their five sons, one is no longer living at the present time.

Frank D. Schultz was born in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1861. His elementary and intermediate education was acquired in the parochial and public schools of Erie, and he then supplemented this by a course at Canisius College, Buffalo, New York. Upon his return to Erie, he became associated with his father in the grocery business, and upon the death of the latter in 1889, he and his brothers succeeded to this enterprise. He continued his connection with it until 1899, when he became president of the Erie Pepsin Gum and Candy Company, and he devoted all his energies to the expansion and development of this enterprise. In 1907 the name of the company was changed to its present one, the F. D. Schultz Company, Mr. Schultz being elected president, an office of which he has been the incumbent up to the present time.

Mr. Schultz has been a member of the

board of directors of the Erie Trust Company from the time of its organization, and has served as president of the Mutual Building and Loan Society since 1890. The fine building occupied by the F. D. Schultz Company was erected by them in 1907, is three stories in height above the basement floor, and is regarded as one of the most modern and attractive of the business blocks of the city. Mr. Schultz is intensely public spirited and interested in every measure that tends to further the welfare of the city. He was president of the Water Commission of the city of Erie from 1911 to 1914, is a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of that of the Board of Trade, and of the Erie Business Men's Exchange; he is a member of the Erie Club, the Country Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. He was the first president of the Park Commission of the city of Erie, having been appointed in 1903. He has always been loyal to the principles of the Democratic party, was elected to the General Assembly and, after serving one term, declined further renomination.

Mr. Schultz married, in 1884, Grace C., daughter of Agnes (Dick) and Christian Hermann, and had: Herbert, Valentine, Gertrude, Frank, and two others, now deceased.

PAYNE, Francis H.,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Business center as the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, is conceded to be, there are some forms of industry which naturally push themselves into the foreground, especially when they are so effectively handled as is the case with the interests of the metric metal works of the American Meter Company, of which Francis H. Payne is the efficient manager.

He is a son of Calvin N. and Martha (Dempsey) Payne, the former a native of the State of Pennsylvania, the latter born in

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New York State, of Irish ancestry. Of their six children, four are living at the present time. Calvin N. Payne is still living in Titusville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and is one of the oldest surviving pioneers of the oil industry in that section of the State.

Francis H. Payne was born in Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1868, and was the eldest child of his parents. His early education was acquired in the public and high schools of Titusville, from which he was graduated creditably, and he was then prepared for college at The Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Entering Princeton, he was graduated in the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He commenced his business career as secretary and treasurer of the Metric Metal Company in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, a company which had been established in 1888, and after he had held this position for a period of three months, they built a manufacturing plant in the city of Erie, which was the largest gas meter works in the world. The plant covers more than three acres of ground, and is equipped with all the latest improvements in this field of manufacture. It was operated under the name of the Metric Metal Company until its absorption by the American Meter Company, and since that time, 1895, Mr. Payne has been the manager of their Erie plant and a great deal of success of the corporation is directly due to his personal efforts, as he may with truth be considered one of the most capable business men in the city. He has been identified with a number of other business enterprises, and is a director in the Modern Tool Company and the First National Bank of Erie. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, but has never desired to hold public office. He is hospitable and companionable, well liked in the social world, and is a member of the Erie Club and the Erie Yacht Club, and several others. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Payne married, September 21, 1892, Grace, a daughter of the late James R. Barber, who at the time of his death was the oldest living oil producer in the United States. They have two children: Francis D., born June 7, 1893, and Calvin N. (2), born July 5, 1899.

RINGER, Dr. J. Hiram,

Physician and Surgeon, Financier.

Dr. J. Hiram Ringer, of Jeannette, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is not only a capable and valued physician of that town and section, but he has proved his worth and ability as a business man in many fields. The family from which he is descended is one of the oldest in Westmoreland county, and rendered valuable service during the early days of settlement. They brought to this country the habits of thrift and economy which distinguish the German nation, and have transmitted them to their descendants, who have combined them with the spirit of progressiveness prevalent here.

Christian Ringer, grandfather of Dr. Ringer, emigrated to the United States and made his home in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He married and his eight children were: William; Michael; Jacob, who removed to Ohio; Isaac; George; Mary, married George Russell and removed to Iowa; Elizabeth, married Daniel Metzger; Anna, married John Fennel.

Isaac, son of Christian Ringer, was born in Franklin township, April 7, 1821, and died in same township, in December, 1904. He was a carpenter, and later a contractor and builder. He was a very devout man and held official position in the Lutheran church. He married, in 1852, Catharine Ann, daughter of Colonel Elias and Catharine (Ament) Berlin, the latter a colonel of the "Cornstalk Militia." Children: Dr. J. Hiram, whose name heads this sketch; Mary, died in childhood; Sarah and Elias, also died in childhood; Margaret, married

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J. J. Bush, and is now living in Pleasant Valley, Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. Hiram Ringer was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1853, was educated in public and academic schools of Salem, and at the Edinboro State Normal School, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Upon his graduation from this institution he engaged in the profession of teaching, and while following this occupation, took up his medical studies with Dr. U. M. Snyder, of Delmont. He then matriculated at the West Penn Medical College, at Pittsburgh, and during this period also read medicine with Dr. L. R. Metzgar, then at Delmont. Having been graduated, March 22, 1888, Dr. Ringer established himself in the practice of his profession at Delmont, and so capable did he at once prove himself, that shortly afterward he was appointed physician and surgeon of the Westmoreland Coal Company and of the Carnegie Coke Company, and made his home at Larimer for one year. He removed to Jeannette in 1889, and has since resided in that town, where he has a large and lucrative office practice, making a specialty of that. While at college his ability had already been recognized by his fellow students, who elected him vice-president of the class of 1888, and after his graduation he was elected vice-president of the Alumni Association.

He was a leading spirit in the reorganization of the First National Bank, was elected its first president and filled this office eight years, and when the Jeannette Savings and Trust Company was organized, which controls these two institutions, he was chosen as president, and still holds this office. Dr. Ringer is also vice-president of the Western Land Improvement Company of Jeannette, which is a most prosperous corporation; he was one of the organizers of the Jeannette also Delmont Cemeteries, and is now a director in the same. His public service has also been of a most commendable character. He was elected auditor of Westmoreland county in 1881 and served in

this office for a period of three years. Was tax collector of the borough of Jeannette in 1904 and 1905. Has been a member of the borough council and school board, and has furthered public welfare whenever it was in his power to do so. He has served as elder and treasurer of the Grace Reformed Church of Jeannette, of which his wife is also a member. His fraternal affiliation is with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Delmont Grange, No. 859, Patrons of Husbandry; Westmoreland Medical Society; and is president of the Physicians' Mutual Protective Association. He is the medical examiner of seven old line life insurance companies. In political opinion he is a Republican.

Dr. Ringer married, October 7, 1891, Fannie F., a daughter of Robert Foster, of Salem Township. They have had four children: Foster Berlin, drowned, December 25, 1901; Eleanor, Florence and Robert Bovard are living.

JAMISON, William W.,

Enterprising Business Man.

The wealth and prosperity of the State of Pennsylvania depend in a large measure on the quantity and quality of its mineral products, and prominent among the corporations furthering these is the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, of which William W. Jamison, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, is the present vice-president. For many years this company has been among the foremost of its kind in the State, and its affairs have always been managed with consummate ability.

Robert S., father of William W. Jamison, was born in Pennsylvania, whither his ancestors had come from Scotland, and died in the same State in 1903. For many years he was a progressive farmer, then became a coal operator and the founder of the company mentioned above. He organized the

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Jamison Coal and Coke Company in 1892, was actively identified with it until 1903, and was the first president, an office of which he was the incumbent until his death. He was one of the pioneers in this line of industry in Westmoreland county. His activity was not confined to business matters alone, as he was an earnest worker in the interests of the Reformed church and an elder in the same for many years. His political support was given to the Republican party. He married Caroline Wible, who died in 1905, and they were the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living.

William W. Jamison, the second of these children, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1860. He acquired substantial educational advantages in the public schools of his native county, and this was supplemented by a one-year's course at the Washington and Jefferson Academy, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Upon leaving school he at once became identified with the interests of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, with which he has been connected uninterruptedly. Under his able superintendence the concern has consistently increased in scope and progressiveness, and its output compares favorably with that of any plant of its size in the State. Mr. Jamison is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and a consistent member of the Reformed church.

Mr. Jamison married, in 1886, Elizabeth, a daughter of Johnson Eccles, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and they have children: Ralph E., born June 11, 1887; Robert P., August 28, 1888; Thomas P., April 18, 1892. Ralph and Robert P. were both graduated from Princeton University, and are each now superintendents of branch plants of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company.

FLICKINGER, William B.,

Insurance Underwriter, Legislator.

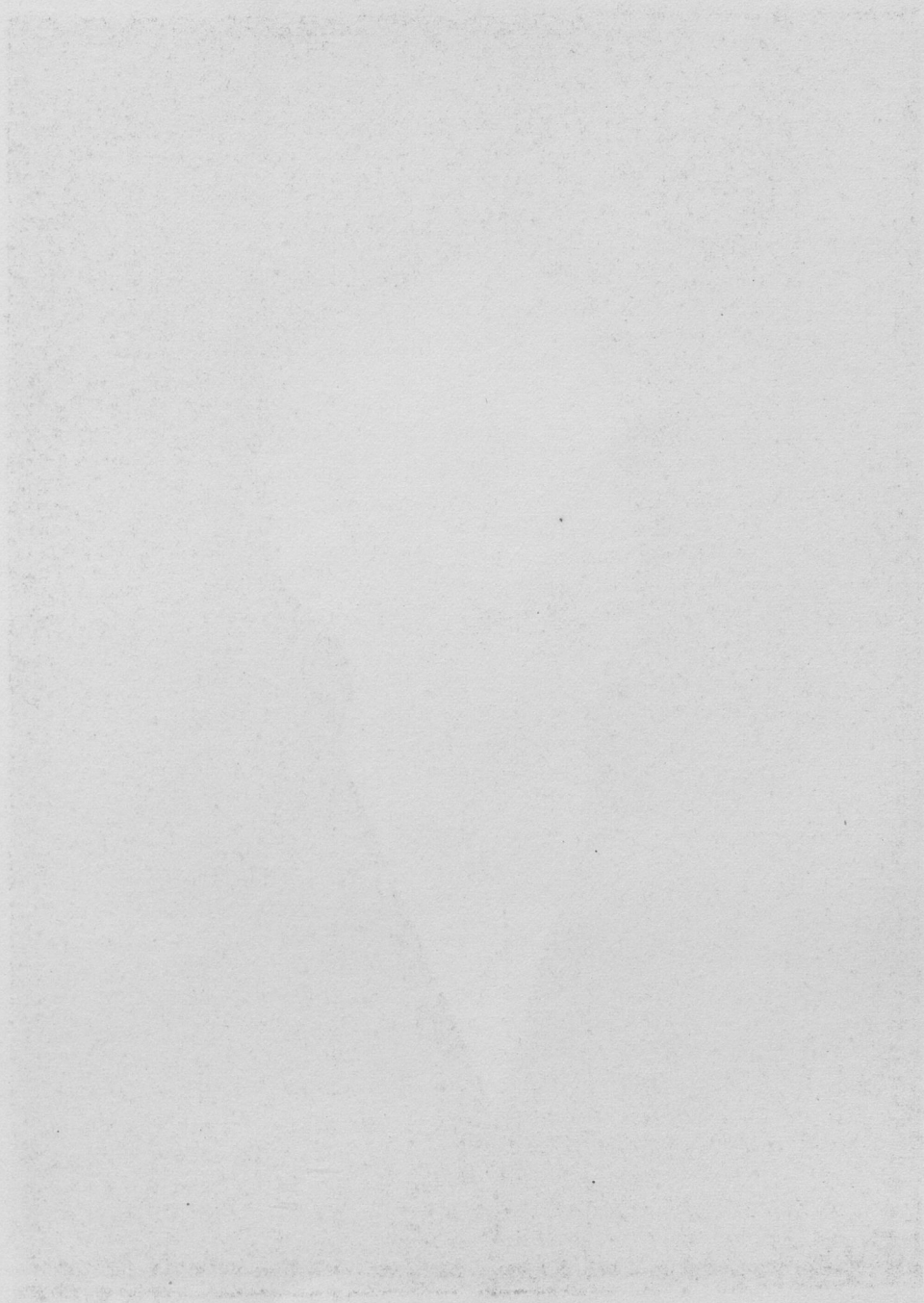
Extensive as a business man's undertakings may be, they never make a lasting im-

pression on the minds of his fellowmen if they are not combined with benefit to the community. In the case of William B. Flickinger, of Erie, Pennsylvania, we have a man whose progressive and thoroughly well considered ideas have done much to extend the fire insurance business in his native city.

His father, George Flickinger, born in Hert, Germany, died in Erie, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1887. He came to America in 1852, and located at Erie, where he was a brick maker for many years. He married Anna Major, also born in Hert, and who died in Erie, August 25, 1885.

William B. Flickinger was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1859. After completing a common school education he entered upon his business career, and became identified with insurance interests April 1, 1882, at which time he entered the employ of W. B. Warner & Company, of Erie. Less than two years later, January 1, 1884, he became connected with the Downing & Crowell agency, and when the junior member withdrew a year later, the firm was reorganized under the style of Downing & Flickinger. On July 1, 1907, he became manager of the department of accounts for J. F. Downing, general agent of the western departments of the Insurance Company of North America and Philadelphia Underwriters. These were his local activities in the insurance field, but in addition to these Mr. Flickinger has been president of the State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents three terms; has been an active member of the executive, legislative and grievance committees of the National Association, and was chairman of the last mentioned committee two years.

In public affairs Mr. Flickinger has displayed the same ability that characterizes his business career. He has represented the Fifth Ward of Erie in the Common Council, has been auditor of Erie county, and was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives during the sessions of





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W. D. Fairber, M.D.

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1889 and 1891. As a member of the Erie Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, his counsel has been of invaluable benefit to the community. Broadminded and generous hearted, it was but natural that he should be identified with the Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society since its organization, and he has been a most indefatigable and persevering worker on its list of members. At a very early stage of its existence Mr. Flickinger was elected to the post of secretary, and filled this office until 1906, when he became president of the Society, and is still the incumbent of that office. In his religious belief he is a liberal Unitarian, and his social membership is with the Erie, Country and Shrine clubs. Fraternally his record is of a high grade. He is past master of Perry Lodge, No. 392, Free and Accepted Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Jerusalem Council, No. 33, and past grand master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Master Masons of Pennsylvania; and past exalted ruler of Erie Lodge, and past district deputy of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. July 1, 1913, Mr. Flickinger was appointed general agent of the Philadelphia Underwriters, Department of the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, this field controlling nineteen States. He served as chairman of the committee on commission form of government of the allied civic bodies of the city.

Mr. Flickinger married, Katherine M., daughter of J. P. Kraft, of Erie, and has had six children: Florence L., Walter E., Harrison W., Dale W., Carlton P. and Lucile G. The personal characteristics of Mr. Flickinger are such as mark the highest type of citizen. He is the embodiment of inflexible principle and lofty integrity, and his sympathy and charity are freely extended upon every worthy call.

FARBER, William Daniel,

Physician, Public Official.

Dr. William D. Farber, who for a period covering a decade and a half has engaged in the practice of medicine at Siegfried, where he has gained a reputation for ability and skill, it being his constant aim to keep in touch with the advances made in his profession, availing himself of every opportunity for extending his field of professional knowledge, is a native of Howersville, Lehigh township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He was born December 6, 1867, son of Charles and Sarah Ann (Laubach) Farber, natives of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, parents of three children, two daughters and William Daniel.

William D. Farber attended the public schools of his native township, and in early life began assisting his father in the Howersville flour mill, continuing until the year 1893, when he turned his attention to the study of medicine, which line of work he chose as his life vocation, entering the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in the class of 1896. He began the practice of medicine at Danielsville, Pennsylvania, remaining for eighteen months, during which time he built up an extensive and lucrative patronage, and then moved to Siegfried, where he has remained to the present time (1913), also being highly successful there, his success being worthy of special mention because it was gained solely through his own exertions. In addition to his general practice, which has steadily increased with every passing year, he has served as president of the board of health of Siegfried for a number of years, also as chief burgess of Siegfried, being appointed in 1909, his term expiring in January, 1914. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the Lehigh Medical Society. He also holds membership in Siegfried Lodge, No. 1026, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Coun-

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cil No. 963, Junior Order of American Mechanics; Knights of the Mystic Chain; Improved Order of Red Men; Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Allentown; White Hall Beneficial Society. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Democrat in politics, active and prominent in its ranks, and ever ready to further its interests.

Dr. Farber married, September 18, 1886, Rosa Ann Jane Seip, daughter of Tilghman Seip, of Danielsville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and their children are as follows: Charles Tilghman, born June 4, 1888; William John, December 30, 1890; Hobert Amory, September, 1897.

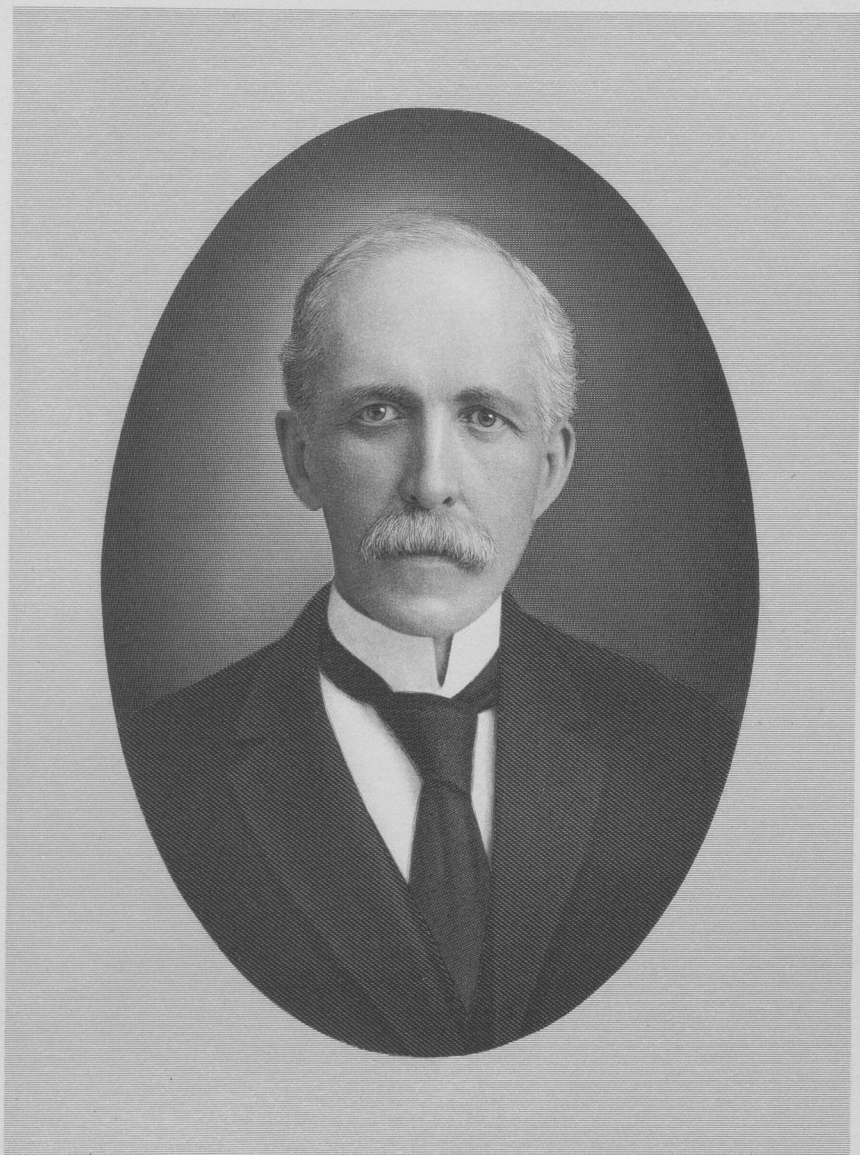
PATTERSON, Burd S.,

**Journalist, Leader in Public Service
Affairs.**

Burd S. Patterson is a descendant of Colonel James Burd, of an old Scottish family, who emigrated to America and married Sarah Shippen, daughter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, grandson of Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia and acting governor of Pennsylvania. Colonel Burd completed and commanded Fort Augusta at Sunbury. He was in command of the British-Colonial force, the advance of the army of General John Forbes which won the battle of Fort Mifflin at Loyal Hanna, October 12-13, 1758, and resulted in the capture of Fort Duquesne. He also served on the American side in the Revolutionary War. His daughter Jane married George Patterson, son of Captain James Patterson, of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, who was a son of James Patterson, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and who was born in the north of Ireland. Their son, Burd Patterson, married Matilda, daughter of Edward Dowers and Regina Heydrick, of Philadelphia. Burd Patterson was a professor in Mt. Airy College, Germantown. He was a pioneer coal operator in the anthracite region, and was the first

president of the first coal operators' association in this country. He made the first iron with anthracite coal at the Pioneer Furnace, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1839-40, winning the prize of \$5,000 for this achievement given by Nicholas Biddle, president of the United States Bank. Their son, Joseph S. Patterson, a leading coal operator, married Sarah Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of Joseph Weaver, postmaster of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Burd Shippen Patterson, son of Joseph S. and Sarah Elizabeth (Weaver) Patterson, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Pottsville High School at the age of sixteen, then studied law and was admitted to the Schuylkill county bar in 1878, the year in which he attained his majority. He at once entered upon a very active career, embracing not only professional duties but journalism and political and civic affairs. He was editor of the "High School Student," 1873-74, also of the "Republican Sentinel," 1881-1882. He reorganized and was secretary of the Pottsville Board of Trade, 1889-1891, and secured a large silk mill and other industries for the town. He organized and was president of the Schuylkill Electric Railway Company, 1890-1891. He was editor and chief proprietor of the "Miners' Journal," Pottsville, 1890-1891; editor of the "Pittsburgh Times," 1893-1894, and of the "Pittsburgh Post," 1904-1908. He has long been prominent in advancing the improvement of river and canal transportation. He was secretary of the statistics committee of the Provisional Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Commission of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, 1895; and secretary of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, 1905-1915, also secretary of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Association from December, 1910, to the present time. For twenty-one years, in association with John E. Shaw, he has worked indefatigably to secure the construction of a ship



Burd S Patterson

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canal to connect Pittsburgh with Lake Erie, with the result that since June, 1914, a commission authorized by the State of Pennsylvania, and headed by ex-Mayor William A. Magee, of Pittsburgh, has been engaged upon the project. Mr. Patterson has also strongly urged that in connection with the making of Pittsburgh virtually a great lake port, that Philadelphia's water transportation facilities would be improved to make that city a great seaport, and a vast trade route be thereby created from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, between the two cities. He was secretary of the committee on the celebration of the beginning of steam navigation on western rivers, in Pittsburgh, October 30 to November 1, 1911; and he suggested and participated in the voyage of the "New Orleans," a replica of the first western steamboat from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, November 2-30, 1911. His interest in general community affairs has been active and intelligent. He suggested the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of Pittsburgh in 1908, and was secretary of the committee which made it a gratifying success; and he also suggested and managed the celebration of Allegheny County's Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary, September 21-27, 1913. He was the founder of the Small Parks Association of Pittsburgh, and its secretary, 1894-1896. He was also the author of the first playground law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1895; and was secretary of the Business Men's Advisory Committee of the Pittsburgh Playground Association. He suggested the distribution of Carnegie Library books at the playground. He also suggested and helped organize the first school social centers in Pittsburgh, and promoted legislation permitting school boards to establish such centers. He organized a committee whose work resulted in the improvement of tenement house inspection in Pittsburgh. He also promoted the organization of the Pittsburgh Merchants and Manufacturers' Association,

its subsequent consolidation with and consequent revivification of the Chamber of Commerce, and suggested and promoted the founding of the Allied Boards of Trade of Pittsburgh.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Patterson has ever wielded a potent influence in the counsels of his party. He was secretary of the Garfield Republican Committee of Schuylkill county in 1881-1882, and in the latter year was secretary of the Independent Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania. He was president of the Central Republican Club of Pottsville in 1890-1891; delegate to the Union Party State Convention in 1901-1902; secretary of the Union Committee of Allegheny county, 1901-1903; and a delegate to the Lincoln Party State Convention in 1906. He has ever been a sturdy advocate of clean politics, and was secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Quay Association, 1892-1893; secretary of the Civil Service Commission of Pittsburgh from May 12, 1909, to January 6, 1914, and an associate of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission, 1908-1911.

Mr. Patterson was founder in 1873 of the Pottsville High School Alumni Association, and was for a year its president. He also founded the library of the association. In May, 1909, he was requested to revive and reorganize the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and accepted the secretaryship, which he still holds. During the last six years the membership of the organization has been increased from about forty to more than seven hundred. A fine building has been erected and a library and museum founded. He is a member of the committee on the Location and Marking of Historical Sites, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies. He is a member of the Hungry Club and of the Pittsburgh Commercial Club. In 1897-98 he was president of the Writers' Club. He is a ready writer, has made numerous contributions to current journals and magazines,

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and in 1908 published "The Head of Iron; a Romance of Colonial Pennsylvania." In religion he is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Patterson married, June 11, 1884, Anna Marie McLeod, daughter of Daniel and Emma McLeod, of Philadelphia, who died in 1898. Children: 1. Burd Joseph, born June 29, 1885; connected with the Pittsburgh Water Department; married in 1913, Lura Shidle, daughter of James Shidle of Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, and they have a son, James Burd Shidle Patterson. 2. Anna Marie, married, 1913, George L. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, electrician; they have one child, George. 3. Dorothy, married 1912, Charles M. Willis, of Hartford, Connecticut, superintendent of the Hartford Gas Company; they have a daughter, Dorothy. 4. Josephine McLeod, unmarried. Mr. Patterson has two sisters, Matilda Louise, member of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the D. A. R., and Elizabeth.

McCLUNG, Frank A.,

Prominent Educator.

As pupil, teacher, principal and superintendent, Mr. McClung has been identified with the public school system of Butler from his earliest school days. This experience, gained at desk and on platform, eminently qualifies him for the important position he now fills, and is a guarantee that his term of office will expire seeing the schools of Butler county placed on a higher plane of efficiency than ever before.

Frank A. McClung is a son of Charles H. and Hannah (Guinn) McClung, both native born to Butler county, both living at their farm near Sunbury. His grandfather, also Charles McClung, was a farmer of Butler county and served a term as county commissioner.

Frank A. McClung grew to youthful manhood on the home farm, and obtained his early education in the public schools nearby. When he had absorbed all the instruction to be had in the public school, he secured a

teacher's position and began teaching, being then eighteen years of age. He continued teaching in the public schools three years, then entered West Sunbury Academy. After a course there, he resumed teaching and for three years was principal of Penn township High School. He then entered Grove City College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1906. He was then elected principal of the Zelienople, Butler county, public schools, continuing in that position until the close of the schools in the spring of 1911.

These years in a responsible position had brought him into prominence as an educator, his success having been most pronounced. In the spring of 1911 he was nominated by the Butler county school directors for the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, and was chosen for a term of three years. He entered upon the duties of his office the following June 5, and with his fine mental and practical equipment will prove of vast usefulness to his county. He is a member of the State Educational Association, and has won for himself a high reputation among the members of his profession. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of which denomination his father is an elder. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is an active Republican.

He married, June 5, 1912, Mary A. Goehring, daughter of W. Alfred and Amelia (Dumbach) Goehring, of Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania. The home of Superintendent McClung is at No. 424 West Penn street, Butler.

HAMILTON, James Jackson,

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

In Pittsburgh the profession of dentistry has always been well represented and in the front rank of those who to-day ably uphold its prestige stands Dr. James Jackson Hamilton, who has for many years been numbered among the leading dental practitioners



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James J. Hawitt

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of the Iron City. Dr. Hamilton has been, thus far, a life-long resident of his native borough and has ever taken an active interest in the furtherance of her most essential progress.

James Jackson Hamilton was born July 21, 1862, in Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and is the third son of the late William and Mary (Mullen) Hamilton. A biography and portrait of William Hamilton appear elsewhere in this work. James Jackson Hamilton received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, passing thence to the Western University, of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. On leaving the university Dr. Hamilton chose to devote himself to the profession of dentistry and in pursuance of that intention entered the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Immediately thereafter he established himself in Pittsburgh, on the North Side, where he has since been continuously engaged in the active practice of his profession, building up a large and profitable clientele and winning an enviable reputation both for professional skill and for honorable dealing.

As a citizen Dr. Hamilton takes an earnest interest in every project which he deems calculated to conserve the cause of good government and further municipal reform. He adheres to the Republican party, but has never had either time or inclination to mingle actively in the affairs of the organization or to accept any public office. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely but very quietly charitable. He belongs to the Allegheny County Dental Society, and is a member and trustee of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Holding high professional ideals and in his methods enterprising and original, but never rash or premature, Dr. Hamilton possesses the implicit confidence not only of his patrons but of the general public. He is a

man of cultivated tastes and has a rare capacity for friendship. The sincerity with which he maintains his principles is equalled by his frankness in declaring them, but never, even in argument, does he overstep the bounds of courtesy. Tall and fine-looking, dignified and cordial in manner, his well moulded features accentuated by iron gray hair and moustache, his eyes have the keenness imparted by the perceptive faculties and the reflectiveness which indicates the thinker. As a member of a profession which has accomplished much for the relief and comfort of humanity, Dr. Hamilton has made for himself a most honorable position and his spirit of scientific enterprise promises still further advancement in the future.

HAYS, Hon. Thomas,

Veteran Soldier, Financier, Legislator.

Were the accumulation of wealth the only measure of success, then Mr. Hays could be accounted a successful man. Add to this an honorable military record and a lifetime spent in the cause of good government, righteous living and fair dealings, and one gains a much broader view of his character, than can be gained from a statement of his worldly wealth.

Thomas Hays was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1840, son of Robert and Deborah (McKee) Hays. Robert was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, emigrating in 1821, settling in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, his home until 1874, when he moved to Fairview township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1877. He was a successful farmer, an active Republican, and greatly beloved. His wife Deborah was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Blaine) McKee, and a granddaughter of Andrew McKee, a Revolutionary soldier. Thomas McKee was a native of Cumberland county, died in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. His wife Margaret was a relative of James G. Blaine, the noted statesman.

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Thomas Hays was one of a family of nine children. He attended the public school until his twentieth year, and grew to manhood on the home farm. He intended to adopt teaching as his profession and spent one term at Adams high school, but he was thwarted in that ambition by the outbreak of the War between the States. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 103rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to Casey's Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac. They participated in the peninsular campaign, fighting at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and other battles of the "Seven Days." Later the regiment was transferred to the eighteenth corps and stationed at Suffolk, Virginia. In November, 1862, under general orders from the War Department, Mr. Hays re-enlisted in Battery L, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and subsequently served in the siege of Suffolk, at Yorktown; the siege of Petersburg; Cold Harbor; the battle of and the battle before Richmond, receiving honorable discharge November 13, 1864, after three years of hard service. During the height of the battle of Cold Harbor, seventeen horses and eighteen men were shot down near him within half an hour, but he escaped all the calamities of war and returned unscathed. An incident of interest is the history of the company flag. When the boys marched away they carried a flag made by the young ladies of the town, including Miss Foster (later Mrs. Hays). Their instructions were that the flag was to be guarded with their lives. This the boys promised, and they bore the flag through all their battles up to the siege of Plymouth, North Carolina, where the regiment was surrounded and captured after hard fighting for days against greatly superior numbers. One of the boys wrapped the flag around him underneath his uniform, and thus it was concealed while they were confined in Andersonville prison pen. Some of the time it was buried for safekeeping, and

when one custodian died (as a number of them did) it was taken in charge by another. When the war ended and the prisoners returned, they bore the flag in triumph, after a four years experience such as no other flag ever had. It is still to be seen near Freeport, Armstrong county, tattered, torn and worn, a mute reminder of the suffering and hardship borne by the boys in blue that "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," should not perish from the earth.

After his discharge from the army in November, 1864, Mr. Hays returned home and was employed for a time at a salary of twenty-five dollars monthly. In 1865 he married, and in 1867 located on a farm in Fairview township, which later proved a valuable oil producing tract. He there began his career as an oil producer, becoming a heavy operator, both privately and in association with others. He has had a very successful business career; is treasurer and principal owner of the Evans Manufacturing Company of Butler, Pennsylvania, manufacturing gas and gasoline engines; director and one of the original stockholders of the Farmers' National Bank of Butler; stockholder of the Merchants' National Bank of Butler; stockholder and director of the Leedom and World Wholesale Grocery Company of Butler, and is the owner of a great deal of valuable real estate both in Butler and elsewhere. He is emphatically a man of large affairs, active and influential in all that pertains to the welfare of Butler and Butler county.

In political life he has always been a Republican, earnest and true, never seeking office, but in the summer of 1902 yielded to the persuasion of friends and accepted his party nomination to the Pennsylvania House of Assembly. He was elected the following November, and sat as the member from Butler county during the session of 1902-1903. He was a member of several important committees, holding the chairmanship of that on military affairs, and rendering efficient ser-

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vice in passing needed legislation. In 1908 he was elected State Senator from the Forty-first Senatorial District, consisting of Butler and Armstrong counties, for a term of four years. He was again placed on important committees and rendered valuable service. He also served on the board of commissioners of the Soldiers and Sailors Home, located in Erie, Pennsylvania, and a similar board of the Soldiers Orphans Industrial Home at Scotland, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, which he has served for thirty-five years as elder, both in Fairview and Butler. In Fairview he was a member of the building committee having in charge the erection of a new house of worship, later in 1902 a member of a similar committee for the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler. He has ever been a generous contributor to church and charitable enterprises, and in every way wisely dispenses the wealth that has come to him through industry, good management and wise foresight. His wealth has been honestly acquired, and no one, but considers him justly entitled to all the benefits it can confer. A self-made man, Mr. Hays has not been unduly elated by his success, but is one of the most democratic and companionable of men. In business, church or public life, his record is one of honor, and no stain is found to tarnish the bright page of his achievement. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for nearly a quarter of a century, and is also an old time member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1876 he erected a residence in Fairview, which was his home until 1895, when he moved to Butler, where he resides at No. 325 South McKean street.

He married, December 21, 1865, Kizzie Foster, born March 27, 1840, in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, daughter of Christopher Foster, a farmer. She has been a true helpmeet, and Mr. Hays chiefly regards her as responsible for the saving of the first thousand dollars which was the basis of his later successful business

career. She is also a devoted Presbyterian and thoroughly interested in good works. Children: Jennie L., married Dr. V. F. Thomas; Christopher F.; Robert N.; Maude B., married Dr. J. V. Cowden, of Butler county; Thomas H., died August 24, 1901; Frederick W., died November 24, 1902.

Now aged seventy-five years, Mr. Hays gives little evidence of his years, but conducts his private business with the same clear vision as in days of yore. He and his wife are most highly regarded socially, and are now enjoying all that is best and truest in life; honored and respected, none holds a more enviable position than he to whom this record is dedicated, Thomas Hays, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

DICKEY, James M.,

Prominent Insurance Underwriter.

James M. Dickey, manager of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at Erie, Pennsylvania, is a man whose success in business affairs has come to him through persistent and painstaking labor, reliable methods, honorable transactions, and executive ability of an unusually high order. In the paternal line he is of Irish descent, while through his grandmother, he is of an old Pennsylvania family.

Matthew Dickey, the pioneer ancestor of the line of the family herein traced, was a native of county Derry, Ireland, from which country he emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen years. He settled in Leatherwood, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and later sold his property there and purchased a farm in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on which he resided until his death in his eightieth year. He married, at the age of nineteen years, Elizabeth Templeton, and they were the parents of three sons: James, William, David Blair, of whom further

David Blair Dickey, youngest son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Templeton) Dickey, was born September 5, 1837, and

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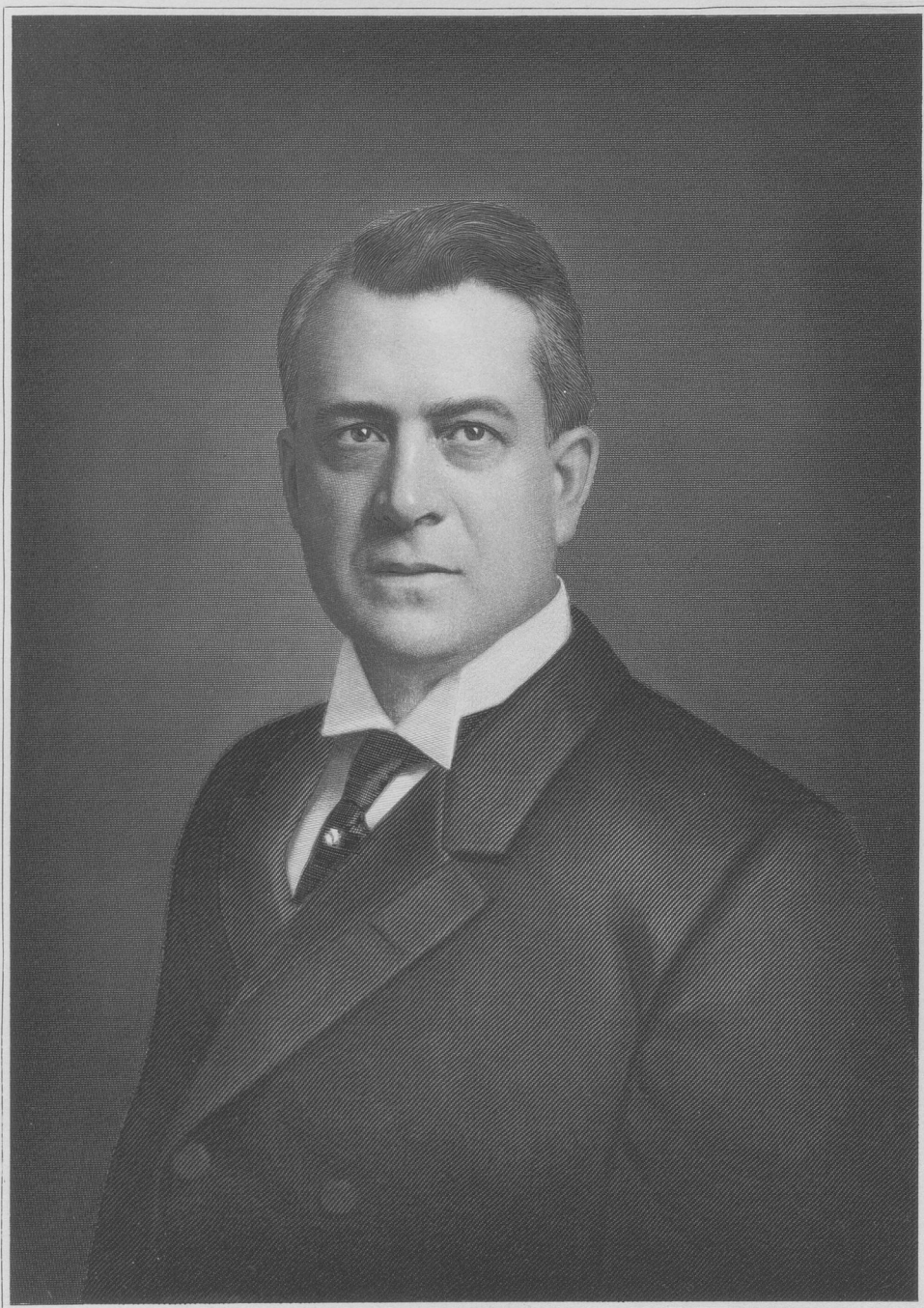
has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on the Dickey homestead all the active years of his life. He married Margaret Kennedy, a native of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred in 1880. She was a daughter of William Kennedy, a leading hardware merchant of his day, who died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey were the parents of several children, among whom was James M., of whom further.

James M. Dickey, son of David Blair and Margaret (Kennedy) Dickey, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1870. His early years were spent on the Dickey homestead, and his elementary education was acquired in the district schools of the vicinity, in which his father, his sister and himself served as teachers. Later he attended the academy at Belleview, and the State Normal School at Clarion, and taught several years in the schools of McKean and Jefferson counties. In November, 1896, he became the local manager of Armour & Company, at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, and remained in that position until the year 1900, which year marked the active commencement of his insurance labors. At that time he became connected with the Pittsburgh agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and on January 1, 1901, he was appointed inspector of agencies in the Pittsburgh district. He was transferred to Erie in January, 1902, and in 1905 was appointed to the responsible position of manager of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Agency, with headquarters at Erie. The insurance business he is connected with has grown to almost phenomenal proportions through the personal efforts of Mr. Dickey, and it now embraces a territory of twenty-one counties in Pennsylvania. The offices of the agency consist of a large number of rooms, equipped in the most modern style, located on the third floor of the Masonic Building. A large force of men are employed in the offices and in performing the outside work, the latter named being capable

solicitors, especially trained for the work under the management of the Erie office. Mr. Dickey's was the banner agency of the company in the east in 1913, and stood sixth among all the agencies of the great company in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Dickey has been actively and prominently identified with various public enterprises. He was one of the organizers, and the second president of the Erie Association of Life Underwriters; and is a charter member of the Erie Board of Commerce. He is president of the Associated Charities of Erie, treasurer of the Social Service Federation, and also treasurer of the Erie Association of Life Underwriters, and a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with Lake Shore Lodge and Heneosis-Adelphin Encampment; member of the Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania; the Erie Club; the Conewango Club, of Warren, Pennsylvania; the Erie Golf Club, Erie Rotary Club, Erie Motor Club, and a charter member of the Civic Club of Erie and the Country Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Erie, and for some time has been president of the Men's Brotherhood of that church; he is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Erie. In political opinion he is a Republican, and was chairman of the Business Men's Committee in last year's campaign for Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Dickey is an enthusiastic automobilist, and takes justifiable pride in his very attractive summer place on the shore of beautiful Lake Erie, where he grows vegetables of all kinds and flowers in profusion.

Mr. Dickey married Josephine Livingston Lacy, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Livingston) Lacy, both descended from Revolutionary stock, which entitles their daughter to membership in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. One of the ancestors, Philip Livingston, was a sign-



James M. Deering

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er of the Declaration of Independence, and many of the family have been members of the national cabinet and of the diplomatic corps. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey are the parents of four children: Harriet Estella, Lois Livingston, Allen Lacy and Margaret Kennedy.

SHREVE, Hon Milton W.,

Prominent Lawyer, Legislator.

One of the eminent lawyers who have attained prominence in recent years at the Erie county bar, Pennsylvania, Milton W. Shreve, M. C., of Erie, has also achieved prestige as a legislator. His legal knowledge, skill and ability are acknowledged by his professional brethren as well as by his numerous clients.

His ancestors were members of the nobility of England, from whence came his great-grandparents, Richard and Margaret Shreve. In 1798 they removed from Burlington, New Jersey, and settled at the head of Oil Creek Lake, now Lake Canadohta. Israel, son of Richard and Margaret Shreve, was born in 1794, and died in 1866. He married Elizabeth, who died in 1880, a daughter of Thomas Bloomfield, a Revolutionary soldier, in whose honor Bloomfield township was named; they had eight children. Rev. Cyrus Shreve, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Bloomfield) Shreve, was born in Bloomfield township, Erie county, July 23, 1825, and died there July 3, 1908. He was ordained to the ministry September 10, 1853, and during all the active years of his life followed the ministerial calling with marked success and with the love of all his parishioners. He married, January 1, 1856, Florella Nourse, of Vermont. They had two sons: Hon. Milton W., whose name is at the head of this sketch; Dr. O. M. Rev. Cyrus Shreve was the founder of the Oil Creek Baptist Association.

Hon. Milton W. Shreve, son of Rev. Cyrus and Florella (Nourse) Shreve, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1858. His education was acquired in the

following named institutions: The public schools of Erie county, and the Edinboro State Normal School; two years at Allegheny College; two years at Bucknell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and later had the degree of Master of Arts conferred by the same institution. Having decided upon following the legal profession, he devoted himself to the study of law and was admitted to practice at the Erie county bar. Later he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the other Federal Courts. He is now engaged in the active practice of law with John R. Haughney and his only son, Lyman C. Shreve, under the firm name of Shreve, Haughney & Shreve. He is a director of the People's Bank of Erie, Pennsylvania, and holds similar office in several manufacturing enterprises; is a member of the Erie Chamber of Commerce and the Erie Board of Trade. He is a member of the Society of the War of 1812; past eminent commander of Mount Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar; and past potentate of Zem Zem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

The public career of Mr. Shreve has been a distinguished one. He was elected district attorney of Erie county in 1899, and served three years; in 1906 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, without any material opposition, the Democratic party making no nomination; in 1907 he was a member of the judiciary, general and appropriation committees; re-elected, 1908-10, served as chairman of the judiciary and general committees; in December, 1911, succeeded to the speakership left vacant by the death of Hon. John F. Cox; was sworn in as speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania by Judge Emory A. Whalling, in the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, this being the first time in the history of the commonwealth that such an oath had been administered by a county judge under the same cir-

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cumstances. When he was elected to the Sixty-third Congress he defeated his Democratic opponent by 2,632 votes. Governor Edwin S. Stuart appointed Mr. Shreve a member of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, and he was reappointed by Governor John K. Tener. Mr. Shreve is known as a clear, concise speaker, who has the ability of marshalling his facts in the most telling manner, and presenting them in the most convincing form. He is an independent thinker, preferring to derive his information from original sources wherever practicable, and he stands as a splendid representative of the State and her laws.

GIBB, William Travis, M. D.,

Practitioner, Professional Instructor.

Dr. William T. Gibb, M. D., who has his offices at No. 42 West Seventy-fifth street, New York City, where he engages in a general medical and surgical practice, and who has been since the year 1891, the examining physician for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was born at Bellefont, Pennsylvania, on December 29, 1862. He is the son of Alexander and Melissa Gibb, his mother having been a Miss Gahagan, born May 22, 1846, the daughter of William Travis Gahagan, whose mother was a Miss Travis. Dr. Gibb's paternal grandfather was Andrew Gibb, the family being an old and well known one in this state.

Dr. Gibb, who was the only child of his parents, received a preliminary education in the public and private schools of New York City and Jersey City, after which he entered the College of the City of New York in the year 1876. After pursuing his studies at City College with great success for some years, he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of B. S. He then took a further three years' course at the medical school, with the intention of making a profession of medicine, and in 1883 received the degree of M. D.

After his graduation, Dr. Gibb passed the

following year, from 1886 until 1887, as interne at Bellevue Hospital. The next year he was interne at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, after which time he was appointed instructor in clinics at Bellevue Hospital College, where he remained until 1889. All of this time he was gaining valuable experience in his profession, becoming ultimately one of the best known and most generally esteemed practitioners in New York City.

For ten years between 1889 and 1899 Dr. Gibb was engaged as instructor in diseases of women at New York University, being appointed in 1894 visiting surgeon at the Workhouse, and at City, Home and Pension Hospitals. In this latter capacity he is engaged at the present time, having rendered inestimable services to these various institutions during the course of his connection with them. In 1889 he received the appointment of visiting gynecologist at the St. Elizabeth Hospital, having become celebrated for his skill in the treatment of the diseases of women. It was in 1891 that his pre-eminence in the knowledge of children's diseases won for him the appointment as examining physician for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in which capacity he has accomplished noble and efficient work for the last more than twenty years.

Dr. Gibb now stands in the front rank of his profession, and commands the regard of his fellow practitioners in a very high degree. He is a member of many of the leading medical societies, belonging to the Academy of Medicine, the New York County and New York State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, as well as to the Medical Association of Greater New York. He is well known as advocating reform movements, in which he is one of the most strenuous and enlightened workers; and is a member of the Society of Social and Moral Prophylaxis, founded by the late Dr. Prince A. Morrow, one of the most brilliant minds of the last decade. Dr.

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Gibb also belongs to the Society of the Clinical Surgeons of America.

Besides the professional bodies in which Dr. Gibb is a leading figure, he is a member of other associations and societies in New York, belonging to the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and being a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City. In politics he is an Independent, voting for the candidate whom he esteems the best qualified man for the office. Dr. Gibb and all of his family are members of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City.

On May 14, 1896, Dr. Gibb was married, in New York, to Miss Alice Elizabeth Stearns, who was born in this city on November 9, 1870, a daughter of John Noble Stearns and his wife, who was Miss Cecilia Bloomer. Dr. and Mrs. Gibb are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, all natives of the city of New York: Alice Stearns Gibb, born March 8, 1897; John Alexander Gibb, born July 3, 1898; William Travis Gibb, born May 9, 1902; and Frances Gibb, born December 15, 1905.

McDONALD, Michael E.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

A resident of Dunmore from 1864 until 1893 and from the latter year a resident of Scranton, Mr. McDonald has in the character of lawyer, statesman and business man added to the material prosperity of the districts named, and in public career has been of inestimable value. The legislation which he introduced or aided valiantly while a legislator was most practical and far reaching in its benefits, while his work in committee and on the floor of the House and Senate was disinterested and peculiarly valuable to those striving to enact needed legislation.

Mr. McDonald was born in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1858. He was six years of age when his

parents moved to Dunmore, where he obtained his education in the public schools, finishing his academic study at Wyoming Seminary. He chose the profession of law, and in 1881 registered as a student with Lemuel Amerman, under whose able preceptorship he qualified, obtaining admission to the Lackawanna county bar at the October term, 1883. He at once established a residence and began practice in Scranton, was admitted to the Supreme Court in 1886, and later to all State and Federal courts in the district. He has since conducted a general law practice, and has obtained high rank as a learned, able, upright lawyer, and counselor. While the law and its pursuits has ever been his ruling passion, he has not allowed it to absorb his attention to the exclusion of the claim the State has upon its loyal sons. From early life he was interested in public affairs, and early assumed the responsibilities of a public official. When barely of legal age he was elected auditor of the borough of Dunmore, and for three years served in that capacity, developing those traits of character and devotion to the public interest that characterized his later career. In 1884 he was elected school director and served for three years as such, two of these years being president of the board. In 1886 he was the nominee of the Democratic county convention of Luzerne to represent the Eighth District in the State Legislature, an office to which he was elected the following November by a most gratifying majority. In 1888 he was elected from the Fourth District of Lackawanna county, which was formed under the appointment act in 1887. In the House his course had been closely watched by his constituents, and so closely was he associated with important legislation and so ably had he demonstrated his value as a legislator that in 1890 he was chosen as the Democratic standard bearer of the Twentieth Senatorial District. After a hard fought campaign he was returned the successful candidate and served the session of 1891-1895 in the Senate, continuing the

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valuable work begun in the lower house. During the four sessions of the legislature in which he sat as representative and senator, he served with ability and zeal on important committees and was able to influence much valuable legislation. As a member of the committees on appropriations, railroads, mines and mining, judiciary general and special corporations, municipal corporations and elections, his work was tireless and persistent. Valuable as was his work in committee, it was equalled by his personal work on the floor in debate and forcing passage of bills. He was particularly active in securing the passage of a bill increasing the number of law judges in Lackawanna county from two to three; in securing appropriations for the Lackawanna Hospital, the Oral School for Deaf Mutes, the Carbondale Hospital, the Miners Hospital at Pittston, and for the public schools of the state. Largely the result of his personal effort was the passage of the "Mechanics' Lien Law," that placed the mechanics and laborers on an equality with those furnishing material in the collection of claims against a building. He twice introduced an employers' liability bill, and several laws of benefit to the boroughs of Pennsylvania were introduced and championed to a successful issue. While these were the higher altitudes reached by Mr. McDonald in his public career, there are many other features that show the esteem in which he is held and of his strength in the councils of his party. In 1882 he was a delegate to the State Convention that nominated Robert E. Pattison as the Democratic candidate for governor. The following year he was chosen a member of the State Central Committee and later served many years on the Lackawanna County Committee. In 1883 he was appointed by the court, auditor of the Scranton Poor District, serving three years. He was also for six years solicitor of the borough of Dunmore, filling all offices with equal zeal and devotion to public interest. Nor does his professional and official life show the

full measure of his activity. He has been identified with the industrial development of Scranton and with many charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city. So, from whatever angle he be viewed, the value of Mr. McDonald as a citizen is strongly apparent. He is still "in the harness," conducts a lucrative law practice and has interest in all that pertains to the public good.

He married in Scranton, November 23, 1892, Martha L., daughter of Edward Mellon; children: Randal, Maurice, Janet and Martha.

BITTNER, Dr. Harry E.,

Physician, Public Official.

As an eminent and successful medical practitioner, and a native of this State though not of the city, Dr. Harry E. Bittner has long been known in Hazleton, where his skill has brought hope to the hopeless and cheered many a dreary hour of sickness and pain. Dr. Bittner is a man in the prime of life and at the zenith of his activities, being one of the most generally respected and influential citizens of this place.

He was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on December 31, 1870, and is the son of Junius and Augusta (Schaltz) Bittner; his father, who is now retired from business, is a resident of Philadelphia. After acquiring all the knowledge that could be inculcated in the preparatory schools, Dr. Bittner entered Jefferson Medical College in the year 1898, graduating in 1902 with the degree of M. D. Immediately after his graduation he was admitted as interne in the hospital at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year perfecting himself in the details of his chosen profession. After leaving the hospital at Easton, Dr. Bittner established himself in the general and active practice of medicine in Philadelphia; but remained there only a few months, when he changed his locality for a wider field of action in Hazleton. He has been in constant and increasingly active practice here ever

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since he first moved to this city nearly ten years ago; and is professionally and socially connected with many of the leading corporations and associations of the place. He is a member of the Hazleton Physicians' Society, also of the American Medical and Pennsylvania State Medical Associations.

Dr. Bittner is deeply interested in everything that concerns the public welfare, and seeks to promote the general good in every way that lies in his power, especially in educational affairs, where his influence is very strongly felt. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Hazleton City Library, and a member of the board of auditors of the city's Board of Education. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and a very active member of the party. He has been a delegate repeatedly to political conventions, but has never accepted a nomination to any municipal office.

He is greatly interested in Masonic and fraternal matters, being a member of a number of such organizations in which his influence has always been a strong one. For the last twenty-five years he has been a member of the Shield of Honor, of which order he has been officer in various capacities, as secretary, etc., for many years. For twenty-four years he has been a member of the order of Red Men, and is now past sachem. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Owls, and Woodmen of the World. He is examiner for the last two mentioned orders, as well as for the National Polish Union.

During the early years of his practice in Hazleton, Dr. Bittner was married to Miss Maria O. Wersing, of this city, and they have been the parents of three children: Norma Gusta Othela, born December 1, 1908; Marvin Edwin, born August 13, 1911; and Elizabeth, who is now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Bittner, who are both members of the Lutheran church here, have a well appointed and delightful home at No. 121 East Main street, in the residential portion of Hazleton.

KILLEEN, Thomas G.,

Physician, Specialist.

Dr. Thomas G. Killeen, one of the rising young physicians of Scranton, is a native of Carbondale, where his parents before him resided for many years. He was born November 28, 1884, and is the son of Thomas D. and Mary (Mahan) Killeen. Dr. Killeen's early education was acquired in his native city; he attended the public schools here, and after completing his studies in the primary departments, entered the Carbondale High School. He was an excellent scholar, and, acquitting himself with honor, was graduated in the year 1904.

After finishing his general education at home, Dr. Killeen was admitted as a pupil in the Medico-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia. Showing here the same capacity for the reception of knowledge, he concluded the full course in medicine and won distinction by his close attention to his studies. While in college he was a member of the John C. Hysler Anatomical Society, the Ernest La Place Surgical Society, and the Boyd Obstetrical Society. He was graduated from the medical college in the year 1908, with the degree of M. D. During his student days in Philadelphia Dr. Killeen was very popular with his classmates and a great social favorite generally. He was a member of the Greek letter fraternity Psi Xi, of which he was presiding senior; he still retains membership in this association, and was a delegate from the general body to the annual conventions of the members in New Orleans and Chicago. Dr. Killeen is also a member of the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical Medical School. After his graduation he devoted a year of his time to hospital practice, acquiring skill and experience in various hospitals and infirmaries in the country. He has made a specialty of blood diseases and their treatment, and has gained much valuable information along these lines of which he makes effective use in his rapidly growing practice. He bids fair to become one of the most successful

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and progressive medical practitioners of Scranton, and has before him the promise of an exceedingly bright future in his chosen profession.

Dr. Killeen is a member of various important organizations, professional and otherwise. He belongs to the Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania State and American Medical Associations; and, being keenly in-

terested in fraternal organizations, is also a member of the order of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is an Independent; but apart from the fact that he takes a patriotic interest in all that concerns the general welfare, public life has no great charm for him, and he has never sought prominence in political matters. Dr. Killeen is as yet unmarried.



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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Brooke, vol. III, p. 995, 2d col., 12th line, Edward Brooke received his education at Dr. Beck's well known Academy at Lititz.

Eberhardt, p. 1171, 2d col., 26th line, Wilhelmina should read Wilhelmina C.

McCausland, vol. III, p. 766, 2d col., 12th line, U. S. Steel Company Official should read Carnegie Steel Company Official.

Nissley, p. 1093, 2d col., 35th line, John C. Nissley was elected on November 3, 1914, to represent the second legislative district of Dauphin county in the legislature to sit in the session of 1915.

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Note—An asterisk (*) appearing against a name gives reference to note in Addenda and Errata.

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